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NORWICH & NORFOLK MEDICAL BOOK SOCIETY UNITED

RATIONAL METHODS OF CURING FEVERS

Deduced from the *Structure*, and *Oeconomy* of Human BODIES, and the *different States* of the SOLIDS, and FLUIDS, under the different *Classes* of FEVERS.

TOGETHER

With a particular Account of the *Effects* of *Artificial* EVACUATIONS by BLEEDING, VOMITING, PURGING, SWEATING, and BLISTERING, *&c.* With *Practical* RULES deduced from them, shewing in what *Cases* they are *proper*, and may be beneficial; and in what, they are *improper*, and will be hurtful.

By THEOPHILUS LOBB, M. D. and Fellow of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

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TO

Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bar^t.

PRESIDENT,

And to the

COUNCIL and FELLOWS

OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY of *LONDON*,
For Improving Natural Knowledge.

Gentlemen,

THE following Papers may be conſidered as an ESSAY towards the Improvement of *Natural Knowledge* in ſome of the moſt important

portant Branches of it, and therefore properly belong to your Cognizance.

I was encourag'd to this Addreſs by the Thoughts, that as it is to one of the moſt illuſtrious Societies in the learned World, ſo to a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN, who are the moſt curious, and impartial Inquirers into the Qualities of the Things of Nature, and the greateſt Favourers of all thoſe Diſcoveries, which may be uſeful to Mankind.

If the PRINCIPLES, and RULES contained in this Book are right, they may be an happy

py Means of preſerving many from FEVERS, and of ſecuring others under them from ſeveral *Methods of Practice*, which only tend to protract their Recovery, or to haſten their Death.

My Apprehenſion of their anſwering theſe very deſirable Ends, is the Reaſon of my publiſhing them.

The Favour, which I ask of you *Gentlemen*, is, That if you find the PRINCIPLES well grounded, and the RULES OF PRACTICE juſtly deduced from the *State* of Things in diſeaſed Bodies, and from the *Effects*

of *artificial Evacuations*, they may have your Countenance, and Encouragement.

YOUR known Juſtice, Candour, and Benevolence, aſſure me, that you will ſo far favour them.

I am, with very great Reſpect,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient

humble Servant,

THEOPHILUS LOBB.

THE

PREFACE.

§ 1. I *SHALL only by way of* Preface *to this Book, ſay ſomething of the Two principal Subjects treated of in it*, viz. 1. Rational Methods of curing Fevers. *And* 2. The Effects, and Uſes of the common artificial Evacuations.

§ 2. 1. *As to* Fevers: *In my early Studies, when I was ſeeking after the*

Knowledge of them, many Queſtions occurr'd to my Thoughts, to which I could find no ſatisfactory Anſwers in any of the Books, that I read: The Deſcriptions that I met with in Authors gave me a Notion of ſome of their diagnoſtick Symptoms; *but no juſt* Ideas *of their ſeveral* Origins, *their* Natures, *and* Qualities: *What I read of their* curative Indications, *was far from giving me that Satisfaction, I wanted*; *and* the Methods of Cure, *generally recommended, did not appear to me ſupported with proper Reaſons*; *nay, many of 'em ſeem'd inconſiſtent with, what I apprehended, Phyſicians ſhould aim at for the Recovery of their Patients*; *which occaſion'd me to make further Inquiries.*

§ 3. *I thought it poſſible by examining the* Mechaniſm *of human* Bodies, *their Structure, and Oeconomy*; *the* Things *neceſſary to Health, and the* various Ways *by which Diſtempers in general may be brought on, and by which* Fevers, *in particular, may be produc'd*; *and by conſidering the different States of the* Solids, *and* Fluids *under them, we might be able better*

better to underſtand their Nature, *to deduce the right* curative Indications, *and determine what* Methods were rational, *and ought to be uſed for the Cure of them: And therefore I applied my ſelf to cloſe Inquiries concerning theſe Things, and through the* Direction, *and* Bleſſing of God, *found out* Methods of Cure, *and* Medicines, *which, through a long Courſe of Practice, have been attended with moſt happy Succeſſes.*

§ 4. *The Reſult of thoſe Reſearches I now, in Part, offer to the World. If my* Notions *are true, if the* Principles *inculcated in this Book are well grounded, if the* Methods of Cure, *propoſed by me, are juſtly deduced, if they are rational, and proper, I ſhall do good Service to Mankind by making them thus publick; and it will thence appear that the* Ways *of managing Perſons under Fevers, daily made Uſe of by ſome* Practitioners, *are ſo far from having a Tendency to recover them, that they manifeſtly contribute, either* to heighten the Fever, *or* to deſtroy the vital Strength, and *either Way to make Death more inevitable.*

§ 5.

§ 5. 2. *As to the artificial* EVACUATIONS *by* Bleeding, Vomiting, Purging, Sweating, Blyſtering, *and* Glyſtering, *&c. made Uſe of every Day for curing moſt Sorts of* DISTEMPERS, acute, *and* chronical; *they are manifeſtly Things of vaſt Moment; ſince the Neglect of any of them, when wanted, muſt needs be prejudicial to the Sick, and ſince the Uſe of any of them, when there is no Occaſion, may produce pernicious Effects.*

§ 6. *In my firſt Studies I had no clear Ideas of their* immediate, natural Effects, *and could not find in Authors thoſe plain well-grounded* Rules of Practice, *which I thought wanting to direct us when to uſe, and when to forbid them. This gave me great Uneaſineſs, and obliged me to ſearch out the* Effects *of each of thoſe* forcible Ways of Evacuation; *and to conſider what* Rules of Practice *did follow from them: And the Reſult of thoſe Studies, for the Good of my Fellow Creatures, I here make publick.*

§ 7.

§ 7. *It ſeems to me that more Lives have been deſtroyed by the* Mis-use *of the* artificial Evacuations *than by all the Swords, and Guns, and other Inſtruments of Death us'd in War, and by all Diſeaſes whatever in which Nature has been left to herſelf.*

§ 8. *If the* Rules of Practice *deduced from the* Effects *of* artificial Evacuations *are rational, and right, it concerns every Man, when he is ſick, to take Care that he is managed in a manner correſpondent to 'em, ſo far as he is capable of knowing, and judging ſuch Things; and it is every Man's Intereſt to diſcover, ſo far as he can, the Methods which may either haſten his Death, or protract his Diſeaſe: And it will be a great Satisfaction to me, if what is here publiſhed, ſhall ſubſerve ſuch Diſcoveries, and prove effectual to prevent thoſe melancholly* Miſtakes *for the Future, which* injudicious Practitioners *have daily made, in Time paſt, in their Uſe of the* artificial Evacuations.

§ 9. *I would not be underſtood, as if I diſapprov'd of any of the* Evacuations *men-*

mention'd: (§ 5. ſupra) *the contrary will appear in the following Papers: I think each of 'em proper, and neceſſary in* certain Caſes, *and that they ſhould be uſed as often as ſuch Caſes occur. Nay, I acknowledge that many Perſons have recovered from Sickneſs, where they have been* improperly *uſed*; *but I think that thoſe Perſons ſuffer'd Damage by them in Proportion to the Largeneſs of the improper Evacuations, and that they would have recovered ſooner without them.*

§ 10. *I have not in theſe Sheets enter'd into any Conſideration of the particular* Species *of* Fevers *comprehended in the general* Claſſes, *becauſe here is no Room for it*; *but I have another* Book *on theſe acute Diſtempers, which I deſign to publiſh, if this proves acceptable to the World*; *in which I have digeſted the various incidental* Febrile Symptons *into proper* Claſſes; *conſidered their immediate productive Cauſes*; *and from their Nature infer'd the* curative Indications, *which relate unto 'em: I have likewiſe diſpoſed the ſeveral* Species of Fevers *into their proper* Tribes, *con-*

conſidered their peeuliar Natures, *and* Qualities, *and thence deduced the* rational Methods for curing *them: All which confirm the* Principles *and* Rules *of medical Practice contain'd in this Book.*

§ 11. *The ſeveral* THEORIES, *advanced by me, are not built on any* Hypotheſes, *but are grounded on the* real State *of Things in Bodies under* Fevers; *and I ſhall, in the other Book, illuſtrate, and confirm them by ſuitable Examples, and by Facts prove, that the* Methods of Practice *recommended by me are effectual for the Cure of Fevers.*

§ 12. *I cannot conclude without expreſſing my earneſt Wiſhes, that Men, employ'd in the* medical Way, *would take more Pains in examining Things, and ſearching after uſeful Knowledge, and humbly pray for it to that* GOD, *who is the Fountain of Wiſdom, and ſeek unto, and depend on Him to direct and bleſs their Studies, and their Practice. We might then reaſonably expect more frequent* Succeſſes *in the Courſe of their Practice, and greater*

Diſ-

Diſcoveries *for the Cure of* Diſtempers *than have yet been obtain'd: But if Men will diſregard* God, *and neglect their Studies, and truſt to their own Underſtanding, no Wonder, if the Righteous and Supreme Governour of all Things, ſuffer them to go into falſe* Ways of Reaſoning, *to form* wrong Notions *of* Diſeaſes, *and to preſcribe* improperly *thereupon.*

T. L.

Bagnio Court *in* New-gate-Street, London, March 14, 1733-34.

THE

POSTSCRIPT.

WHAT is ſaid, in § 4. 8. 12. *of the Preface, of* ſome Practitioners, *and of* injudicious Practitioners, *&c. is meant of ſuch* PRACTITIONERS *as are ignorant of* natural Philoſophy, Anatomy, *the* animal Oeconomy, *and of the* Nature, *and* Hiſtory of Diſeaſes, *the Knowledge of all which is neceſſary, as well as Experience, to bring Men into a rational, ſafe, and ſucceſsful Way of Practice; and they, who are deſtitute of ſuch preliminary Knowledge are not capable of practiſing ſafely, nor even of being ſufficiently inſtructed by what I have here publiſhed; and therefore the Publick ought to be warned againſt ſuch* ignorant Practitioners: *But thoſe Paſſages are not meant to reflect upon the* GENTLEMEN *of the Faculty, who have had a ſuitable Education, and are thoroughly acquainted with all Things requiſite to qualify them for an happy Practice: Theſe are the* proper Perſons *to be appli_d unto for* medical *Advice; and for whom I have, and ſhall always have a very great Reſpect on the Account of their* great Learning, *and* Abilities *in the* healing *Art.*

N. B. Place this Poſtſcript at the End of the Preface.

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An ACCOUNT *of the* EDITIONS *of the few* AUTHORS *cited in this* BOOK.

A NEW THEORY of Acute and Slow continued Fevers. *Edit.* 4. *London,* 1724.

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---- de Purgantibus, in ſecunda Variolarum confluentium Febre, adhibendis Epiſtola. *Edit.* 2. *Londini* 1719.

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GORTER J. D. De Perſpiratione Inſenſibili Tractatus. *Lugduni Batav.* 1725.

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Ἱπποκρατους Ἀφορισμοι, Accurante *Luca* VERHOOFD, *Lugduni Batav.* 1675.

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WAINEWRIGHT J. D. Mechanical Account of the Non-Naturals. *Edit.* 3. *London,* 1718.

ZYPÆI F. Fundamenta Medicinæ Reformatæ. *Edit.* 2. *Bruxellis* 1687.

ERRATA.

In the *Preface*, p. 13. l. 1. inſtead of *peeculiar*, read *peculiar*.

In § 22. Line 1. dele *moderate*, and after *Heat* add *too little*. § 27. l. 10. inſtead of *Fluids*, read *Sanguine Fluid*. § 39. l. 20. inſtead of *in*, read *it*. §. 90. l. 10. inſtead of *minimus*, read *minimis*. § 104. l. 2. inſtead of *requite*, read *requiſite*. § 119. l. 9. inſtead of *aſſimulated*, read *vſſimilated*. § 168. l. 2. inſtead of *muck*, read *much*. § 173. l. 11. inſtead of *corporis*, read *cordis*. In Page 129. l. 23. inſtead of § 109, read § 209. § 209. in the Beginning of l. 17. dele *the*. § 210. l. 8. inſtead of *viſcid*, read *rigid*. § 224. l. 14. after *yet*, add *an*. and l. 15. dele *s* in Fevers. § 244. after *tends*, add *to*. § 265. l. 12. inſtead of *tnat*, read *that*. § 266. l. 1. inſtead of *Fluidi*, read *Fluids*. In Page 182. l. 6. inſtead of § 274, read 277. § 309. l. 6. after *adviſe*, add *for Perſons*. § 321. l. 18. inſtead of *theſe*, read *thoſe*. § 337. l. 7. inſtead of *componet*, read *component*. § 339. l. 11. inſtead of *being*, read *between*. § 350. l. 2. inſtead of *abſeſſu*, read *abſceſſu*. § 381. l. 13. dele *as*. In Page 260. l. 3. inſtead of § 290. read §. 390. § 406. l. 6. inſtead of *twenty*, read *forty*. § 450. l. 13. for *out*, read *ought*. § 456. l. 3. inſtead of *Quanties*, read *Quantities*. § 529. Aphor. 8. l. 4. add *though the vital Heat be not too lttle*. In Page 371. l. 17. inſtead of § 437. read § 537.

In the *Index*, under the Title of *Alterations morbid*, after § 206. N° 1. it ſhould be § *ibid.* in every Article, and not § 16.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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The learned Dr. *Boerhave* gave his Opinion of this Book in the following Words, *viz.*

Librum de Variolis (*Anglicè conſcriptum*) *à Domino* Theophilo Lobb, *M. D. F. R. S. perlegi, probavique; nam plenum vidi veræ ſcientiæ medicæ, promittentemque genti humanæ bona plurima.*

Leydæ, 17$\frac{1}{2}$33. Hermannus Boerhaave.



THE

INTRODUCTION.

Containing an Account of the Things propoſed to be done in this Book.

§ 1. IT is not ſufficient for a Phyſician to know the general Cauſes of Diſeaſes, or what are the productive Cauſes of Fevers of this or that general Claſs: He muſt of Neceſſity alſo be able to learn the Nature of each Fever, which this, or that Patient is afflicted with: And as the Knowledge of Fevers as exiſting in particular Perſons, is only deducible from thoſe apparent Symptoms, which attend them, ſo the Knowledge of the Cauſes, and Significations of the Symptoms, which human Bodies are liable to, under febrile Diſeaſes, is

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of the utmoſt Importance: Becauſe from them we are to learn the Nature of our Patient's Diſtemper, what Cauſes produced it, what Claſs of Fevers it belongs to, and what are the curative Indications, and ought to be our Intentions, in order to accompliſh the Cure of it.

§ 2. Thus, indeed, from an Underſtanding of the Nature of the Effects, (ſuch the Symptoms are) we may rightly infer the Cauſes from which this or that Fever proceeded, and on which it depends; as likewiſe what are the proper Methods, and Medicines to be uſed for the Recovery of the Patient.

§ 3. I have in my Book, intituled *Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, conſidered the Cauſes of them, and diſtinguiſhed them into their proper general *Claſſes*; and ſhewn the general Methods of Cure, which correſpond with Fevers of thoſe Sorts: But as a more diſtinct Knowledge of the particular *Species* of Fevers comprehended in thoſe *Claſſes*, and of thoſe Fevers as exiſting in particular Bodies, and of Remedies which have been effectual for the Cure of them, is neceſſary to a rational, and ſucceſsful Practice among

Patients

Patients under theſe acute Diſeaſes, ſo for promoting ſuch Knowledge, I propoſe in theſe Papers to do three Things, *viz.*

I. To conſider the moſt uſual Symptoms, which human Bodies are liable to under Fevers, as to their Cauſes, Significations, and curative Indications.

II. To make ſome Remarks on the Nature, or Quality of thoſe Species of Fevers, which moſt frequently occur, and which are comprehended in the general Claſſes.

III. To exemplify thoſe Methods of Cure, I recommend to my Readers, by ſetting in their View a Variety of Caſes of the moſt common Fevers, and the Methods and Medicines by which they were cured.

§ 4. I. I ſhall in the firſt Place conſider the moſt uſual Symptoms, which human Bodies are liable to under febrile Diſeaſes, as to their Cauſes, Significations, and curative Indications. Theſe may be diſtributed into the following Claſſes, *viz.*

1. Thoſe which relate to the Pulſe.
2. Thoſe which affect the Reſpiration.
3. Thoſe of the Tongue.
4. The various Symptoms of Pain.
5. The different *Phænomena* of Urines.

6. The Differences of the inteſtinal Excretions.

7. The Differences of the Excretion by inſenſible Perſpiration.

8. The incidental febrile Excretions by Vomiting, Sweating, Spitting, cutaneous Eruptions, and Hæmorrhages.

9. The common febrile Symptoms of Coldneſs, Shaking, Heat, Thirſt, *Delirium*, Watchfulneſs, Sleep exceſſive, Reſtleſſneſs, Weakneſs, and Convulſions.

§ 5. Theſe Things, (§ 4.) I ſhall conſider in the Order I have mentioned them, and with as much Brevity as is conſiſtent with expreſſing my Ideas in a clear, and intelligible Manner.

CHAP.

CHAPTER I.

Containing an Account of the Cauſes *and* Significations *of the different Sorts of* PULSES *moſt frequently met with in Perſons under Fevers, and of the* curative Indications *deducible from them.*

§ 6. I. I Shall conſider thoſe Symptoms which relate to the PULSE. By the Pulſe I mean the Motion of the Blood againſt the Sides of the ſanguine Arteries, occaſioned by the Contractions of the left Ventricle of the Heart emptying into the *Aorta*, and propelling one Quantity of Blood after another thro' the arterial Veſſels into the Veins.

§ 7. This Motion of the Blood, (§ 6.) and the Senſation produced by it in the Finger of the Perſon that examines it, are liable

to a great Variety of Alterations, which conſtitute Pulſations of very different Denominations; the Principal of which I ſhall take ſome Notice of. But before we enquire into the Nature, and Meaning of morbid Pulſes, we ſhould form a Notion of that which is healthy.

§ 8. The HEALTHY PULSE is *equal*, as to Time, and Force, and is moderately *ſtrong*, *large*, and *ſlow*. This ſhews that there is a due Quantity of red Blood, and a due Influx of Liquid from the *Cerebellum* to the Nerves of the Heart, a due Strength in the Action of the Heart, and Arteries, an eaſy Circulation of the Fluids, and that both the *Secretions* and *Excretions* are ſufficiently made. This Symptom therefore ſignifies a State of Health: But in Perſons of different Conſtitutions, and of different Ages there is Difference as to the Strength and Time of the Pulſes.

§ 9. I do not pretend to animadvert on all the different Kinds of Pulſes that poſſibly may happen to Perſons under Fevers, but ſhall content myſelf with conſidering the following moſt frequent, and remarkable Sorts

Sorts of them, *viz.* the *quick* and *ſlow*; the *hard*, and *ſoft*; the *ſtrong*, and *weak*; the *equal*, and *unequal*; the *intermitting*, and the Pulſe which in Fevers is like that in Time of Health.

§ 10. The QUICK PULSE in Fevers, that is, a Pulſe quicker than in Time of Health, is commonly firſt, occaſion'd by a too ſlow, and difficult Flowing of the Blood thro' ſome of the capillary ſanguine Arteries. For when the Blood, by the Exceſs of the Heat of the Weather, or by violent Exerciſe, or by a deficient Comminution or Attenuation of its components Parts, or by having Particles in it too bulky for an eaſy Circulation, or by any other Cauſe, is ſo far inſpiſſated, as to flow too ſlowly thro' ſome of the capillary ſanguine Arteries, (which therefore are ſaid to be obſtructed) it muſt in Conſequence flow proportionally quicker thro' thoſe capillary Arteries, which will more eaſily admit the Blood's paſſing thro' them: And hereupon the Quantity of Blood flowing thro' the Veſſels that are not obſtructed, will, in every Minute, be greater than in Time of Health; conſequently more Blood will paſs thro' the carotid Ar-

teries to the Brain; conſequently more nervous Fluid will be ſecreted by the Brain, than in Time of Health; and therefore more frequent Influxes of Liquid may be made from the *Cerebellum* to the Heart. By this Means the Dilatations and Contractions of the Heart will be rendred more frequent, the Motion of the Blood will be more quickned; and the Friction of its Globules, and the Heat of it will be more increaſed, and the Fever heightned. The like Difficulty in the Circulation of the Blood may be occaſioned by a Conſtriction of ſome of the capillary Veſſels; and the like Effects may follow it.

§ 11. *Corollary.* It appears from what has been obſerved, § 10. that when we meet with a *quick Pulſe*, we may conclude, that ſome of the capillary Veſſels are obſtructed; that is, the Blood can't ſo eaſily paſs thro' them as thro'the others,or as it did in time of health. And therefore, 1. That the Blood or ſome Parts of it are become viſcid: Or, 2. That there are Particles in the Blood *too bulky* to paſs eaſily thro' ſome of the ſmall Canals: But both theſe Cauſes do plainly indicate the Neceſſity of Comminution and Attenuation;

Attenuation; and that comminuting and attenuating Medicines of one Kind or other are the proper Remedies. Or, 3. That the free Courſe of the Blood is hindred by a Conſtriction, or a *dry Intemperies* of the Sides of ſome capillary Veſſels, and a conſequent Rigidity of their Fibres, occaſioning a Reſiſtance, to the Motion of the Blood, greater than in Time of Health: But this is a Caſe that does not often occur, except in ſome ancient Bodies, or in younger Perſons from Inanition, thro' defficient Supplies of Liquid; or from vaſt Expences of *Lymph* by inſenſible Perſpiration; or by exceſſive Sweating; or by long continued *Diarrhæas*; or by *too large* Evacuations by Urine, which render the Fluids remaining in the Veſſels more thick, than they ought to be, and which conſequently make the Uſe of *attenuating* Medicines neceſſary: But when this happens to be the Caſe, it may be known by the antecedent exceſſive Evacuation, or by a *Coolneſs* and *Drineſs* of ſome Parts of the Body; becauſe the Diameter, and Cavity of ſome of the capillary Veſſels being leſſened by the Rigidity of their component Fibres, a leſs Quantity of Blood paſſes thro' them,

them, and its Motion becomes ſlower, and conſequently the Heat in thoſe Parts of the Body becomes leſs than in Time of Health. When this is the Caſe, ſuch Methods and Medicines muſt be uſed as may increaſe the Quantity of the animal Fluids, and *relax* the rigid Fibres, as well as *comminute* the Particles of the Fluids, that circulate thro' them.

§ 12. A SLOW PULSE in Fevers, that is, a Pulſe not ſo quick as in Time of Health, reſults either 1. From a Reſiſtance to the protruſive Motion of the Blood, occaſioned by an obſtructed Courſe of it thro' the whole Syſtem of the capillary ſanguine Arteries, as in the Beginning of many Fevers; in which Caſe a Phyſician is hardly ever conſulted: Or elſe 2. From a too great Slowneſs of the Contractions of the Heart occaſioned by the Slowneſs of the Influxes of Liquid from the *Cerebellum* into the Nerves of the Heart, which is a Conſequence of a ſlow or deficient Secretion of Liquid in the *Cerebellum*. In which Caſe ſuitable Cor*dials* are very proper. This Sort of Pulſe ſhews, that there is *no Rarefaction* of the Blood, nor Obſtructions in the capillary Veſſels;

Veſſels; but yet is an ill Symptom, as it diſcovers, that the Quantity of nervous Liquid is hardly ſufficient to enable the animal Organs to act with that Vigour which is requiſite to the Patient's Recovery.

§ 13. The FULL PULSE, that is, the Pulſe which is fuller than in Time of Health, as it can be occaſioned only by a greater Quantity of *Blood* caſt into the *Aorta* by every *Syſtole* of the left Ventricle of the Heart; or by the ſame Quantity ſo rarefied, as to take up greater Space, and to diſtend the Sides of the Arteries more than they are diſtended in Time of Health: ſo it muſt ſignify either 1. That the Patient has a ſanguine *Plethora*; or, 2. That his Blood is under ſome *Rarefaction*. If the Fulneſs of the Pulſe proceeds from a ſanguine *Plethora*, it may be known by thoſe Signs I have noted in my *Treatiſe of the Small-Pox*, Part I. § 90, 92. in which Caſe *Phlebotomy* may be neceſſary. If it proceeds from the *Rarefaction* of the Blood, then thoſe *refrigerating Attenuants*, which have been found by Experience to take off ſuch Rarefaction from the Blood, are the needful Remedies.

§ 14. The

§ 14. The EMPTY PULSE, that is, the Pulſe which is not ſo full as in Time of Health, muſt reſult either 1. From a Deficiency in the Quantity of the Blood; its being leſs than it ought to be. Or 2. From a Deficiency in the inteſtine Motion of it; from one or both of theſe Cauſes it is that the Sides of the Arteries are not ſo much diſtended, as in Time of Health. This *empty Pulſe*, therefore (if I may ſo call it) indicates the Uſe of thoſe Things, which are proper to augment the Quantity of the Blood, and ſtrengthen the Action of the animal Organs, and increaſe its inteſtine Motion; among which ſuitable *Aliment*, and proper Cordials ought in a ſpecial Manner to be recommended.

§ 15. The HARD PULSE, that is, the Pulſe which is harder than in a Time of Health, reſults either 1. From a Denſity, or Thickneſs of the Blood, and from a *dry Intemperies* of the Membranes, which compoſe the Arteries; which therefore being not ſo moiſt, and yielding, as they ought to be, do make a greater Reſiſtance to the Motion of the arterial Blood, than in Time of Health; and in Conſequence it is that the Action of the

the protruded Blood againſt the Sides of the Artery produces that Senſation of Hardneſs in our Finger, when we feel ſuch a Pulſe, and which occaſions us to denominate the Pulſe *hard:* Or 2. From a ſtronger and quicker Impulſe of the Blood againſt the Sides of the Arteries, occaſioned by ſtronger and quicker Contractions of the Heart, and Obſtructions in ſome of the capillary ſanguine Arteries: Or elſe 3. From both theſe Cauſes conjunctly; and therefore, when we meet with a *hard* and *quick* Pulſe, we may conclude, that the Blood is *too thick* or *viſcid*, and that the animal Fibres are comparatively *dry* and *rigid*; and that thoſe Methods and Medicines are proper and needful, which may comminute the Parts of the animal Fluids, *attenuate* the Blood, remove the *dry Intemperies* of the Fibres of the Veſſels, and abate the Celerity of the Pulſe.

§ 16. The SOFT PULSE, that is, the Pulſe which is ſofter than in a Time of Health, muſt reſult either 1. From a *Laxity* of the *Coats* of the Arteries, rendering them more yielding, that is, more eaſily diſtractile than in Health. Or 2. From a Deficiency

ficiency in the Quantity of red Blood, and a too great a Thinneſs of it: Or 3. From a Deficiency in the Quantity of nervous Liquid ſent from the *Cerebellum* to the Heart, occaſioned by an inſufficient Secretion of that Liquid by the *Cerebellum*. 1. If this Symptom proceeds from a *Laxity* of the Coats of the Arteries, (the Fibres which compoſe them being too humid, thro' Want of ſufficient Evacuation of ſuperfluous Lymph) it may be known by the Softneſs and Temperateneſs, as to Heat, of the external *Superficies*: In which Caſe *warm Attenuants*, which tend to increaſe the Diſcharges by inſenſible Perſpiration, and by Urine, may afford ſufficient Relief. 2. If this Symptom is occaſioned by a Deficiency in the Quantity of red Blood, and a too great Thinneſs of it; and from a Deficiency in the Quantity of nervous Liquid ſent from the *Cerebellum* to the Heart, it may be known by a *Feebleneſs* or *Lowneſs* of the Spirits, and a general Weakneſs of the Body; and in this Caſe ſuch *Aliment* as is eaſy of Digeſtion, and is like moſt ſpeedily to ſupply and repair the deficient Quantity of the Blood, ſuch as *Milk*, *Sack-Whey*, *Chicken Broth*, *Mutton Broth*, and

the

the like; and ſuch Medicines as will ſtrengthen, or confirm the Texture of the Blood, and increaſe the Force of the Heart, and Arteries are proper, and may prove very ſerviceable to the Patient.

§ 17. The STRONG PULSE, that is, the Pulſe which is ſtronger than in Time of Health, reſults from the ſame Cauſes which produce a fuller Pulſe, (*vid.* § 13.) or elſe from larger and quicker Influxes of nervous Liquid into the Muſcles of the Heart; and has much the ſame Significations, and requires much the ſame Methods of Cure, as the quick Pulſe, § 10.

§ 18. The WEAK PULSE, that is, the Pulſe which, in Fevers, is weaker than in Time of Health, reſults from inſufficient Influxes of nervous Liquid from the *Cerebellum* to the Heart, and conſequently diſcovers, that the Secretion of that Liquid by the *Cerebellum* is inſufficient to anſwer the Wants of the animal Machine; and that the Quantity of red Blood is too little, which may be occaſioned by diſſolvent Cauſes in a great Meaſure deſtroying the component Parts of the Blood, and the Texture of thoſe Particles which ſhould conſtitute the nervous

vous Liquid. This Symptom therefore ſhews, that the Recovery of the Patient is very doubtful; and requires the ſame *Regimen*, and Medicines as the ſoft Pulſe; (*vid.* § 16. foregoing, and my Book on the Small-Pox, Tr. § 271, *ad* 274.) as alſo thoſe Remedies, which may remove the Acrimony of the animal Fluids.

§ 19. The PULSE, which in Fevers is *equal* as to *Time*, and *Force*, proceeds from equal Influxes of nervous Liquid from the *Cerebellum* into the Muſcles of the Heart, and from an equal Viſcidity or Fluidity of the Blood; (*vid.* my *Treatiſe of the Small-Pox*, § 283, *&c.*) and is an hopeful Symptom, and the Methods of managing the Patient muſt be directed by the concomitant Symptoms.

§ 20. The PULSE, which in Fevers, is *unequal* as to Force, reſults from unequal Influxes of nervous Liquid from the *Cerebellum* to the Heart; ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs of that Liquid being ſent to the Heart. This Symptom ſeems to be occaſioned by an inſufficient Secretion of nervous Liquid by the *Cerebellum*, and the Inſufficiency of this Secretion may be the Con-

Conſequence of a poor Blood, that is, Blood too little in Quantity, or whoſe red Globules are too few in proportion to the ſerous Parts of it. This Symptom therefore directs us to the Uſe of ſuch things as ſupply the Blood with nutritious Chyle, eaſy to be aſſimilated into Blood, and of ſuch Medicines as ſtrengthen the Blood, and the ſecreting Organs, and as may promote a freer and brisker Courſe of the nervous Fluid in its Canals.

§ 21. The PULSE, which in Fevers is *unequal* as to *Time*, ſeems to ariſe from an unequal *Viſcidity* and *Fluidity* of the Blood, which conſequently runs ſometimes faſter, and ſometimes ſlower thro' the capillary Arteries; *faſter*, while the more fluid Parts of the Blood are flowing, and *ſlower*, while the viſcid Parts of it are paſſing thro' them. This Symptom plainly indicates the Uſe of thoſe *Attenuants* which tend to diſſolve the Coheſion of the viſcid Humours, and to render the Blood equally Fluid.

§ 22. The PULSE, which in Fevers is *intermitting*, commonly ariſes from thoſe Cauſes, which render the Pulſe unequal as to Time, *viz.* 1. An unequal Viſcidity and Fluidity of the Blood: Or 2. A Deficiency

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in the Quantity of red Blood, and of the nervous Liquid ſecreted by the *Cerebellum*, when theſe Cauſes exiſt in a greater Degree than in the foregoing Caſe, § 21. Or 3. From *polypoſe Concretions* of Blood in the larger Arteries, which occaſion Interruptions of the protruſive Motion of the Blood. Or 4. From Convulſions. When an intermitting Pulſe proceeds from the *firſt Cauſe* mentioned, other Symptoms of an unequal Viſcidity will diſcover it. When it is the Effect of the *ſecond Cauſe*, other Symptoms of a Deficiency in the Quantity of the ſanguine, and nervous Fluid will make it evident. When it ariſes from the *laſt Cauſe*, it will be known to do ſo from the manifeſt Convulſion. If there is no Reaſon to impute it either to the firſt or ſecond Cauſe aſſign'd, or to the laſt, we may then conclude it to be the Conſequence of *polypoſe Concretions* of Blood in ſome of the larger Arteries.

§ 23. If the intermitting Pulſe proceeds from the firſt Cauſe aſſign'd, § 22. then thoſe Medicines recommended, § 14, 15, 21. are proper. If it reſults from the ſecond

cond Cauſe, § 22. then the Things mentioned, § 16, 18. will be ſuitable and needful.

§ 24. If the *intermitting Pulſe* is occaſiond by polypoſe Concretions of the Blood, then ſuitable *Diſſolvents* and *Attenuants* are neceſſary; and ſuch as *Cinnabar*, *Antimony*, *Gum Quajacum*, *Millepedes*, *&c.* mixed with *nitrous* Ingredients, as *Sal Nit. Sal Prunel. &c.* will be proper, if the intermitting Pulſe happens before the Fever has exhauſted the Strength of the Patient; but if Symptoms of approaching Death appear, all Remedies will be to no Purpoſe.

§ 25. If the *intermitting Pulſe* reſults from *Convulſions*, the Cauſe of thoſe Convulſions muſt be found out; and then thoſe Medicines, which remove that Cauſe, will in Conſequence rectify this Pulſe. *Vid.* my *Treatiſe of the Small-Pox*, § 387, *ad* 418.

§ 26. That PULSE, which in Fevers is both *quick* and *weak* from the Beginning, and thro' the Progreſs of them, diſcovers to us 1. That there are Obſtructions in the capillary Veſſels and Glandules; and conſequently *bulky* Particles, or *viſcid* Humours,

that want to be attenuated. This we may infer from the *Quickneſs* of the Pulſe, *vid.* § 10. 2. That the Fever reſults partly from *diſſolvent* Cauſes, and that there is an inſufficient Secretion of nervous Liquid by the *Cerebellum*, or an Obſtruction of its due Influx from the *Cerebellum* into the Heart, which we rationally infer from the *Weakneſs* of the Pulſe. *Vid.* § 18. where the curative Indication is likewiſe noted. This Symptom ſhews the Fever to be of the complex Kind.

§ 27. The PULSE, which in Fevers is neither *quicker*, nor *ſtronger* than in the Time of Health, thro' the Progreſs of them, ſhews that there are few, or no Obſtructions of the capillary Veſſels, and Glandules; that is, it ſhews that there is little, or no *Viſcidity* in the Fluids, nor Particles *too bulky* to admit of an eaſy Paſſage of the Fluids thro' their ſeveral Canals. For the Exiſtence of viſcid Humours, or of Particles *too bulky*, would neceſſarily obſtruct or render the Motion of the Fluids ſlower in ſome of the capillary Veſſels, and quicker in the larger Arteries than in the Time of Health. Hence we may infer, that the Cauſes of thoſe Fevers, which are attended with this Kind of Pulſe, are different from thoſe which produce

produce inflammatory Fevers. The Conſideration of this may well lead us to apprehend, when we meet with Fevers attended with this Symptom, that they are produced by diſſolvent Cauſes, by ſuch Particles (whether *acrimonious*, or *corroſive*) as occaſion *Diſunion* between the component Parts of the animal Fluids: And that it is ſo, may be often infer'd from the *Drineſs* and *Blackneſs* of the Tongue, uſual in Fevers of this Kind; and alſo from another Conſideration, *viz.* That in theſe Fevers there do frequently happen either *Hæmorrhages*, or purple Spots, or ſome ſenſible *colliquative* Evacuations; or if none of theſe, yet too great Diſcharges by inſenſible Perſpiration; which may be concluded from the ſenſible Waſting of the Body under ſuch Fevers, altho' no ſenſible colliquative Evacuations do happen.

§ 28. Such Medicines therefore as promote the Union and Coheſion, that naturally is between the component Parts of the animal Fluids, and which alter the Texture, Figuration, and Quality of *acrimonious* and *corroſive* Humours, are the proper Remedies in theſe Caſes. *E. G. Rad.*

Tormentillæ, Bolus Armeniæ, Terra Japonica, Myrrha, Spiritus Vitrioli, &c.

§ 29. It will perhaps be ſaid, if in this Sort of Fevers, there is no *Viſcidity* in the animal Fluids, nor Particles *too bulky* to admit of an eaſy Paſſage of the Fluids thro' their ſeveral Canals, then *attenuating Medicines* will be improper, or at leaſt very needleſs. I grant, that attenuating Medicines in theſe Caſes may be needleſs on the Account, meerly of diminiſhing the Bulk of ſuch morbific Particles; but it will not follow hence, that ſuch ATTENUANTS, as (by altering their Texture, and Figuration) do deſtroy their *acrid* or *corroſive*, and *diſuniting Quality*, are improper, or needleſs; ſuch Remedies plainly appearing to be neceſſary. In theſe Fevers, the Reaſon why the *morbific Particles* are not preſently excreted, does not ſeem to be an Incapacity (by Means of their Bulk) of paſſing off thro' the excretory Ducts; but their being ſo mixed, and entangled with the component Parts of the animal Fluids, by *attracting*, or *being attracted* by them, that they cannot eaſily be diſengaged from them for Excretion, till they are comminuted, or

their

their Figuration otherwiſe altered. Theſe Obſervations may be ſufficient to convince my Reader of the Importance of preſcribing *attenuating Medicines* of one Sort or other, in moſt Kinds of Fevers.

CHAP. II.

Containing an Account of the Cauſes *and* Significations *of the Symptoms, which affect the* RESPIRATION *of Perſons under* Fevers; *and of the* curative Indications *deducible from them.*

§ 30. II. WE muſt alſo take Notice of the Patient's BREATHING, becauſe the State of it will lead us into the Knowledge of divers important Particulars, uſeful to guide a Phyſician in preſcribing for his Patients; as will be evident from the Conſideration of the following Sections.

§ 31. An *eaſy* RESPIRATION in Fevers, like that in perfect Health, (except in ſome putrid Fevers) ſhews, that all the Organs ſubſerving this Operation in the animal Oeconomy, are in good Order; that the *Lungs, Heart, Diaphragm, Pleura, Muſcles of the Breaſt, Ribs,* and *Abdomen,* are

are eaſily contracted, and extended, and are not much affected by the Diſtemper. It likewiſe argues, that the Blood is in a tolerable State of Fluidity, and that there is no conſiderable Viſcidity in it, nor Particles too bulky to paſs thro' the capillary Arteries; and this is a good Symptom, commonly encouraging a chearful Hope of the Patient's Recovery. But tho' this Symptom is a very favourable one in ardent, and inflammatory Fevers, yet in putrid Fevers, attended with a great *Thirſt*, a *dry* and a *black* Tongue, (burnt as it were) and with frequent *Sighing*, and a ſudden and great Loſs of Strength, we muſt not build much Hope upon it, but rather infer from it, that very *acrimonious*, or *corroſive* Particles, mixed with the animal Fluids, and diſſolving the natural Coheſion of their component Parts, were the Cauſe of them: And that the curative Indication in ſuch Caſes directs us to order ſuch Medicines as may alter the Figure and Texture of the *acrid*, or *corroſive* Particles, and hinder their doing further Miſchief in the animal Fluids, or on the Solids; and alſo promote their paſſing thro' the

the excretory Veſſels, with the other excrementitious Humours. *Vid.* § 27, 28, 29.

§ 32. That RESPIRATION in Fevers, which is *painful*, commonly ſhews that there is ſome internal Inflammation; which Inflammation diſcovers that there is ſome *Viſcidity* in the Blood; or Particles *too bulky* to paſs eaſily thro' all the minute Veſſels: And as the Parts pain'd are the Parts inflamed; ſo we are eaſily led into the Knowledge of the Seat of the Inflammation. Thus in *pleuritic Fevers* we know, by the Seat of the Pain, which part of the *Pleura* is inflamed, whether that on the right, or the left Side, *&c.* or if any other Membranes, or any of the Muſcles ſubſerving Reſpiration, are the Seat of the Pain, we may conclude them to be the Seat of the Inflammation. This Symptom ſhews the Life of the Patient to be in a great deal of Danger; and indicates the Neceſſity of uſing *diſſolvent* and *attenuating* Medicines.

§ 33. That RESPIRATION in Fevers, which is *large*, (that is, when the Quantity of Air paſſing into the Lungs in every Inſpiration is larger than in Time of Health) proceeds from a greater Expanſion of the Lungs,

Lungs, and Dilatation of the Air Veſicles in them, than in Time of Health; and informs us, that there is a Plenty of Lymph; that the Blood is not viſcid, and that the Fibres are not rigid; but that the Veſſels are eaſily diſtended, and that there is a free Courſe of the Fluids thro' them. This Symptom is a good one, but rarely happens in Fevers.

§ 34. That RESPIRATION in Fevers, which is *little*, (that is, when a *leſs* Quantity of Air paſſes into the Lungs, in every Inſpiration, than in the Time of Health) ſhews either I. That the Veſicles of the Lungs are not dilatable as in Time of Health. Which Symptom therefore muſt reſult either 1. From a Diſtention of the ſanguine Veſſels of the Lungs, by a viſcid Blood, that paſſes but ſlowly thro' them: Or 2. From a dry *Intemperies* of the Membranes of the Lungs, and of the Fibres of the Veſſels, which compoſe the Lungs, hindering their Expanſion: Or 3. From a viſcid Phlegm excreted from lymphatic Arteries, and in ſome Meaſure filling the Cavity of the Air-Veſſels; and thus hindring a due Contraction of the Lungs, and the Reception

Reception of the uſual Quantity of Air into them. Hence we may infer, that the curative Indication, in regard unto this Symptom, is to *diſſolve*, *dilute*, and *attenuate* the Fluids, and relax the Fibres of the Veſſels, and thus to promote the wanted Excretions: Or II. This Symptom ſhews, that there is ſome Tumour, or other Matter obſtructing, or in part filling the Cavity of the *Aſpera Arteria*, ſo that but little Air can paſs thro' it into the Veſicles of the Lungs, which may be known by the Abſence of the other Symptoms, which diſcover the Blood to be too thick, or to have Particles too bulky for an eaſy Circulation. When this is the Caſe, thoſe Methods and Medicines, which are proper to remove ſuch Obſtruction, muſt be uſed; and theſe muſt be choſen out of the Tribe of Diſſolvents.

§ 35. That RESPIRATION in Fevers, which is as *ſlow* as in Time of Health, ſignifies much the ſame as the *large Reſpiration* noted § 33. and is a good Symptom.

§ 36. That RESPIRATION in Fevers, which is *quick*, ariſes from a more frequent Contraction and Extenſion of the Lungs, and of thoſe Muſcles which ſubſerve Reſpiration,

ration; which Frequency of their Action is occaſioned partly by Obſtructions of the Lungs, (when the Air-Veſicles are in part filled with lymphatic Humours from the Glandules of the *Aſpera Arteria*, as it often happens in *Catarrhous* Fevers, and all Fevers attended with *Coughs*, and the ſpitting of viſcid Matter) and partly by the exceſſive Heat of the Blood, occaſioning quicker Influxes of nervous Liquid into the Muſcles of Reſpiration. Therefore to relieve a Patient under this Symptom, which is very threatning, thoſe Diſſolvents muſt be adviſed, which may *attenuate* the animal Fluids, render them thinner, and abate the febrile Heat.

§ 37. That RESPIRATION in Fevers, which is *equal*, and moderate as to Quickneſs, is an hopeful Symptom, ſignifying both that the Blood, and the Organs of Reſpiration, are in an hopeful State.

§ 38. That RESPIRATION in Fevers, which is *unequal*, hath a Signification contrary to that of the laſt mentioned Symptom, § 37. and ſhews an obſtructed Circulation, from an unequal Viſcidity of the Blood, and from unequal Influxes of nervous

vous Liquid into the Organs of Reſpiration; and that the Recovery of the Sick is very doubtful, and that the Uſe of ſuitable Diſſolvents and Attenuants is very neceſſary.

§ 39. That RESPIRATION in Fevers, which is *difficult*, and attended with thoſe convulſive Motions of the *Aſpera Arteria*, and other Organs of Reſpiration, which make the Patient apprehend himſelf in Danger of being choaked, is a very terrible Symptom, as it diſcovers the Lungs to be inflamed, and obſtructed, and not capable of due, and regular Contractions and Extenſions; and that the Blood is ſo exceeding *viſcid*, as to be uncapable of paſſing freely thro' the capillary Veſſels. When this Symptom occurrs, Death is commonly very near; but a ſuffocative Reſpiration in *hyſteric*, *hypochondriac*, and *aſthmatic* People, from a *ſpaſmodic* Cauſe, is not ſo threatning. Refrigerating Diſſolvents are generally the proper Remedies in theſe Caſes.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Containing an Account of the Cauſes *and* Significations *of the Symptoms, which affect the* TONGUE *of Perſons under* Fevers; *and of the* curative Indications *deducible from them.*

§40. III. I Am in the next Place to conſider the moſt uſual Symptoms of the TONGUE. Here I muſt obſerve, that a *moiſt* and *clean Tongue* ſhews, that there is a due Thinneſs in the Blood, a Plenty of Lymph, and ſufficient Supplies of it to the Veſſels of the Tongue: Conſequently, that the Fever doth not proceed from a *Viſcidity* of the Fluids, and that the febrile Heat is moderate, and that the Fever muſt ariſe either 1. From diſſolvent Cauſes, or 2. From a Diminution of the Diſcharges by inſenſible Perſpiration, and a Return of excrementitious Humours into the Blood, which ſhould have paſſed off thro' the perſpiratory Ducts; and indicates, that the Uſe of

of ſuch Medicines as may recover the inſenſible Perſpiration to its healthful Standard without inſpiſſating the Fluids, is very neceſſary.

§ 41. A TONGUE that looks *white* in Fevers, ſhews that the Extremeties of the capillary Veſſels in the exterior *Superficies* of it, are in a great Meaſure empty of their proper Fluids; and conſequently that there are not ſufficient Supplies ſent to them; which ſeems to be occaſioned, either by a *Viſcidity* of the Blood, and Lymph rendering the animal Fluids uncapable of paſſing to the Ends of the capillary Veſſels in its exterior *Superficies*; or from extreme Heat of the febrile Blood, evaporating the thinner Parts of the animal Fluids thro' the perſpiratory Vents, and rendering the Remainder ſtill more thick, and more uncapable of being communicated to the Endings of the capillary Veſſels in the *Superficies* of the Tongue: From which State of Things we may conclude, that the curative Indication obliges us to uſe ſuitable *Attenuants* for the Recovery of ſuch Patients.

§ 42. The TONGUE, which in Fevers looks as if it was covered with a *white Down*,

Down, or *Furr*, reſults from the ſame Cauſe which produced the laſt mentioned Symptom, § 41. when it exiſts in a greater Degree. That white Furr, or Down being only a Multitude of fine emiſſary *Tubuli* for conveying, in Time of Health, their proper Liquid into the Mouth, which are now more empty than before, from the Cauſes already aſſigned. The Signification and curative Indication are the ſame as in § 41.

§ 43. The TONGUE, which is *dry* in Fevers, evidently becomes ſo for Want of due Supplies of Fluid thro' the Veſſels of it, and diſcovers to us a great Viſcidity in the animal Fluids, if not an Exceſs alſo of the febrile Heat; and therefore is an ill Symptom; and ſhews, that the curative Indication leads us to adviſe *attenuating*, and *refrigerating* Medicines for the Cure of ſuch Patients.

§ 44. The TONGUE, which is *dry* and *black* in Fevers, diſcovers to us, that there is an *acrid* Quality in the Fluids, and alſo a Viſcidity in them, which hinders their flowing to the Ends of the capillary Veſſels in the exterior *Superficies:* And hence it is that the Fleſh of Perſons, under ſuch Fe-

vers, feels very dry. In thoſe extreme Parts of the Veſſels, which appear black, there has been a Stagnation of their contained Fluids, and a Mortification of the Veſſels ſo far as they appear black; and that they become dry proceeds partly from the Heat of the ſubterjacent Parts, and partly from the Air that paſſes over them in Reſpiration, cauſing the humid Particles to evaporate. This is often a very threatning Symptom, and indicates, that ſuch Medicines as tend to *attenuate* and render the Fluids thinner, and to alter the *acrid Quality*, that may be in the Blood, are needful for recovering a Patient that is under it.

§ 45. The TONGUE, which in Fevers appears not only *black*, and *dry*, but alſo *chapt*, like the Earth in the Midſt of an hot Summer, diſcovers to us an *acrid*, or *corroſive Quality* in the Fluids, attended with Viſcidity, and extreme Heat, and ſignifies that the Life of the Patient is in great Danger; and that *Attenuants*, which not only promote the *Comminution* of the Particles of the animal Fluids, but alſo the deſtroying any *acrid*, or *corroſive* Quality in them

are

are very neceſſary. This Symptom often occurs in complex Fevers.

§ 46. That TONGUE, which, in the Progreſs of a Fever, appears *moiſt*, and to have *Aphthæ*, that is, ſmall *white Ulcers*, ſhews that there is a ſufficient Quantity of Lymph, and no greater Viſcidity in the Fluids, but that there is ſo great an Acrimony, or Corroſiveneſs in them, as puts the Life of the Patient into extreme Danger; and indicates, that ſuch Attenuants as will alter the Figure and Texture of *acrid*, and *corroſive* Particles are exceeding needful. There is Reaſon to think, that in Fevers attended with this Symptom, *Ulcerations*, like thoſe which appear in the Mouth, would be found on the Membranes of the *Oeſophagus*, Stomach, and Inteſtines, and other Parts of the internal *Superficies*, if the Bodies of Perſons dying of ſuch Fevers were opened after Death.

§ 47. That TONGUE, which in Fevers hath the *Aphthæ* with but very little Moiſture, ſhews that there is a *Viſcidity*, as well as *Acrimony* in the animal Fluids, and that the Recovery of the Patient is very little to be expected; and that Medicines *altering* and *attenuating*, are exceedingly wanted.

CHAPTER IV.

Containing an Account of the Cauſes *and* Significations *of the Symptoms of* PAIN *in Perſons under Fevers, and of the* curative Indications *deducible from them.*

§ 48. IV. IT may be of conſiderable Uſe to us, if we have right Ideas of thoſe different PAINS our Patients under different Fevers complain of as to their Cauſe, Significations, and thoſe Methods of Cure we ſhould deduce from them.

§ 49. PAIN in the general is produced by whatever ſtretches a Nerve beyond a certain Degree; that is, a Degree beyond its natural, and eaſy Tenſion: And that we may form juſt Notions of Pains from internal Cauſes, we muſt remember, that the outmoſt Coat of the Arteries is thin and nervous; and that every Muſcle and Membrane hath numberleſs Ramifications of Nerves, and that every contractile and diſtractile

ſtractile Part of the Solids that hath Nerves in its Contexture, is capable of ſuffering Pain, as the Nerves of it are liable by many incidental Cauſes to be ſtretched far beyond their natural and eaſy Tenſions.

§ 50. The common *internal Cauſes* of PAIN may be reduced to theſe Heads, *viz.*

1. Thoſe Things, which diſtend the ſanguine Arteries ſo far as to ſtretch their nervous Fibres much beyond their natural Tenſions. This ſeems to be the Cauſe of *Pains* in the *Perioſteum* of the *Vertebræ* of the Back under the Small-Pox, and of *Pains* in the *Perioſteum* of the Bones of the *Arms*, Thighs, and *Legs*, in the Beginning of many Fevers; and in the *Perioſteum* near the Joints in Rheumatic Fevers. The Paſſage of the Fluids, from its *Viſcidity*, or from Particles *too bulky*, is exceeding difficult thro' the minute Veſſels, which compoſe that Membrane; and the Fluids, in paſſing along, do ſo much diſtend their containing Veſſels, as to ſtretch the Nerves beyond their natural and eaſy Tenſion; whence the Senſe of *Pain* enſues; and this is the Caſe likewiſe, when the ſanguine Arteries are ſo obſtructed as to force Blood into ſome lymphatic Veſſels, and to form there an *inflammatory Tumour*.

2. Thoſe Things, which *corrode* the Nerves; for the corroding Particles in their Action ſtretch ſome Part of the nervous Fibre vaſtly beyond its natural eaſy Tenſion, before they divide it, and ſo do occaſion *Pain*. This happens in ſome *Ulcers* attended with a very *acrid* or *corroſive* Humour; and alſo in other Caſes. From this Cauſe likewiſe do ſeem to ariſe divers *Pains*, that we call *gnawing* and *biting*.

3. Thoſe Influxes of nervous Liquid into any Muſcle, which ſo violently contract it, as to ſtretch any Nerve beyond its eaſy Tenſion, do cauſe *Pain*. This is the Caſe in all thoſe violent Contractions, (which we call *Cramps*) attended with extreme *Pain*; and indeed ſometimes the antagoniſt Muſcles, by this Means, may be ſo far relaxed, and extended, as to ſuffer *Pains*. Theſe, by way of Diſtinction from the former Sots, may be called *ſpaſmodic*, or *nervous Pains*.

§ 51. Other Cauſes of *Pains* might be mentioned, but theſe animadverted on, are the moſt frequent, and what Phyſicians have to conſider of in Patients under febrile Diſeaſes. It muſt be remembred, that the more violently

violently any Nerve is ſtretched beyond its natural and eaſy Tenſions, the more violent is the *Pain.*

§ 52. I come now to conſider the *different Pains*, and what they ſignify, and indicate, which may help us better to apprehend what we ought to do for the Cure of thoſe Patients that complain of them.

§ 53. PAINS *lancing*, *cutting*, and *grinding*; that is, Pains (like thoſe which we ſhould feel, if any Part was lanced, and cut, or grinded) do moſt uſually happen in the *Perioſteum*; and if they are extreme, and do frequently return with but ſhort Intervals of Eaſe, as ſometimes in the febrile State of the Small-Pox, they ſignify that the capillary Veſſels of the *Perioſteum* are exceedingly diſtended, the Nerves moſt violently ſtretched; and that there is great Viſcidity, or great Acrimony, or both, in the Fluids; and that the Quantity of the febrific Matter is very great; that the Texture of the Blood is broken, and that *Hæmorrhages* or Extravaſations of Blood are to be expected; and thus they indicate the Propriety of *abſorbent* and *acid* Medicines; *e. g. Bolus Armeniæ, Terra Japon. Rad. Tormen. Sp. Vitrioli, Sal*

Nitri, &c. Theſe Obſervations are confirm'd by many Facts, which occur to the Notice of every Phyſician, that has much to do with variolous Patients.

§ 54. PAINS *acute*, as they proceed from a violent ſtretching of the Nerves beyond their natural and eaſy Tenſions, ſo they diſcover to us, that there is either 1. A great *Viſcidity* in the animal Fluids; or 2. an Abundance of Particles *too bulky* to paſs thro' the Veſſels without greatly diſtending them; or 3. That there is a *corroding Quality* in the Fluids; becauſe theſe Sorts of Pains cannot ariſe from any other internal Cauſes. The two firſt Cauſes plainly direct us to the Uſe of ſuitable *Comminuents*, and *Attenuants*; and the laſt obliges us to preſcribe ſuch Remedies as will alter the Texture of the corroding Particles; which only can be done by breaking off their *corroding* Points, (which Sort of Remedies therefore muſt in Reaſon be reckoned among *Comminuents*) or elſe by adding ſuch Particles to the corroding Points as blunts them, and hinders their Effects.

§ 55. PAINS *heavy*, (that is, Pains, which are not ſharp, but moderate and attended

tended with a Senſe of Weight, or Heavineſs in the Part, which is the Seat of them) ſeem to ariſe, either 1. From a ſlow and obſtructed Circulation of the Fluids thro' the Veſſels, (affected with this Symptom) diſtending their Sides beyond their natural Standard, tho' not to that Degree, which produces *acute Pains:* In which Caſe, the Cauſes and curative Indications, are the ſame with thoſe mentioned in the laſt foregoing Symptom, only here they exiſt in a lower Degree; or 2. From the Preſſure of ſome adjacent Tumour; and then the Cure conſiſts in removing that Tumour; or 3. From a *Relaxation* of the Coats of the Veſſels affected, which reſults from too great Humidity, or Deficiency in the Excretion of lymphatic Humours; and when this is the Caſe, thoſe *Attenuants*, which promote the Excretion of ſuch ſuperfluous Humours by inſenſible Perſpiration, or by Urine, are indicated; the beſt of which in many caſes are thoſe, which augment the inſenſible Perſpiration.

§ 56. PAINS *biting* and *gnawing*, (that is, Pains which produce ſuch an uneaſy Senſation, as the Patient apprehends he ſhould have, if the Part affected was *bit*, or *gnawed* by

by the Teeth of any Animal) ſeem to be cauſed by *corroding Particles* in the Fluids, acting on the Nerves affected, in their ſlow Paſſage thro' obſtructed Veſſels. For if the Cauſe of the Pain was only a *Viſcidity* of the Fluids, or Particles meerly *too bulky*, (and not *corroding*) violently ſtretching the Nerves, the Pains then would be very *acute*, but have nothing fit to be deſcribed by the Words *Biting*, or *Gnawing*; and if the Veſſels of the Parts affected were not obſtructed, the Pains would be exceeding tranſient, if producible by corroding Particles gliding along with the circulating Fluids; and therefore as there is Reaſon to think, that in Perſons under this Symptom, there are not only acrid Particles, but Obſtructions of the capillary Veſſels, from a Viſcidity of the animal Fluids, or their having Particles too bulky for an eaſy Circulation, there is Reaſon alſo to conclude, that the Uſe of *attenuating* Medicines are needful to be mixed with ſuitable *Abſorbents*, or *Alteratives*.

§ 57. PAINS *ſticking*, (that is, Pains which attend violent Contractions of the Parts affected, making a Senſation, as if they were violently drawn together with

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a Thread) ſeem to be produced by too great a Quantity of nervous Liquid ſent into the Nerves pained, and remaining in them; and violently contracting the Muſcle in which thoſe Nerves are ſeated; and ſome times perhaps ſo far occaſioning an Extenſion of the antagoniſt Muſcle, as likewiſe to excite Pain in it. The Cure of this Symptom conſiſts in the Uſe of ſuch internal, and external Remedies as may diſcuſs the overplus Quantity of nervous Liquid from the Nerves affected; which is done *externally*, (if the Pains are in any external Parts) by rubbing the Part affected with *Ol. Succini*, *Sp. Vini*, and ſuch like; and *internally* by *Sp. C. C. per ſe*, *vel Sp. Sal. Vol. Oleoſ. Sp. Lavendul.* and ſuch like in Sack-Whey, or any other proper Vehicle. But this is an ill Symptom, when it happens in Fevers; and then it has much the ſame Cauſes, Significations, and requires the ſame Methods of cure as convulſive Symptoms: which ſee in my *Treatiſe of the Small-Pox*, § 387, *ad* 418.

§ 58. PAINS *pricking*, (that is, Pains which produce Senſations like thoſe we ſhould have, if prickt with Pins, or Needles) ſeem to be cauſed by *ſaline* or *acrid* pungent

gent Particles ſtriking againſt the Extremeties of the nervous *Tubuli* in the *Cutis*, as they are paſſing out of the perſpiratory Ducts for Excretion. When this Symptom happens in the external *Superficies* of the Body, under Fevers, it diſcovers to us, that the Blood abounds with *ſaline* or *acrid* Particles, and that there is a Comminution of them in ſome Meaſure, tho' not ſufficient to render the Excretion of them (from the Extremeties of the perſpiratory Ducts thro' the Pores of the *Epidermis*) inſenſible. And hence we may juſtly infer, that the curative Indication obliges us to give ſuch Things as may *attenuate* the Fluids, and alter the Texture of thoſe Particles, which produced the Senſation above-mentioned.

§ 59. PAINS *ſtinging*, (that is, Pains which are like thoſe we feel when ſtung with Nettles) ſeem to reſult from the ſame Cauſe which produces the laſt foregoing Symptom, when that Cauſe exiſts in a ſomewhat lower Degree, and has proportionally the ſame Signification, and curative Indication.

§ 60. PAINS *moving*, (that is, Pains which ſhift from one Place to another, being

ing ſometimes in the Arms, at other times in the Back, or in the Legs, *&c.*) ſeem to be occaſioned by an unequal Viſcidity of the Fluids, or by ſome Particles much *too bulky* for an eaſy Circulation; and which, when they, or the viſcid Humours, happen (in the Courſe of their Circulation) to be thruſt into ſome capillary Veſſels, do ſo diſtend the Sides of them, as to ſtretch the adjacent Nerves, far beyond their natural Tenſions, and ſo excite this Sort of Pain; ſometimes here, ſometimes there, as they happen to be thruſt into Veſſels too ſmall to admit their eaſy paſſing thro' them: But this Symptom diſcovers to us, that ſuch Particles do not very much abound in the animal Fluids, if the Pains be not frequent, and do not affect many Parts of the Body at the ſame time; yet they indicate the Uſe of ſuitable *Comminuants*, and *Attenuants*.

§ 61. PAINS *fixed*, (that is, Pains which remain many Hours, or Days in the ſame Parts of the Body) proceed from a continued Obſtruction of the Veſſels in the Part affected; by Means of which, they remain too much diſtended; that is, it continues difficult for the Fluids to paſs thro' them,

by

by Reaſon either 1. Of a continued *Viſcidity* of the Fluids; or 2. Of a continued Exiſtence of *too bulky* Particles in them; which Cauſes do indicate, that the Uſe of ſuitable Diſſolvents to deſtroy the Union of the viſcid Humours, or to comminute the the Particles that are too bulky, is neceſſary. Or 3. By Reaſon of too great a *Thickneſs* of the Coats of the Veſſels leſſening the Diameter of their Cavity, which may be occaſioned by too great Humidity; the Reaſon of which may be, that the *Lympheducts*, which help to compoſe the Membranes of the Veſſels affected, are too full of Fluid. In this Caſe, thoſe Medicines which may augment the Diſcharges by inſenſible Perſpiration, and leſſen the Quantity of the Lymph, and render the fibrous *Tubuli* of the Coats of the Veſſels leſs humid, or in other Words, more tenſe, are proper and needful.

§ 62. PAINS *pulſative*, or *throbbing*, (that is, Pains attended with a Sort of beating Motion) ariſe partly from a greater Obſtruction in the capillary ſanguine Arteries, and in the lymphatic Arteries of the Part affected, than was in the foregoing Symptom; and partly from every Appulſe of Blood

Blood to thoſe Parts of the Veſſels which are obſtructed; occaſioned by the Contractions of the left Ventricle of the Heart; and partly from a putrefactive Motion in ſtagnant Humours: For theſe Pains ſeldom happen, but when there is ſome inflammatory Tumour, as a *Phlegmon, Bubo, &c.* and then it is a Symptom diſcovering to us, that the Tumour is ſuppurating, and that *attenuating* Medicines are very proper.

§ 63. ITCHINGS, being uneaſy Senſations, ariſing from the ſame Cauſes, which produced thoſe Pains noted § 58, 59. (tho' in this Caſe thoſe Cauſes are in a much lower Degree) I reckon in the Claſs of Pains, and muſt obſerve, that their Signification, and curative Indication may be deduced without any Difficulty from what has been obſerved in thoſe Sections.

§ 64. PAINS *periodical*, (that is, Pains which go away, and return at a certain Period of Time, as every Afternoon, or every Morning, or every other Day) is a Symptom of an intermitting Fever; the Paroxyſms of which affect the Patient at the Times in which he complains of theſe Pains, tho' there are not the ſenſible febrile Symptoms

toms of *Heat*, and *Thirſt*. This I have obſerved in ſome Perſons under my Care, who have recovered from this Symptom by thoſe Medicines, which take off intermitting Fevers. This Symptom doth not attend all Intermittents, but only thoſe which have ſuch a *Viſcidity*, or ſuch *bulky Particles*, as render the Circulation of the Blood difficult to a certain Degree, in one or other Part of the Body; and occaſion ſuch a Diſtenſion of the Arteries, as ſtretch the Nerves to a painful Senſation. In this Sort of Fevers, as the Paroxyſms wear off, ſo the Pains do abate; becauſe the febrile Matter being comminuted, does in a great Meaſure critically paſs off, either by Urine, or Sweat, or inſenſible Perſpiration; and when the Relicks of the febrile Matter has again aſſimilated Particles of the animal Fluids ſufficient to conſtitute a febrile Paroxyſm of the like Kind, the Pains return as the Fever doth again come on. And theſe Pains, as well as moſt of thoſe beforementioned, do require the Uſe of diſſolving and attenuating Remedies.

§ 65. It

§ 65. It muſt be obſerved, that the ſeveral Sorts of Pain animadverted on, do admit of a great Variety of different Degrees; and are more, or leſs, as the Cauſes productive of them are ſtronger, or weaker.

CHAP. V.

Containing an Account of the Cauſes *and* Significations *of the different Symptoms of the* URINE *of Perſons under* Fevers; *and of the* curative Indications *deducible from them.*

§ 66. V. THE different Appearances, which happen in the URINES of Perſons under Fevers, make the next Claſs of Symptoms to be conſidered; and in Order to form right Notions of them, and to deduce the true curative Indications, which ſhould guide our Conduct, it will be proper to take ſome Notice of thoſe Particulars, which may in ſome Meaſure lead us into the Knowledge of the conſtituent Parts of *Urine*.

§ 67. I ſhall therefore obſerve a few Things, *viz.* 1. That the Blood by the new Chyle is continually ſupplied with *ſaline*, *pinguedinous*, *oleagenous*, and *earthy* Particles; and with many other Sorts of Particles,

ticles, whoſe Quality we know not. 2. That conſiderable Quantities of a watery Fluid (which is a great Part of the new Chyle) are daily convey'd into the Blood. 3. That Particles of the Solids; that is, of the ſanguine, and lymphatic Veſſels, *&c.* are daily rubbed or waſhed off by, and mixed with the Current of thoſe Fluids, which are continually paſſing thro' them. 4. That many natural Particles of the animal Fluids are daily decaying; that is, declining from that Figuration, and Coheſion, which are neceſſary for the Uſes of Life, and thus become ſuperfluous.

§ 68. From theſe Particulars, § 67. it appears, that the Urines of Perſons may conſiſt of *ſaline*, *pinguedinous*, *oleagenous*, *terrene*, and many other Sorts of ſuperfluous, and excrementitious Particles mixed with a watery Fluid, ſeparated from the Blood by the excretory *Tubuli* of the Kidnies; which different Sorts of Particles give thoſe different Colours, and other Appearances, which are obſerved in the Urines of People.

§ 69. The URINE of Perſons in Health, that live temperately, is *clear*, and of an *amber*, or *citrine* Colour, or of the Colour

of *Canary-Wine*; ſometimes having a Cloud hanging in it, and extending almoſt from the Top to the Bottom of it; and in our Climate amounting, in the Space of twenty-four Hours, at leaſt, to half the Quantity of the Aliment taken into the Stomach in the ſame Space of Time. I aſſign at leaſt half the Quantity of what is taken into the Stomach, as the common Proportion of this Evacuation in Time of Health; becauſe Dr. *Keil*, by ſtatical Experiments found it to be ſo in our Country; whoſe Computation therefore ſhould be allowed as the trueſt Deſcription of the Quantities of the animal Excretions from the Bodies of our Countrymen: And that the Account, I have given of the Colour, and Quality of the Urine of Perſons in Health, is true, will be manifeſt to thoſe that ſhall frequently obſerve the Urines, which are made in Time of Health.

§ 70. From what has been noted, we may eaſily underſtand how VARIATIONS from the healthy Standard may happen in the Urines of People, particularly,

1. That if any Cauſe hinders the excreting of *ſaline*, *terrene*, and other ſuperfluous and excrementitious Particles thro' the Kidnies,

Kidnies, the *Urine* muſt be *thin*, and *colourleſs*, and void both of Smell and Taſte, and fair like common Water.

2. That if *ſaline*, *terrene*, and other *ſuperfluous* and *excrementitious* Particles are excerned by the Kidnies in a greater Quantity, than in Time of Health, the URINE muſt be proportionally more coloured.

3. That if, by any violent Attrition, the red Globules of the Blood ſhould be broken, and come off with the Urine, they muſt give a Colour to it according to the Size of the Parts of the comminuted Globules, and in Proportion to that Quantity of them, which is excreted with the Urine.

§ 71. *Corollary* 1. Therefore as the red Globules, when but a little broken, looſe but little of their natural Colour; ſo if thro' a Laxity of the excretory *Tubuli* of the Kidnies, the comminuted Globules paſs thro' them; or if, by Means of a *corroding Quality* of the Blood, the Coats of the capillary ſanguine Veſſels are eaten thro', and the Globules fall into the *Pelvis* of the Kidnies, and thro' the Ureters into the Bladder, they may make what we call a *Bloody Urine*,

rine; which in Appearance looks more or leſs black, according as the Quantity of the excreted Globules is more or leſs.

Corollary 2. As the Globules of Blood, if they are more broken, become *leſs dark*, and *more red*; ſo when ſuch come off from the Kidnies with the Urine, they render it high colour'd, in Proportion to the Quantity of this Sort of Particles mixed with it.

Corollary 3. If the red Globules are yet more broken, they may become of an *Orange Colour*, and accordingly vary the Colour of the Urine; and a much greater Variety of *Colours*, than theſe I have mentioned, may be produced in Urines, according to the greater Variety of Degrees of Comminution, which the red Globules are capable of; and the greater Variety of the Quantities of ſuch comminuted Globules, which may happen to be excreted with the Urine.

§ 72. 4. That if Particles of *Bile* happen to be mixed with the Blood, in a greater Quantity than in Time of Health, and excreted with the Urine, they make it to appear as if it was tinctured with *Saffron*, more or leſs,

leſs, according as the Quantity of this Sort of Particles excreted with the Urine is more, or leſs. This I call a *bilious Urine*, which commonly reſults from Obſtructions of the Liver, preventing the Secretion of the *Bile* from the Blood; and conſequently the natural Courſe of it into the *Duodenum*.

§ 73. I ſhall now proceed to conſider the principal Sorts of FEBRILE URINES as to their *Cauſes*, *Significations*, and thoſe *curative Indications* to which they lead our Thoughts.

§ 74. That URINE in Fevers, which exceeds its natural Proportion, or is more in Quantity (in Proportion to the Liquids taken in) than in Time of Health, ſhews either that there is a *Laxity* of the excretory *Tubuli* of the Kidnies, or a Diminution of the Diſcharges by inſenſible Perſpiration, or that there is not a due Mixture of the ſerous with the globular Parts of the Blood. The curative Indication therefore requires the Uſe of thoſe Medicines, which ſtrengthen the Solids, and attenuate the Blood; and thus promote a due Mixture of the conſtituent Parts of the animal Fluids, and

prevent that Thickneſs of them, and thoſe Obſtructions and that Acrimony, which naturally follow the Exceſs of this Evacuation.

§ 75. That URINE, which in Fevers is *leſs* in Quantity, (in Proportion to the Quantity of Liquids drank) than in Time of Health, ſhews either 1. That the renal excretory *Tubuli* are obſtructed by viſcid Humours; or 2. That they are under a ſpaſmodic Contraction; or 3. That the Diſcharge by *inſenſible Perſpiration* is proportionally increaſed beyond its natural Standard; or 4. That the Patient has had Evacuations by *Sweating*, or *Spitting*; for this Symptom commonly reſults from one, or other of theſe Cauſes. If it reſults from the *firſt Cauſe* aſſign'd, it foreſhews, that there will be too great an Increaſe of the Quantity of Fluids in the Body, for Want of this Evacuation, and that the Effects naturally conſequent to ſuch an Increaſe of the Fluids are to be feared. In this Caſe the Uſe of *Diuretics*, mixed with ſuch *Diſſolvents* as may deſtroy the *Viſcidity* of the Humours, is indicated. If it be occaſioned by the *ſecond Cauſe*, it may often be known to be ſo, by ſome viſible Symp-

Symptoms of other nervous Diſorders afflicting the Patient; and in this Caſe *nervous Medicines* mixed with *Diuretics*, are the proper Remedies. If this Symptom is the Effect of the *third Cauſe*, ſuitable *ſimple Diuretics* may be ſufficient to remove it: And if it be the Conſequence of the *laſt Cauſe* aſſign'd, the Uſe of *diuretic Attenuants* will be very proper.

§ 76. PALE URINE is that which is leſs coloured than in the Time of Health; and the Paleneſs of Urine admits of a great Variety of Degrees, till it comes to look like pure Water. Here let me obſerve, that the Urine in Fevers, which is *thin* and *pale*, looking like fair Water, and is without Colour, Taſte, or Smell, ſignifies that the *ſaline*, *terrene*, *febrific*, and other *ſuperfluous* and *excrementitious* Particles, which ſhould come away thro' the Kidnies, do remain in the Blood. The Cauſe of which ſeems to be either 1. Such a ſpaſmodic Conſtriction of the excretory renal *Tubuli* as leſſens the Diameter of their Cavities to that Degree, that only the aqueous Particles of the Blood can paſs thro' them. When this is the Caſe, there are other Symptoms, which diſcover

a Diſtemperature of the Nerves; and then we may reaſonably apprehend, that there may be at the ſame Time a Conſtriction of other excretory Veſſels. In this Caſe thoſe Remedies muſt be adviſed, which may remove the Diſorders of the Nerves, and the Conſtriction of the excretory *Tubuli*. Or 2. The Cauſe of this Symptom may be a too great *Thickneſs* of the Blood, and ſuch an unuſual Blending, and Cohering of the ſaline, oleagenous, terrene, and other Particles with the red Globules, or with one another, that they cannot enter the excretory Ducts of the Kidnies, tho' they are capable of paſſing thro' the Extremities of the capillary ſanguine Arteries into the capillary ſanguine Veins, whoſe Orifices are larger than thoſe of the excretory *Tubuli* of the Kidnies. When this is the Caſe, it may be known by other concomitant Symptoms diſcovering ſuch a State of the Blood; and then the curative Indication obliges us to preſcribe thoſe *Diſſolvents*, and *Attenuants*, which may render the Blood duly thin, and promote the wanted Excretion. Or 3. The pale Urine may be occaſioned partly by a Conſtriction of the excretory renal *Tubuli*, and

and partly by the Spiſſitude of the Blood: For the Thickneſs of the Blood may diſtend the capillary ſanguine Arteries; and their Diſtention may produce a Compreſſion, or Conſtriction of the adjacent excretory Veſſels, as well as a ſpaſmodic Cauſe.

§ 77. *Corollary.* Therefore, when in Perſons under Fevers, we meet with a *pale Urine*, we may conclude 1. That there is a ſpaſmodic Conſtriction of the Veſſels; if other Symptoms, that the Nerves are diſeaſed, do appear; and there are no Symptoms that the Blood is viſcid, or too thick. This ſeems to be the Caſe, when this Urine happens in Perſons under putrid Fevers, and whoſe Blood abounds with acrid, ſtimulating Particles. 2. That there is too great a Thickneſs or Viſcidity of the Blood, if there are no other Symptoms that the Nerves are conſtricted. This ſeems often to be the Caſe, when a *pale Urine* occurs in Fevers reſulting from inſpiſſating Cauſes, as do all ardent, and inflammatory Fevers.

§ 78. Let me further obſerve, that as violent Pains of the Head, Inflammations of the Brain, *Deliria*, Phrenzies, *&c.* do commonly follow ſuch an Urine in Fevers reſulting from inſpiſſating Cauſes (unleſs prevented

ed by proper Remedies) ſo we are induced to think that the forementioned Particles, § 68. (not excreted from, but remaining in the Blood) may render the Circulation of it ſlow, and difficult thro' the capillary Veſſels of the Brain, diſtend their Sides, and ſometimes force Blood into the lymphatic Veſſels; and in this Manner produce the terrible Symptoms mentioned. It muſt here be noted, that if this *pale* and *thin* Urine happens in the Beginning of Fevers, it ſhews a great deal of Danger; and if it continues, it ſhews the Danger to be greater; but it is ſtill a more threatning Sign, if about the Height of the Diſeaſe, the Urine from a *reddiſh* or *high Colour*, gradually changes to be *thin* and *pale*; and refrigerating Diſſolvents appear abſolutely neceſſary on ſuch Occaſions.

§ 79. That URINE in Fevers, which is *clear* and *high coloured* like brown Beer, and drops no Sediments, tho' it ſtands in a cold Place a ſufficient Time for dropping one, ſhall in the next Place be conſidered; and for the right Underſtanding this Symptom, it muſt be obſerved, that in Fevers attended with a ſtrong, and quick Pulſe, and great Heat, the following Effects may be produced, *viz.*

1. A great Attrition of the Parts both of the Fluids and Solids; for the ſtronger Action of the Heart impells the Blood with greater Force into the Arteries, and the Parts of the Blood ſtrike with greater Force againſt the Sides of thoſe ſanguine Veſſels; and in like Manner the ſtronger, and quicker Contractions of the ſanguine Arteries impell the Parts of the Blood, as they glide along their Sides, with greater Force towards their Axis.

2. A Breaking, Dividing, and Subdividing many of the component globular Parts of the Blood till they become acrid, in Conſequence of the great Attrition. (*Vid. Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, § 338, 339) Dr. *Boerhaave*'s Experiments upon Quickſilver prove, that meer Friction, if ſufficiently continued, can make globular Particles to become acrid. Here I beg Leave to mention his two firſt Corollaries from his firſt Experiment, *viz. Argentum vivum, inſipidiſſimum ex ſe, ſolo quaſſatu fit ſaporis metallici ænei.* 2. *De mitiſſimo fit acre, penetrabile.* Vid. *Philoſoph. Tranſactions*, N° 430. p. 150.

3. By

3. By Means of that Attrition, which attends the augmented Motion of the Blood, many Particles of the Veſſels may be rubbed off, and come away with the Urine, as well as many broken Parts of the red Globules, and as well as ſaline, terrene, and other Particles.

4. A more intimate Mixture, Union, and Coheſion of the ſaline, oleagenous, terrene, and other Particles with the aqueous Parts of the Blood, may be an Effect of the augmented Motion of it.

5. The Inſpiſſation of the greater Part of the animal Fluids may be increaſed by Means of the Exceſs of the febrile Heat, while at the ſame Time other Parts of them are breaking and dividing by Means of the greater Attrition. (*Vid. Rational Methods of Curing Fevers*, § 350, 351.

§ 80. From § 79. N° 1, 2, 3. we may eaſily underſtand, that the Conſiſtence and Colour of the Urine, § 79. under our preſent Conſideration, reſult from the Abundance of ſaline, terrene, and other Particles mixed with the Water excreted by the Kidnies.

§ 81. From

§ 81. From § 79. N° 4. we may readily apprehend, that the Reaſon why this Sort of Urine drops no Sediment, is becauſe thoſe Particles are too cloſely united, and cohere too ſtrongly with the aqueous Parts of the Urine; and therefore cannot run together, and form Corpuſcles of a greater Gravity than that of the Water of the Urine..

§ 82. This Sort of Urine, § 79. therefore diſcovers to us 1. That there is a vaſtly greater Quantity of *ſaline, terrene, febrific*, and other ſuperfluous, and excrementitious Particles mixed with the Blood, than is conſiſtent with Health, and an eaſy Circulation of them thro' the capillary Veſſels. 2. That there is ſo firm an Union of the ſaline, terrene, and febrific Particles, with the red Globules, or with one another, as that there cannot be an Evacuation of them, ſufficient to ſecure the Recovery of the Patient, till that Union and Coheſion be deſtroy'd, the Blood reduced to its natural Thinneſs, and thoſe morbific, and excrementitious Particles become minute enough to paſs off thro' the excretory Ducts. When all this is accompliſhed, it will be diſcovered

vered by the falling of a *large, light, whitiſh*, or *reddiſh White*, and *equal Sediment* to the Bottom of the Urine; and as the animal Fluids become more thin and more free from the *febrific*, and *excrementitious Particles* upon the ſufficient Comminution, and Excretion of them, ſo the Urine becomes leſs and leſs charged with them; the high Colour of it gradually abates, and its natural Colour, with Health, gradually returns.

§ 83. From what has been obſerved, § 79. it is evident, that when this Sort of Urine, § 79. occurs, we may conclude, that an happy Period of the Diſtemper is not yet to be expected; but that the Recovery of the Patient remains doubtful; and that the Uſe of ſuch diſſolving Medicines as may effectually reduce the Blood to its natural Thinneſs, and *comminute* the excrementitious, and febrific Particles, and render their Paſſage eaſy thro' the excretory Ducts, is very needful.

§ 84. That URINE in Fevers, which is highly *Flame-coloured*, and *thin, without Sediment*, ſeems to proceed from the ſame Cauſes, which produced the laſt-mentioned Urine,

Urine, § 79. only with this Difference, *viz.* That the Cauſes in this Caſe are more ſtrong and violent; and conſequently, that the Signification of this Symptom is much more threatning; and the Uſe of proper *Diſſolvents* and *Atenuants* more neceſſary.

§ 85. That URINE in Fevers, which is *clear*, when firſt made, and when cold becomes *muddy*, ſo that one cannot ſee thro' it, and remains in this State, dropping no *Sediment*, ſeems to be the Effect of an imperfect, or deficient *Comminution* and *Attenuation* of the Humours. For as in this Urine the ſolid Particles recede in ſome Meaſure from their cloſe Union with the aqueous Particles, and form numberleſs *Nubiculæ*; (which give that *muddy* Appearance, rendering the Urine *opaque*) ſo it diſcovers to us, that there has been a *Comminution*, in ſome Meaſure, of the *ſaline*, *terrene*, *febrific*, and other excrementitious Particles, that were mixed with the animal Fluids; which is the Reaſon of their forming ſuch a Multitude of *Nubiculæ*; and that the ſolid Particles excreted with this Urine do not ſink to the Bottom of it, and make a Sediment there, ſeems to be, becauſe the

Comminution of them was not greater; for if thoſe Particles had been ſufficiently comminuted, and their Coheſion with the animal Fluids ſufficiently deſtroy'd, they would run together, and form Corpuſcles heavy enough to ſink unto the Bottom.

§ 86. This Sort of Urine, § 85. allows us ſome Ground to hope for the Patient's Recovery, if his other Symptoms are favourable. And let me obſerve, that when there is ſufficient Strength in the Patient, an Urine, that will drop a good Sediment, will in a little Time follow this Symptom: But if the vital Strength is very much ſpent, if there is a great Weakneſs in the animal Operations, and other Symptoms are threatning, we have great Reaſon to fear the Event of the Diſtemper. From what has been noted, we may eaſily perceive, that proper *Diſſolvents* and *Attenuants* are needful to promote the Recovery of the Patient.

§ 87. That URINE, which in Fevers comes off *thick*, and *muddy*, like *Horſe-Piſs*, and remains ſo without dropping any Sediment, I ſhall in the next place conſider; and as to this Symptom, I would obſerve, 1. That the great Quantity of ſolid Particles excreted

excreted by the Kidnies, and which give it that muddy Appearance, diſcovers to us, that there has been a very great Attrition both of the Fluids, and their Veſſels. 2. That the Reaſon, why no Sediment drops in this Urine, is becauſe that the Union that was between the ſolid Particles excreted, and the aqueous Parts of the Urine is not ſufficiently deſtroyed; and partly becauſe thoſe ſolid Particles, altho' to our Eye they ſeem exceeding many, and near to each other, yet in Reality are not near enough to exert their attractive Force; and conſequently cannot form Corpuſcles heavy enough to ſink to the Bottom of the Urine. I apprehend, that in Urines which drop a good Sediment, there is a much greater Quantity of ſolid Particles, and inconceiveably more minute; which may be the Reaſon both why they do not render the Urine muddy and opaque; and why, being nearer together than in *muddy Urines*, they exert their natural attractive Force, and unite, and cohere, and form Corpuſcles of a Gravity ſufficient to ſink them to the Bottom, and make the Appearance of a copious Sediment.

§ 88. From what has been noted, § 87. we may eaſily underſtand, that this Sort of Urine ſhews, that the Quantity of morbid Humours in the Patient is very great; and that the *Attenuation* of them has not, as yet, been carried on ſufficiently to ſecure his Recovery; and therefore that the Iſſue of the Diſtemper remains uncertain; and that Remedies to reduce the animal Fluids to their natural Thinneſs, and promote the further Comminution of morbid Particles, and abate the *Impetus* of the Blood, are very needful: But tho' this Symptom ſhews the Patient to be in a great deal of Danger, yet it doth not forbid all Hope of his Recovery; becauſe it argues, that ſome Progreſs is made in that *Attenuation* of the morbid Humours, which is neceſſary to regain loſt Health.

§ 89. That URINE in Fevers, which hath *Nubeculæ*, or Clouds, after it hath ſtood a ſufficient Time, for the ſubſiding of Particles ſpecifically heavier than the Water of it, obtains this Appearance by the ſolid Particles diffuſed in it, attracting each other uniting, cohering, and forming Corpuſcles ſomewhat heavier than the lighter Parts of Water;

Water; and which, according to their leſſer or greater Gravity, appear nearer the Surface of the Urine, or about the Middle, or towards the Bottom of it; and which *Clouds* are greater or leſſer, as the Number of thoſe Corpuſcles is greater, or leſſer.

§ 90. This Symptom ſhews, that an happy Progreſs is making in the *Attenuation* of the morbid Humours. Theſe Clouds are often ſeen in the Urine of the Patient before it drops that good Sediment, which tells us his Recovery is at hand; and it has frequently been obſerved, that the nearer the Cloud approaches to the Bottom, ſo much the ſooner we may expect that Sediment, which ſignifies that the Fever is happily coming to an End. But if the Appearance of this Symptom becomes interrupted, ſo that there is ſometimes a *Nubecula* in the Urine, and ſometimes none, we may infer, that there have happen'd Impediments to the Thinning of the Fluids, and Attenuation of the morbid Humours; and that there is Reaſon to apprehend that the Diſeaſe may be prolonged; and from this Circumſtance we may deduce the Importance

of Diligence in the Uſe of ſuitable *Diſſolvents* and *Attenuants*.

§ 91. That *high colour'd* URINE in *intermitting Fevers*, which drops a large *reddiſh white Sediment*, and uſually is made about the Concluſion of the febrile Paroxiſm, is in Part a critical Evacuation of the excrementitious, ſuperfluous, and *febrific Particles:* I ſay in Part an Evacuation of them, becauſe uſually in regular intermitting Fevers, there happens about the ſame Time critical Diſcharges by *Sweat*; or if not by Sweat, yet by *inſenſible Perſpiration*. And here I would obſerve a few Things, 1. That the *high Colour* of the Urine proceeds from the Quantity of the *febrific*, *ſaline*, *terrene*, and other ſuperfluous and excrementitious Particles comminuted, and then excreted with the Water of the Urine. 2. That the *Largeneſs* of the Sediment reſults from the great Quantity of ſolid Particles excreted by the Kidnies; which do attract each other, unite, cohere, and form Corpuſcles of a *greater Gravity* than that of the Water of the Urine. The Conſideration of which may convince us of the Importance of preſcribing proper Diſſolvents, and Attenuants for

for the recovering our Patients from ſuch Fevers. 3. That the reddiſh white Colour of this Sediment ariſes from the Quality of the ſubſiding Particles; Part of which were component Globules of the Blood broken and comminuted by the Attrition of the Fluids during the febrile Paroxiſm, and Part of which may be Particles broken off from the Sides of the Veſſels by the Impulſes of the febrile Blood. This Symptom ſhews, that there has been an happy Attenuation of the animal Fluids, and Comminution of Particles, that ought to be excreted.

§ 92. That URINE in Fevers, which comes away *clear* and *moderately high coloured*, and ſoon drops a *large*, *equal*, *white* and *light Sediment*, commonly ſignifies that the Blood is coming to its natural Thinneſs, and other Qualities, by a Diſſolution of the morbid Coheſions of its Parts, and a Comminution of Particles *too bulky* for an eaſy Circulation, and Excretion; and conſequently ſhews, that the Recovery of the Patient is very near. This Obſervation is confirm'd by numberleſs Facts daily occurring; ſuch an Urine commonly preceding the happy Period of Fevers.

§ 93. It may help us to underſtand divers *Phænomena* of other Urines, if we conſider what Cauſes concurr to the Production of this, § 92. And here a cloſe Enquiry may lead us to apprehend the following Particulars. 1. That the *Sediment* in this Urine proceeds from the Excretion of ſuch ſolid Particles with the Water of it, as are, either in themſelves, or by running together, cohering, and forming larger Particles, *ſpecifically heavier* than that Fluid. 2. That the Reaſon why thoſe ſolid Particles were not ſooner excreted, ſeems to be, becauſe they were not ſooner comminuted ſufficiently to paſs thro' the excretory *Tubuli* of the Kidnies; for if they were ſooner made minute enough for this Evacuation, and there was no *Conſtriction* of the Veſſels, no Reaſon then could be aſſign'd, why this good Sort of Urine did not ſooner appear. 3. That the *white Colour* of the Sediment proceeds from the Minuteneſs of thoſe ſolid Particles, which compoſe it. For Roſin, green Glaſs, and many other Bodies beaten into a fine Powder look *white*; the Reaſon of which I take to be this, *viz.* That the more minute, and inchorent the Particles of

ſome

ſome Bodies are, the more they reflect the Rays of Light; and hence it ſeems reaſonable to think, that the whiter the Sediment of the Urine is, the greater has been the Comminution of the Particles excreted. 4. That the *Largeneſs* of the Sediment is occaſioned by the Largeneſs of the Quantity of the ſolid Particles ſufficiently comminuted, and excreted. 5. That the *Equality* of the Surface of the Sediment reſults from a pretty near Equality of the *Gravity* of the ſubſiding Particles. And 6. That the *Lightneſs* of it ariſes from the Parts of it having a leſſer Degree of Gravity, than the Parts of a Sediment, which lie cloſer together.

§ 94. That URINE in Fevers, which is *frothy*, or has *Bubbles* riſing, ſwimming, and abiding long in its Surface, diſcovers to us, that there is an intimate Mixture of *oleagenous*, or *pinguedinous* Particles with the *ſaline* Particles of the animal Fluids, and a ſtrong Coheſion of them with the aqueous Parts of the Urine, and ſerous Parts of the Blood; becauſe this Symptom is the Effect of ſuch a Mixture and Coheſion; from which reſults in the Urine a very ſaponaceous Quality.

§ 95. The

§ 95. The *Bubbles*, or *Froth* in this Kind of Urine, § 94. ſeem to be produced in the following Manner, *viz.* That the Motion, which happens in making Water, or by ſhaking the Urinal, expells Particles of *Air*, from ſome of the Interſtices of the Urine, which Particles of Air being diſlodged, and rarefied, cannot, upon the Account of their *Levity*, but aſcend to the Surface of the Urine; and as there is too ſtrong a Coheſion between the aqueous Parts of the Urine, and the ſolid Particles mixed with it, ſo the aſcending Particles of Air do thruſt before them, or lift up a proportional Number of the Globules of Urine, which for a while incloſe them, and form thoſe Appearances we call *Bubbles*, or *Froth*. This Symptom ſhews, that the Patient is in a great deal of Danger from his Diſeaſe, as it diſcovers a cloſe Union between thoſe Particles of the animal Fluids, which ſhould in a Manner be incoherent; and therefore it argues a Difficulty in diſſolving the morbid Coheſions, and attenuating the Blood; and indicates the Neceſſity of giving ſuitable *diſſolving*, and *attenuating* Medicines.

§ 96. That

§ 96. That URINE, which in Fevers is *coloured*, but *inſipid*, ſignifies, that the Strength of the Patient is worn out, and his Death very near; becauſe it is for Want of Strength in the animal Organs, to comminute Particles *too bulky*, and to attenuate the animal Fluids, and morbid Humours, that thoſe urinous Salts, and other Particles, which would give a Scent to the Urine, are not excreted with it.

§ 97. That URINE in Fevers, which is *full coloured*, *much in Quantity*, looks *fat*, or *oily*, and is attended with Dejection of Spirits, and the Loſs of Fleſh, and of Strength, may be called *Colliquative*. It proceeds from diſſolvent Cauſes, and a breaking of the Texture of the animal Fluids, a too great Comminution of their component Particles, and a too looſe Coheſion of the Parts of the Solids; many of which are ſeparated from the reſt by the *febrific diſſolvent Particles*, and mixed with the Blood, and run off with the Urine. This Symptom evidently ſhews the Patient to be in a great deal of Danger; and indicates, that the Uſe of thoſe Medicines, which may alter the Figuration of the acrid Particles,

and

and fit them to paſs thro' the excretory Ducts; and which may alſo ſtrengthen the Solids by increaſing the Coheſion of their Parts, and repair the Waſte of them, is neceſſary.

§ 98. That URINE in Fevers, which is *bloody*, and drops a *grumous Sediment*, like cold Blood, ſeparated from its *Serum*, proceeds either, 1. From a violent *Ebullition*, or *Rarefaction* of the Blood, burſting the Extremeties of the capillary ſanguine Veſſels in the Kidnies: Or, 2. Which is abundantly more frequent, from an *acrid Quality* of the *Blood corroding* the Coats of thoſe Veſſels. This is a very threatning Symptom; and when it proceeds from the firſt Cauſe, thoſe refrigerating Medicines, which may remove the febrile Motion, and Heat of the Blood ſhould be preſcribed; ſuch as *Sal Nitri*, *Sal Prunellæ*, *Spiritus Vitrioli*, *&c.* But when it reſults from acrid Particles diſſolving the Fluids, and corroding the Veſſels, then thoſe Ingredients, which may deſtroy the acrid Quality, alter the Figure of the diſſolvent Particles, and give a firmer Coheſion to the component Parts both of the Fluids, and Solids; ſuch

ſuch as *Bolus Armeniæ, Terra Japonica, Flores Sulphuris, Myrrha, Radix Tormentillæ, Coccinella, &c.* may properly be mixed with nitrous Salts, to make ſuitable Remedies for recovering the Patient.

§ 99. That URINE in Fevers, which is of a *ſad* or *dark red Colour*, and remains *clear* without dropping any Sediment, ſhall in the next Place be examined. And as to this Sort of Urine, two Things muſt be enquired after, *viz.* 1. What may be the Cauſe of its Conſiſtence, and Colour. 2. What may be the Reaſon, that it drops no Sediment.

1. As to the firſt Enquiry, a little Conſideration will lead us to think, that the Conſiſtence, and Colour of this Urine do proceed from great Quantities of the component Parts of the Blood broken, and greatly comminuted; and, it may be, of Particles rubbed off from the Sides of the ſanguine Arteries, and excreted by the Kidnies with the Water of the Urine. But here ariſes another Queſtion, *viz.* Whence is it that there is ſo large an Excretion of ſuch Particles by the Kidnies? In Anſwer to this Query, I muſt obſerve, that it is occaſioned

ſioned either, 1. By a *violent Attrition* of the Fluids, and Solids, conſequent to ſtronger, and quicker Contractions of the Heart, and Arteries: When this is the Caſe, it may be known by the great Strength and Quickneſs of the Pulſe, and exceſſive Heat of the Body; and indicates the Neceſſity of preſcribing refrigerating Diſſolvents, which may prevent the further Inſpiſſation of the *Blood* by the Exceſs of Heat, and may reduce it to its natural Thinneſs. Or, 2. It may be produced by *diſſolvent Cauſes*; and we may judge it to be ſo, when we find the Pulſe of the Patient making this Kind of Water, like that of a Perſon in Health, and that the Heat of his Body is not increaſed beyond its healthful Standard. The curative Indications are the ſame as in Fevers from diſſolvent Cauſes; becauſe this Symptom ſhews the Patient's Fever to be of that Tribe.

2. The ſecond Enquiry is, What may be the Reaſon why this Urine drops no Sediment, or Cloud? and the Reaſon hereof ſeems very plainly to be this, *viz.* That there is ſo ſtrong an Union, and Coheſion of the ſaline, terrene, febrific, and other Particles

Particles excreted by the Kidnies, with the aqueous Parts of the Urine, that they cannot run together, and form Corpuſcles heavy enough to ſink to the Bottom of it: And this gives us Reaſon to apprehend, that there is likewiſe ſuch a firm, and cloſe Union between the animal Fluids, and the morbid Humours, that are not excreted, as is inconſiſtant with the Recovery of Health; unleſs it be diſſolved by ſuitable Remedies. This Symptom therefore ſhews the Patient to be in a great deal of Danger; and indicates the Neceſſity of preſcribing ſuch Diſſolvents, and Attenuants, as may deſtroy that Union. The Medicines for this Purpoſe, in my Opinion, ſhould be compounded of ſuitable warm Ingredients mixed with a due Proportion of refrigerating Salts.

§ 100. That URINE, which in Fevers comes away of a *black Colour*, and afterwards drops a *black Sediment*, ſeems to reſult from *diſſolvent Cauſes*, that is, acrid, or corroſive Humours, which break the Texture of the Blood, relax the Veſſels, and make many Particles of them to ſeparate and mix with the animal Fluids, and afterwards to come off with the Urine, thro' the

the relaxed excretory *Tubuli* of the Kidnies. This Symptom ſhews us, that the Force of the febrific Cauſe is very great, and that neither the *Fluids*, nor *Solids* are able to withſtand its Operation, and allows us but little Ground to expect tne Recovery of the Patient. Thoſe Things which tend to alter a corroſive diſſolvent Quality, to ſtraiten the Veſſels, and to preſerve both the Fluids and Solids from Putrefaction, very manifeſtly are the proper Remedies in ſo deplorable a Caſe; ſuch as are mentioned § 49. N° 2.

§ 101. That URINE in Fevers, which *ſtinketh* like the Scent of a dead Carcaſs; and which therefore may be called a *cadaverous Urine*, reſults from diſſolvent Cauſes producing *Putrefaction* of the Fluids, or Solids, or both; ſimilar to that, which always follows Death; which if it be not ſtopped, and removed, will ſoon deſtroy the vital Strength, render the animal Organs unable to act; and ſo put a ſpeedy Period to the Life of the Sick. This Symptom, even in the loweſt Degree of it, ſhews the Patient to be in the extreameſt Danger, and that his Recovery is Matter of the greateſt

greateſt Difficulty; but the ſtronger the cadaverous Scent of the Urine is, the nearer, and more certain is the Approach of Death. The curative Indication here, is the ſame with that of the laſt Symptom, § 100.

§ 102. That URINE, which, in ſome Fevers, appears the *ſame as in Time of Health*, ſhews that there is an Excretion by the Kidnies of natural excrementitious Particles, *viz. ſaline, terrene, &c.* but no beneficial Evacuation of the *febrific Particles*, which would make a Variation from the healthy Colour, in the Appearance of the Urine, if they came off with it. This Symptom diſcovers to us, that the morbid Humours remain intimately, and firmly blended with the Blood; and conſequently ſhews, that we have abundantly more Reaſon to fear the Patient's Death, than to expect his Recovery; and that the Uſe of ſuitable *Alteratives* and *Attenuants* is abſolutely neceſſary. This Sort of Urine is often made by Perſons under ſome Kinds of *putrid* Fevers.

§ 103. Thus I have conſidered the moſt remarkable *Phænomena* of FEBRILE URINES, as to their *Cauſes*, and *Significa-*

tions, and thoſe *curative Indications* we ſhould deduce from them; and what has been obſerved is a further Confirmation of thoſe Principles of medical Practice, which I have recommended in my Book intituled, *Rational Methods of Curing Fevers.*

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Containing an Account of the Cauſes, *and* Significations *of the different Symptoms of the Excretion by* STOOL, *and of the* curative Indications *deducible from them.*

§ 104. VI. THE next Claſs of Symptoms, I ſhall treat of, comprehends thoſe which relate to the INTESTINAL EXCRETION: But in order to form juſt Ideas of the ſeveral Variations, which frequently happen in its Quantity and Quality, it is highly requiſite we ſhould have a right Notion of it in Time of Health.

§ 105. Some Things therefore relating to this Excretion in Time of Health, muſt be remarked; particularly, 1. That the natural Proportion of the Quantity of this Evacuation, is about the eighteenth Part of the Whole that is excreted from the Body, or as 1 to 18. or 4 to 72. For, according to Dr. *Keil*, the mean Quantity excreted by

Stool is four Ounces: The Total of Meats, and Drinks, ſuppoſed to be taken in one Day is four Pounds and an half, which at ſixteen Ounces to the Pound, do make ſeventy-two Ounces; and in the moſt perfect Health of adult Perſons, the Quantity excreted is equal to the Quantity taken in. 2. That the Colour of this Excrement, even in Time of Health, is different in different Bodies, according to their different Conſtitutions, and Ages; and likewiſe different in the ſame Bodies, according to the different Sorts of Food they take; for they that eat plentifully of *Spinnage*, or *green Savoys, &c.* ſhall have their Stools of a greeniſh Colour, the next Day, or the next but one. Drinking daily of *Chocolate* ſhall make the Stools of a much *deeper Brown*, than otherwiſe they would be; as *Chalybeats* do make theſe Excrements *black*; but the uſual natural healthy Colour is *Brown*, ſometimes lighter, ſometimes deeper; and the Conſiſtence of the *Stool* ſhould be ſo ſolid as to be figured by the *Rectum*; and, as to its Scent, not very fetid. 3. That a certain Degree of Moiſture, in theſe Excrements,

ments, is neceſſary to their paſſing eaſily thro' the *Rectum.*

§ 106. Having thus mentioned the *Quantity*, and moſt obvious *Qualities* of this Excretion in Time of Health, I ſhall conſider how Variations from its healthful Standard may happen, and what they indicate. Let me then obſerve the following Particulars, *viz.*

N° 1. That if a greater Quantity of the liquid Part of what is received into the Stomach be carried thro' the *Lacteals*, and *Vaſa inhalantia* into the Blood, than in Time of Health, the *Fæces alvinæ* muſt become drier, and harder, than in Time of Health, and be ſeldomer evacuated.

N° 2. That if the inſenſible Perſpiration, or Excretion thro' the external *Superficies* of the Body, be greater, in Proportion to the Liquids taken in, than in Time of Health, the Excretion by the inteſtinal Glandules may be proportionally leſs; becauſe the increaſed Flux of Fluid to the external *Superficies* makes a Sort of Revulſion from the capillary Veſſels ſituated in the internal *Superficies* of the Inteſtines; and ſo diminiſhes the Quantity of Humours, that uſually paſ-

ſed thro' the inteſtinal Glandules for Excretion by the *Anus*.

N° 3. That if the Excretion by inſenſible Perſpiration, does by any Cauſe become leſs than it ought to be, and neither the Quantity of *Urine*, nor Weight of the Body be increaſed, there muſt be a greater Diſcharge of excrementitious Humours thro' the inteſtinal Glandules into the inteſtinal Tube, than in Time of Health; and the *Stools* conſequently muſt become *thinner*, and *larger*, in Proportion to the greater Quantity of Humours evacuated this Way.

N° 4. That if any very *acrid Quality* in the Chyle ſeparate that natural *Mucus* from the *interior Superficies* of the Inteſtines, which ſhould defend it; or if a thin acrid Humour from the numberleſs excretory Ducts, ſhould waſh off that *Mucus*, it muſt paſs along with the *Excrements*, and render the *Stools Mucous*.

N° 5. That if any violent *Ebullition*, or Rarefaction of the Blood ſhould burſt the capillary ſanguine Veſſels, ſituated in the Membranes of the Inteſtines; or any *corroſive* Particles in the Blood ſhould eat thro' thoſe Veſſels, and thereby Blood ſhould be diſcharged

diſcharged thro' the Cavity of the Inteſtines, the *Stools* muſt become *bloody*, in Proportion to the Quantity of Blood extravaſated, and this Way evacuated. *Vid. my Treatiſe of the Small-Pox. Part* 2. § 654, 655.

N° 6. That if the *Lacteal Veſſels* are, by any viſcid *Humours*, or by a Conſtriction of their Nerves, or by any other Cauſe become ſo obſtructed, that the Chyle cannot paſs thro' them, the *Chyle* muſt glide down the Inteſtines, and be evacuted *per Anum*, and render the *Stools chylous*.

N° 7. That if there ſhould be a *Putrefaction* either of the Fluid, or Solid Parts of the Body, and the putrified Humours ſhould be diſcharged into the Cavity of the Inteſtines, and come away *per Anum*, they muſt make the *Stools putrid*, and give them a *cadaverous* Scent.

N° 8. That if there be a *Laxity* of the inteſtinal Fibres, and the Diameter of the ſecretory, and excretory *Tubuli*, ſitated in the Membranes of the Inteſtines ſhould be enlarged, a greater Quantity of lymphatic Humours muſt paſs into the Cavity of the Inteſtines, and occaſion *watery Stools* in Proportion to the Quantity of the lympha-

tic Fluid excreted this Way; and thus make a *lymphatic Looſeneſs:* And various other Sorts of Looſeneſſes may happen, according to the various other Sorts of Matter, which may be evacuated from the Inteſtines; by Means of different Qualities in the Chyle, bilous, and pancreatic Fluids, and the different Effects of their Mixture with the Chyle.

§ 107. From what has been obſerved, § 106. we may eaſily apprehend the Reaſonableneſs of the following Concluſions. *E. G.*

Corollary 1. That when in Fevers the Excrements are retained long in the Body, (the Patient not going to *Stool* for ſeveral Days) we may infer, that they are *dry* and *hard*; and conſequently, that the liquid Part of what has been taken into the Stomach, has paſſed thro' the *Lacteals*, and *Vaſa inhalantia* into the Blood, (*vid.* § 106. N° 1.) which may be occaſioned either 1. By the febrile Heat, and quicker Motion of the Blood thro' the ſanguine Veſſels; or 2. By an augmented Diſcharge of excrementitious Humours thro' the external *Superficies* of the Body; or by the Kidnies. *Vid.* § 106. N° 1, 2. This Symptom therefore directs us to

to adviſe the plentiful Uſe of proper *Diluents*, and to preſcribe thoſe Medicines, which may attenuate the animal Fluids, and moderate their febrile Heat, and render their Motion thro' the Veſſels, more free, eaſy and ſedate. In *eruptive*, and other *Fevers*, in which the *febrific Particles* do chiefly paſs off thro' the perſpiratory Ducts, or urinary Paſſages, this Symptom many times is attended with no Inconvenience, as I have often obſerved: But if the Head is any way ill affected, it will be neceſſary by proper *Glyſters* to bring away the hardned Excrements; and alſo to give ſuch things by the Mouth, as may lubricate the Inteſtines.

Corol. 2. When the STOOLS are *frequent*, *thin*, and *watery*, we may infer 1. That the perſpiratory Ducts are obſtructed; (*vid.* § 106. N° 3.) that is, the Humours, which ſhould paſs thro' them are not capable of doing ſo, by Reaſon that the Particles of them are either *too bulky*, or elſe do *viſcidly* cohere together; on which Accounts the Uſe of *diſſolving* and *attenuating* Medicines becomes neceſſary. 2. That there is a *Laxity* of the inteſtinal Fibres; (*vid.* § 106. N° 8.) and that ſuch Medicines ſhould be adviſed,

as

as may reduce the inteſtinal Fibres to their natural State, leſſening their too great Humidity by augmenting the inſenſible Perſpiration.

Corol. 3. When in Fevers the STOOLS are *mucous*, we may conclude, that there is a very *acrid Quality* either in the Chyle, or in thoſe Fluids ſecreted from the Blood, and conveyed into the Inteſtines; (§ 106. N° 4.) and that therefore it is of great Importance to preſcribe thoſe Remedies which may deſtroy ſuch an acrid Quality.

Corol. 4. When, in Fevers, the STOOLS are *bloody*, we muſt apprehend, that there is either a violent *Ebullition*, or Rarefaction of the Blood; (*vid.* § 106. N° 5.) or a *corroding* Quality in it. The former Cauſe may be known by the great Heat of the Patient's Fleſh, and by the *Fullneſs*, and *Quickneſs* of his Pulſe; and indicates the Uſe of *nitrous*, and *acid Attenuants* to abate the febrile Heat and Ebullition. The latter Cauſe may be concluded to exiſt, when the Heat of the Body is temperate, and the Pulſe is quick, and weak; and in this Caſe ſuitable *Alteratives* are extremely needful. *Vid.* my *Treatiſe*

Treatiſe of the Small-Pox. Part 2. § 629, 630, 654, 655. alſo § 98. foregoing.

Corol. 5. When, in Fevers, the STOOLS are *chylous*, we may infer, that the *Lacteal* Veſſels are *obſtructed*; (*vid.* § 106. N° 6.) and that *deobſtruent* Medicines are the proper and needful Remedies. *Vid.* my *Treatiſe of the Small-Pox.* Part 2. § 633, 657.

Corol. 6. When, in Fevers, the STOOLS are *putrid*, and have a *cadaverous Scent*, we may conclude, that there is a *Putrefaction* in the animal Fluids, or Solids, or both; (*vid.* § 106. N°7) and that Death is at the Door; and that if any Medicines can be of Service to the Patient in this deſperate Caſe, they muſt be ſuch as may alter the Quality of the putrefying Particles, and ſo ſtop the Progreſs of the Putrefaction, and reduce the Fluids, and Solids to their natural State.

Corol. 7. When, in Fevers, the STOOLS are *frequent*, and *looſe*, but neither *Watery*, nor *Chylous*, nor *Mucous*, nor *Bloody*; and the Quantity of Urine is not increaſed, we may conclude, that there is an Abundance of morbid Humours in the Body, and that there is but little Evacuation of them by the

the other Ways of Excretion; and that ſuch *attenuating* Medicines as may render them fit to paſs off by other excretory Paſſages are abſolutely neceſſary. *Vid.* my *Treatiſe of the Small-Pox.* Part 2. § 635, 658.

8. When, in Fevers, the STOOLS are *large, looſe, oleagenous,* very *fetid,* and attended with *Loſs of Fleſh,* and Strength, the *Looſeneſs* may be called *colliquative*; and ſhews that the Fever reſults from diſſolvent Cauſes, and that the Life of the Patient is in great Danger; and indicates the Neceſſity of preſcribing ſuch Medicines, as tend to alter the Texture of the colliquating Particles, and confirm the natural Texture of the animal Fluids, and to ſtrengthen the Solids. *Vid.* my *Treatiſe of the Small-Pox.* Part 2. § 636.

§ 108. From what has been obſerved, it is manifeſt, that it very much concerns every Patient under a Fever, attended with any Kind of Looſeneſs to have his Phyſician inſpect his *Stools*; and that no Phyſician in ſuch Caſes can preſcribe with due Prorpriety without doing ſo.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Containing an Account of the Cauſes *and* Significations *of the moſt remarkable Symptoms of the* INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION *in Perſons under Fevers, and of the* curative Indications *deducible from them.*

§ 109. VII. WE muſt not only animadvert on the Symptoms, which may attend the *ſenſible daily Evacuations*, but alſo endeavour to find out the *Quantity* excreted by *inſenſible Perſpiration*, if we would be thoroughly acquainted with the State of the Patient, and judiciouſly preſcribe for him.

§ 110. It may ſeem to ſome an impoſſible Thing to attain the Knowledge of this Point, without weighing all that a Perſon takes into his Stomach, and all that comes from him by the ſenſible Evacuations, and weighing the Perſon daily; which laſt Thing cannot be practiſed with a Perſon under an acute

acute Diſtemper. We cannot deal with our Patients, as *Sanctorius* dealt with himſelf; and therefore, that we muſt not expect to know to an Ounce how much our Patient perſpires: But yet, without that Method, we may come to know, whether the Quantity excreted by *inſenſible Perſpiration* is *too much*, or *too little*; whether it exceeds, or is deficient in any conſiderable Degree; the Knowledge of which, as an happy Light, will diſcover to the prudent Phyſician the Way he ſhould take for curing his Patient.

§ 111. Let it then be obſerved,

1. That if a Perſon looſes Fleſh, while the ſenſible Evacuations are leſs, or no more than they ought to be, and while he takes ſufficient Aliment to repair the natural daily Waſte of the Body, we may then conclude, that the Quantity excreted by inſenſible Perſpiration is *too great*.

2. That if the Body becomes *fuller*, *ſwell'd*, or *bloated*, while the ſenſible Evacuations are in due Quantity, and no more is taken into the Stomach than is needful to repair the daily Waſte of the Body, we may then infer, that the Quantity excreted by inſenſible Perſpiration is *too little*. In the

the former Caſe, § 111. N° 1. the thoughtful Phyſician is led to adviſe thoſe Methods, and preſcribe thoſe Medicines, which may abate the Diſcharge by inſenſible Perſpiration: He will propoſe rendering the Air of the Chamber, where the Sick lodges, more cool; and that the Patient be taken out of his Bed, and ſit in a Chair; and will preſcribe that Diet, and thoſe Remedies, which may ſtrengthen, and thicken the animal Fluids: and in the latter Caſe, he will order thoſe *attenuating* Medicines, which may augment the Excretion by inſenſible Perſpiration.

§ 112. It is of great Concern to a ſick Perſon for his Phyſician to enquire into and conſider the State of this *Excretion*, as well as what is the State of thoſe which are *ſenſible*; and the Neglect hereof has occaſioned ſad Miſtakes, and the giving Medicines, which inſtead of removing the Diſtemper, have render'd the Caſe much worſe. I remember the Caſe of a Patient of mine, that had the Advice of ſeveral Practitioners; and I may ſay, at leaſt very unprofitably thro' ſuch a Miſtake. It was the Caſe of Mrs. ------, a young Woman aged about twenty-

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ſix Years, who lived about ſeven Miles from *Yeovil* in *Sommerſetſhire*. She complained of a violent Pain on one Side of her Head, frequent and violent Stitches in her Sides, and of great Pain in her Back, and Throbbings there, as ſhe phraſed it: She ſlept very little, was hot, and thirſty, and had no Appetite to any Food: She complained of great Shortneſs of Breath, and that her Feet and Legs did ſwell very much; and that ſhe made great Quantities of Water, tho' ſhe drank but little. She had her *Menſes* very irregularly as to Time, *little* in Quantity, and of a pale Colour. I apprehended that one Cauſe of her Complaints was an inſufficient Excretion by inſenſible Perſpiration; and that owing to a viſcid Quality of the animal Fluids, and therefore preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Emplaſtri Neuchalis quantitatem ſufficientem, ſuper alutam extendatur, & fiat* EMPLASTRUM *ſatis largum Nuchæ applicandum.*

℞ *Camphoræ drachmam unam, Spiritus Vini rectificati unciam unam, Aceti diſtillati ſemunciam. Miſceantur & fiat* ERRHINUM *frequentèr utendum.*

℞ *Salis Martis Riverii ſeſquidrachmam, Salis Prunellæ drachmas quatuor, Tartari Vitriolati ſcrupulum unum, Radicis Curcumæ drachmas duas. Nucis Moſchatæ ſcrupulum*

lum unum, Olei Menthæ, Olei Saſſafras ſingulorum guttas tres. Miſceantur & fiat PULVIS *in Chartulas ſexdecim dividendus, quarum capiat unam Veſperi, & Mane, cum Cochleari uno Syrupi de Altheâ miſtam, ſuperbibendo Cochlearia quatuor infuſi ſequentis.*

℞ *Radicis Valerianæ Sylveſtris drachmas duas, Radicis Ariſtolochiæ rotundæ, Calami Aromatici, ſingulorum ſemunciam, Herbarum Marrhubii albi, Hederæ Terreſtris, ſingulorum Manipulos duos, Aquæ fontanæ, Vini albi ſingulorum uncias viginti, miſceantur & fiat* INFUSUM *fervidum, & clauſum per horas tres, dein coletur Liquor.*

℞ *Spiritus Seminum Aniſi volatilis, Elixir Proprietatis ſingulorum drachmas duas cum ſemiſſe, Poteſtatis Succini volatilis, Laudini liquidi Sydenhami ſingulorum ſeſqui drachmam, & fiat* MISTURA, *cujus capiat Guttas triginta in Cyatho Infuſi ſupra præſcripti, ſubinde Doloribus durantibus.*

Aug. 20. 1714.

§ 113. Theſe Medicines were repeated, and ſhe happily recovered.

CHAPTER VIII.

Containing an Account of the Cauſes *and* Significations *of the* incidental FEBRILE EXCRETIONS *by* Vomiting, Sweating, Spitting, cutaneous Eruptions, *and* Hemorrhages; *and of the* curative Indications *deducible from them.*

§ 114. VIII. THE next Claſs of Symptoms, to be conſidered, contains the incidental FEBRILE EXCRETIONS by *Vomiting*, *Sweating*, *Spitting*, *cutaneous Eruptions*, and *Hæmorrhages*. Theſe are the moſt uſual incidental Evacuations; and we ſhould endeavour to underſtand from what Cauſes they proceed, what they ſignify, and what are the curative Indications in Reference to them.

§ 115. 1. As to VOMITINGS. This Symptom moſt frequently occurs in the Beginning both of *Continual*, and of *Intermitting Fevers*; and when it doth ſo, it ſeems

ſeems to be occaſioned, either 1. By ſtimulating *febrific Particles*, taken into the Stomach with the Aliment, which often may be the Caſe in infectious Seaſons, when the Air is filled with ſuch Particles. Or 2. Which is more frequently the Caſe, from *ſtimulating Particles* emptied into the Stomach from the ſecreting Glandules ſituated in its Membranes; which ſtimulating Particles in different Sorts of Fevers, may have a different Figuration: For the Particles of different Kinds of emetic Medicines have a different Texture, or Modification, tho' they produce the ſame Effect of *Vomiting*, when taken into the Stomach in a ſufficient Quantity.

§ 116. When this Symptom happens in the Beginning of Fevers, there are two Ways for the Relief of the Patient. 1. To promote the Diſcharge of the ſtimulating Particles upwards, by giving a gentle Emetic, as the *Radix Ipecacuannæ*, or by the Patient's drinking plentifully of a ſtrong Infuſion of Green Tea, or of *Carduus Benedictus*, or of warm Water. And this is moſt adviſable, when there is Reaſon to apprehend the Stomach to be foul, and that

no ill Effect is like to follow the violent Concuſſions of the Body, which commonly attend Vomiting. By this Means we prevent the *febrific ſtimulating Particles*, ſecreted into the Stomach, from paſſing into the Inteſtines, and back again into the Blood, which might increaſe the Fever. 2. Another Way of Relief is, to alter the Texture, or Figure of the *febrific ſtimulating Particles*; which may be effectually done by ſuitable *Attenuants*, as I have many Times found; and this Method is moſt proper in very tender Bodies, that cannot bear the violent Shocks of Vomiting. And let me add, that thoſe Medicines which do alter the Figure of the ſtimulating Particles, and take off the Vomitings, and Sickneſs at the Stomach, do likewiſe ſecure the Patient from Harm, by thoſe Particles paſſing onwards to, and thro' the Lacteals into the Blood.

§ 117. As for VOMITING, when it happens in the Progreſs of the Fever, (and the ſame may be ſaid as to *Nauſea's*, *ſick Fits*, &c.) the moſt proper and gentle Method is to endeavour altering the Quality of the ſtimulating Humour; the accompliſhing of which,

which, not only renders the Patient eaſy as to his Stomach, but renders him ſafe from any ill Effects of the Matters paſſing into the Inteſtines, § 116.

§ 118. 2. The natural SWEATING, which happens to Perſons under Fevers, comes next to be conſidered. I call that *natural Sweating*, which is only the Conſequence of the State of the Fluids, and Solids, and of the Action of the animal Organs in the Patient, and not the Effect of any Medicines given to him, or Methods taken with him, to force a Sweating. This Symptom may reſult from very different Cauſes, and conſequently muſt have different Significations, and ſhew us different curative Indications, according to its different Quality.

§ 119. If the SWEAT is *moderate* in Quantity, *warm* and *univerſal* from all Parts of the external Superficies of the Body, and attended with a *regular equal Pulſe*, an Abatement of the febrile Heat, and with Relief to the Spirits of the Patient, it proceeds from an happy *Attenuation* of the animal Fluids, and a *Comminution* of the morbid Particles; and ſhews, that the natural Operations of the animal Organs are ex-

pelling them out of the Body, and ſo putting a Period to the Fever; and indicates the Propriety of continuing the Uſe of thoſe temperate Medicines, and Methods, which have contributed to the bringing the Diſtemper ſo near its Concluſion.

§ 120. If the SWEAT is *profuſe*, or exceſſive in Quantity, it proceeds from a too great Thinneſs of the Fluids, owing commonly to diſſolvent Particles mixed with them; and from a Laxity of the excretory Glandules, and Veſſeles. This Symptom therefore ſhews, that the Caſe of the Patient is attended with Danger; and indicates the Neceſſity of preſcribing ſuch Medicines as may alter the Quality of the Fluids, and reduce the Diameter of the excretory *Tubuli* to their natural Standard. *Vid.* my *Treatiſe of the Small Pox.* Part 1. § 300, *ad* 309.

§ 121. If the SWEAT is very *much in* Quantity, feels *greaſy*, and *clammy*, and is attended with a great *Waſting* of the *Fleſh*, and a *feeble Pulſe*, and Loſs of Spirits, and Strength, it may be called *Colliquative*; and diſcovers to us, that the Fever is produced by diſſolvent Cauſes, and that there is

is a *Laxity* of the perſpiratory Ducts, and and in ſome Meaſure a *Solution* of the Union of the component Parts of the Fluids, and Solids, and an Excretion of nutritious, as well as of ſuperfluous Fluids. This Symptom ſhews, that the Patient is in a great deal of Danger; and indicates the Importance, and Neceſſity of preſcribing ſuch Medicines as may reduce the excretory *Tubuli* to their natural Tone; and increaſe that Coheſion, which ought to be between the component Parts, both of the animal Fluids, and Solids.

§ 122. If the SWEAT be *univerſal*, and *clammy*, and attended with a *Coldneſs* of the Fleſh, it diſcovers to us, that the Secretion of the nervous Liquid is very much diminiſhed, and that the Force, or vital Strength of the animal Organs is ſo much abated, that the Heart cannot ſufficiently propel the Blood thro' the capillary Arteries; that the *Viſcidity* of the Blood, and Lymph increaſes; and that there is a general *Laxity* of the perſpiratory Veſſels; becauſe this Kind of Sweat reſults from theſe Cauſes. This Symptom therefore ſhews the Patient to be in great Danger; which Danger is more or

leſs, as the *Clammineſs* of the Matter ſweated, and the *Coldneſs* of the Fleſh is more, or leſs. The curative Indication very evidently leads us to adviſe thoſe *warm Medicines*, which may ſtrengthen the Blood; increaſe the Secretion of nervous Liquid; raiſe the Pulſe, and recover the Veſſels to their natural Tone. *Vid.* my *Treatiſe of the Small-Pox.* Part 1. § 310, 311.

§ 123. If the SWEAT breaks out *only about the Head*, and *Neck*, and the other Parts of the Body remain very dry, and the *Pulſe* at the ſame time is *quick* and *weak*, and the Fleſh *cold*, it ſhews that the Viſcidity of the animal Fluids is greatly increaſed, the capillary Veſſels more obſtructed, and that the Death of the Patient is not far off; eſpecially if this Symptom be attended with a *dry Tongue*, a *quick*, or *difficult Reſpiration*. The curative Indications are much the ſame with thoſe that ought to be infer'd from the laſt mentioned Symptom, § 122.

§ 124. 3. That SPITTING, which happens to Perſons under Fevers, more than in the Time of Health, deſerves Notice. It is not often this Symptom occurs, except in *variolous*

variolous Fevers; and when we find our Patient under it, we may conclude, that the natural Operations do happily *attenuate* the Blood, and Lymph; and that the excretory Veſſels of the ſalival Glands are open; becauſe this Evacuation could not happen, if the Lymph was very viſcid, or thoſe Veſſels rigid, or were obſtructed, or were under a Conſtriction. This is a good Symptom, if it be not exceſſive, and encourages us to hope for the Recovery of the ſick Perſon; and directs us to preſcribe thoſe things, which may ſtill promote the Attenuation of the animal Fluids. But if the Evacuation this Way be exceſſive, and the Strength of the Patient ſenſibly declines, and the Pulſe is weak, and the Heat of the Fleſh moderate, it gives us Reaſon to apprehend, that the Fever reſults from diſſolvent Cauſes, and directs us to preſcribe for the Patient accordingly.

§ 125. 4. CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS are of various Kinds, and from their different Appearances, the Fevers, which produce them, have *different Denominations*; as the *Small-Pox, Meaſles, eryſipelatous, ſcarlet, milliary,*

miliary, and *petechial Fevers*, and many others.

§ 126. It may help us to underſtand the different Sorts of *cutaneous Eruptions*, if we conſider the following Particulars, *viz.*

1. That all Excretions to the *external Superficies* of the Body muſt be made either from the *ſanguine*, or *lymphatic*, or *nervous Fluid*, from one or other, or any two, or from all three of theſe Fluids together; and from theſe in ſome Proportion of one to the other.

2. That therefore the Matter, which makes the *cutaneous Eruptions*, muſt, before its Excretion, have exiſted in one or other; or partly in one, and partly in another; or partly in ſome two; or partly in all three of thoſe Fluids.

3. That if the Matter excreted conſiſts partly of Particles of red *Blood*, and partly of Particles of Lymph in a certain Proportion, it muſt produce *inflammatory Puſtules*, as in the SMALL-POX: As red Blood protruded into lymphatic Veſſels; and not timely diſcuſſed, will produce *Phlegmons*, (which are inflammatory Tumours) and there corrupt, putrefy, and turn into that Con-

Conſiſtence we call *Pus*; or, in other Words, a Maturation.

4. That if the *ſanguine Particles* excreted to the external *Superficies* are *few*, and mixed with a thin Lymph, the more ſubtile Parts of that excreted Lymph will evaporate thro' the Pores of the *Epidermis*, and the remaining Part of the excreted Matter will gradually grow dry, and no Suppuration enſue; as is the Caſe in the MEASLES.

5. That if *fewer Particles* of red Blood are excreted, and mixed with a larger Proportion of a *thin Lymph*, abounding with *Salts*, they may make very hot, corroding, and painful Puſtules, as in an ERYSIPELAS.

6. That if *Particles* of red *Blood*, from the capillary ſanguine ſubcutaneous Arteries, be propell'd thro' the ſhort lymphatic Arteries only to the Endings of the excretory Ducts under the *Epidermis*, with a much leſs Proportion of Lymph, they make only a *red Appearance* in the Skin, without elevating the *Epidermis*, or producing Puſtules of any Kind; as in the SCARLET-FEVER.

7. That if few Particles of red *Blood*, with Particles of *Lymph*, are excreted in ſuch

ſuch a Quantity, as will a little elevate the *Epidermis*; and if the Lymph is ſo thin, that it can tranſpire thro' the Pores of the *Epidermis*, they may make exceeding ſmall Puſtules; as in the MILLIARY FEVER.

8. That if Globules of Blood are broken, and propell'd from the capillary, ſanguine ſubcutaneous Arteries, thro' the ſhort lymphatic ſubcutaneous Arteries to their Endings, and there ſtick, they make thoſe *purple*, or *livid* Spots, we call the Superficial PETECHIÆ: And,

9. That if the Blood propell'd into thoſe lymphatic Arteries, do ſtagnate in them; and the Blood do likewiſe ſtagnate in the ſubcutaneous ſanguine Arteries, which convey'd Fluid to thoſe lymphatic Arteries, then thoſe Veſſels mortify, and grow cold in Conſequence of that Stagnation, and thoſe PETECHIÆ become proportionally deep.

10. It muſt be remembred, that, with theſe Excretions, there is a Mixture of thoſe *febrific Particles*, which are peculiar to the Species of the Fever produced by them.

§ 127. It is a Point of extreme Difficulty to give a certain Reaſon, why the *Eruptions* in the *Small-Pox* has thoſe Appearances,

ances, which are obſerved in them; and why thoſe of the other eruptive Fevers have their peculiar, and different Appearances; but very likely the true Reaſon may be this, *viz.* That the *febrific Particles* of each different *Species* of theſe Fevers, are in their Texture, and Figuration, ſpecifically different from each other; each Sort being *ſui generis*, and having Properties peculiar to themſelves; and which, upon their Mixture with the animal Fluids, do uniformly produce in them their ſeveral Effects, in a greater, or leſſer Degree, according to the greater, or leſſer Quantity of ſuch Particles mixed with thoſe Fluids.

§ 128. Thus in the SMALL-POX, the *variolous Particles*, according their own Nature, do ſo operate on the *Blood*, and *Lymph*, as that they carry with them thro' the excretory Ducts, and lodge between the *Cutis*, and *Epidermis*, ſuch Quantities of the Particles of Blood, and of Lymph, as elevate the *Epidermis*, and ſuch Proportions of Blood with the Lymph, as render the PUSTULES *inflammatory*, and *ſuppurative*. The general curative Indications in this Diſtemper oblige us to *comminute* the variolous

olous Particles, and render them fit to paſs eaſily thro' the excretory Ducts, and, by proper Medicines, to remove thoſe incidental Symptoms, which would hinder their being excreted.

§ 129. Thus likewiſe in the MEASLES, the *morbillous Particles*, being *ſui generis*, do ſo act upon the animal Fluids, that a leſs Proportion of the Particles of Blood are diſcharged, with a thinner Lymph, between the *Cutis*, and *Epidermis*, than in the laſt-mentioned Caſe, § 128. on which Account the Puſtules do not ſuppurate, but grow dry, as the excreted Lymph evaporates from them. (*Vid.* § 126. N° 5.) The curative Indications here are much the ſame as in the *Small-Pox*.

§ 130. Thus alſo in ERYSIPELATOUS FEVERS, the *febrific Parts*, according to their peculiar Quality, do ſo act upon the animal Fluids, as to make the Matter excreted (to the external *Superficies* of the Body) to conſiſt of fewer Particles of red Blood, and a greater Proportion of a ſaline Lymph. The ſame curative Indications, § 128. are ſtill to be regarded, but with the Addition

Addition of ſuch Medicines as may alter the *ſaline* Quality of the Lymph.

§ 131. In SCARLET FEVERS, the *febrific Particles* do ſo act upon the Blood, as to raiſe that *Effervescence*, which forces ſome Particles of it thro' the lymphatic Arteries to the Endings of them under the *Epidermis*; and therefore this Symptom requires ſuch *Refrigerants*, and *Attenuants* as will abate that *Effervescence*, and render the morbid Particles *minute* enough to paſs out of the Body thro' the excretory Veſſels, and thruſt off thoſe red Particles, which adhere to the Endings of the excretory Ducts under the *Epidermis*, and give the ſcarlet Colour.

§ 132. In MILLIARY FEVERS the *febrific Particles* do ſo act on the Blood, and Lymph, as to carry with them (to the *Superficies* of the Body) only ſuch ſmall Proportions of them, as do but a little elevate the *Epidermis*, and form very ſmall Puſtules. The curative Indications are the ſame in this Diſtemper, as in the *Small Pox*, § 128. and *Meaſles*, § 129.

§ 133. In PETECHIAL FEVERS, the *febrific Particles* do ſo act on the *Fluids*, and *Solids*, as to occaſion Particles of red Blood

to

to pervade thro' the lymphatic ſubcutaneous Arteries to their Endings, and ſometimes to ſtagnate in them, and ſometimes alſo in thoſe capillary ſanguine Arteries, which ſupply them. The febrific Particles in this Sort of Fevers ſeem to have a very *acrid*, or *corroſive* Quality; and the curative Indication leads us to preſcribe ſuch Medicines as may deſtroy any acrid, or corroſive Quality in the animal Fluids.

§134. I do not pretend to deſcribe the different Modification, or Texture of the different Sorts of *febrific Particles*; nor to enquire where they had their Formation; whether in, or out of the Body. The Knowledge of theſe Things is not neceſſary to the Cure of the Sick: But it is a Matter of great Importance for us to obſerve their Effects in humane Bodies; and to find out Remedies, that, with the Bleſſing of God, will free our Patients from their Fevers; and ſince we know, that the Fluid in the ſanguine Veſſels is red, and that the Liquid in the lymphatic Veſſels has the Appearance of a watery Fluid, we have Reaſon to conclude, when Matter excreted from them has a *reddiſh* Appearance, that Particles of the red

red Fluid, or Blood, have been excreted with Particles of Lymph; and that the Proportion of the Particles of red Blood in the Matter excreted is more or leſs, as the Colour of it is more, or leſs red: And ſo when we ſee a Redneſs under the *Epidermis* without any Elevation of it, we may infer, that Particles of red Blood have been propell'd to the Extremities of the ſubcutaneous excretory Ducts, and adhere to them.

§ 135. 5. As to HÆMORRHAGES, which are another Kind of incidental febrile Evacuations, their *Cauſes*, and *Significations*, and the *curative Indications* to be deduced from them, may be eaſily underſtood from what has been obſerved concerning them, in my *Treatiſe of the Small-Pox*. Part 1. § 243, *ad* 246. Part 2. § 629, 630, 650, 655, 656.

§ 136. I ſhall in the next place conſider ſome other febrile Symptoms deſerving our Notice.

CHAP. IX.

Containing an Account of the Cauſes *and* Significations *of the common* FEBRILE SYMPTOMS *of* Coldneſs, Shaking, Heat, Thirſt, Delirium, Watchfulneſs, Sleep *exceſſive*, Reſtleſſneſs, Weakneſs, *and* Convulſions; *and of the* curative Indications *deducible from them.*

§ 137. IX. THE laſt Claſs of *febrile Symptoms* includes, 1. COLDNESS. 2. SHAKING. 3. HEAT. 4. THIRST. 5. DELIRIUM. 6. WATCHFULNESS. 7. SLEEP EXCESSIVE. 8. RESTLESSNESS. 9. WEAKNESS. And 10. CONVULSIONS. Concerning which, it is of great Importance for us to know their *Cauſes*, *Significations*, and thoſe *curative Indications*, which ought to be inferred from them. I ſhall take ſome Notice of each of them in the Order I have mentioned them.

§ 138. 1. That COLDNESS, which happens unto Perſons in the Beginning of Fevers,

vers, is occaſioned by an *Obſtruction* of the Motion of the Blood thro' the capillary ſanguine Arteries, and by a *diminiſhed Influx* of nervous Liquid from the *Cerebellum* to the Heart. Hence it is, that the Dilatations, and Contractions of the Heart are leſs than in Time of Health; and that the Pulſe is much *weaker*, and *ſlower*, than it ought to be. The Influx of nervous Liquid to the Heart may be leſſened by a Compreſſion of the Nerves; which Compreſſion is made by the Dilatation of the ſanguine Arteries, occaſioned by a too great Thickneſs of the Blood, or its having Particles in it too bulky for an eaſy Circulation.

§ 139. The curative Indication therefore obliges us to preſcribe ſuch *Diſſolvents* and *Attenuants* as may render the Blood *thinner*, and more eaſy to flow thro' the capillary Veſſels; and as will not increaſe that *febrile Heat*, which naturally follows a *febrile Coldneſs*. Dr. *Boerhaave* to this Purpoſe very judiciouſly recommends *nitrated Water*, mixed with a little Wine, and ſweetned with Honey, (*Aphor.* § 625.) *Diluting Liquids* at this Time ſhould be drank hot.

Gentle Friction, or fomenting the Parts with a *nitrous Liquor* made pretty warm, may alſo be of Service: But it ſcarcely ever happens that a Phyſician is called to a Patient in the very Beginning of his Sickneſs, or while he is under this Symptom.

140. 2. That SHAKING, or SHIVERING, which happens to Perſons in the Beginning of Fevers, and during the *Coldneſs*, reſults from the frequent, or quick Interruptions of the Influx of nervous Liquid into the Muſcles, occaſioned by irregular Compreſſions of the Nerves, by Means of the obſtructed, and dilated ſanguine Arteries. The curative Indication here is the ſame as in the foregoing Symptom, § 138, 139.

§ 141. 3. That HEAT, which happens to Perſons under Fevers, and is greater than in Time of Health, is produced by a greater Friction of the red Globules of the Blood; and that greater Friction of them is occaſioned by quicker, and ſtronger Contractions of the Heart, propelling the Blood with greater Force thro' the pulmonary Artery, the *Aorta*, and all the Branches that go from it: So that both the *protruſive*, and *inteſtine* Motion of the Blood is increaſed. How the

the Contractions of the Heart become quicker than in Time of Health, may be underſtood from what has been ſaid concerning a quick *Pulſe*, § 10. And how it happens that they grow ſtronger may be apprehended from what has been obſerved concerning the *full Pulſe*, § 13. and the *ſtrong* Pulſe, § 17.

§ 142. It is very manifeſt, that quicker, and larger Influxes of Liquid from the *Cerebellum* into the Nerves of the Heart will produce quicker, and ſtronger Contractions of the Heart, and thereby augment the Motions, and Heat of the Blood, and promote all the morbid Effects that naturally follow ſuch an Augmentation. And it is likewiſe evident, that the Increaſe of the Motion of the Blood occaſions a greater Flowing of it to the Brain; and conſequently the Secreting a larger Quantity of nervous Liquid, and ſo may occaſion quicker, and larger Influxes of Liquid from the *Cerebellum* into the Nerves of the Heart. But it is difficult to determine what is the *primum Mobile* in this circular Courſe of Things.

§ 143. This Symptom (§ 141.) ſignifies that the animal Fluids are too thick, that is,

they are viſcous and glutinous; or have Particles in them too bulky for an eaſy Circulation thro' the Veſſels: Becauſe Exceſs of Heat inſpiſſates the Fluids, or makes ſome Parts of them to unite, and cohere, and form Particles too bulky for an eaſy Circulation. Here let me obſerve, that the more intenſe we find the febrile Heat to be, we may conclude, that the more thick, or viſcid, the animal Fluids are, or will be; or elſe, that there is a greater Quantity of morbid Particles too bulky to paſs off thro' the excretory Paſſages. In theſe Caſes the curative Indication obliges us to preſcribe thoſe *refrigerating Diſſolvents*, which may abate the Motion, and Heat of the Blood, and render the Fluids thinner. The Importance of purſuing this Intention muſt appear with Conviction unto thoſe, who conſider how the Exceſs of febrile Heat thickens the animal Fluids, both by making many Parts of them to unite, and cohere; and alſo by evaporating the thinner Parts of them.

§ 144. It deſerves Notice, that in Fevers, where the Motions of the Blood are not much increaſed, the febrile Heat is not much greater

greater than in Time of Health; and thus it is in many putrid Fevers.

§ 145. 4. That THIRST, which happens to Perſons under Fevers, ſeems to be occaſioned in the following Manner, *viz.* That the febrile Heat, evaporating the thinner Parts of the Lymph, leaves the *ſaline Particles* in a Manner dry, and undiluted; whence it happens, that they adhere to the Sides of their Veſſels, ſtimulate the Nerves, and excite that uneaſy Senſation we call *Thirſt*. The curative Indication in this Caſe leads us to preſcribe ſuch Medicines, and to adviſe our Patient to drink largely of ſuch *attenuating*, and *diluting* Liquors, as are ſuitable to his Diſtemper, all Circumſtances conſidered, and as may diſſolve the ſaline Particles; and to direct ſuch *Gargariſms* as may anſwer the ſame Intentions.

§ 146. 5. That DELIRIUM, which does ſometimes attend Fevers, as to its *Cauſes, Signification*, and proper *Method of Cure*, may be underſtood by what I have obſerved in my *Treatiſe of the Small-Pox*. Part 1. § 153, *ad* 161.

§ 147. 6. WATCHFULNESS, or a Diſinclination to Sleep, is another Symptom

ſometimes afflicting Perſons under Fevers; the *Cauſes* of which, and the *curative Indications*, and the *Method of Cure* are ſufficiently hinted in my *Treatiſe of the Small-Pox*. Part 1. § 141, *ad* 144.

§ 148. 7. SLEEP *exceſſive* is another febrile Symptom, which I have conſidered in the ſame *Treatiſe*. Part 1. § 145, *ad* 152. and therefore ſhall take no further Notice of it here.

§ 149. 8. RESTLESSNESS, or a frequent *toſſing* about, or *changing* the Poſture of the Body, drawing up and then extending the Limbs, and ſhifting from Place to Place, is a Symptom ſhewing, that the Patient is not like to recover. For in Fact, when ſuch Perſons, in the Progreſs of Fevers, fall into this Way, they ſeldom do recover. This Symptom diſcovers to us, that there is an Abundance of febrific Particles; and that they are not only unfit to paſs off thro' the the excretory Ducts, but remain intimately mixed with the animal Fluids, and in a Manner univerſally affect the Nerves, and adhering to the Extremities of them, do produce thoſe uneaſy Senſations, which excite the Patient to reſtleſs Motions,

as

as a Means of getting free from his general Uneaſineſs. And this State of the Caſe may convince us of the Propriety, and Neceſſity of adviſing thoſe Medicines, and outward Applications, which may *attenuate* the Fluids, and *comminute* the morbid Particles ſmall enough to paſs off thro' the excretory Ducts.

§ 150. 9. That WEAKNESS, which follows the Progreſs of acute Fevers, is another Symptom to be taken Notice of; and commonly it reſults from *deficient Influxes* of nervous Liquid into the Muſcles. It may indeed be occaſioned either by a Compreſſion of the Nerves from a Dilatation of their circumadjacent Veſſels, or from an Obſtruction of the Nerves: But when this Symptom happens after the Patient has been long labouring under his Diſtemper, the moſt frequent Cauſe of it is a Deficiency in the Quantity of nervous Liquid ſecreted by the Brain; and inſufficient Supplies of it to the Muſcles. The *curative Indication* here is the ſame with that, which directs our Conduct in Reference to thoſe *Convulſions*, which reſults from the like Deficiency. *Vid.* my *Treatiſe of the Small-Pox*, Part 1. § 407.

§ 151.

§ 151. 10. CONVULSIONS are another febrile Symptom; but as I have largely conſidered this in my *Treatiſe of the Small-Pox*. Part 1. § 387, *ad* 418. I muſt refer my Reader thither.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Containing a Deſcription of Fevers, *and a Diſtribution of them into proper* general Claſſes, *with an Account of* CATARRHOUS DISEASES, *as to their* Cauſes, curative Indications, *and* rational Methods *of curing them.*

§ 152. II. THE next Part of my Deſign, in theſe Papers, is to conſider the Nature, or Quality of the different *Species* of FEVERS, which do moſt frequently happen, and which are comprehended in the general Claſſes.

§ 153. I do not propoſe a Treatiſe of thoſe Fevers, I may take Notice of; that being an Undertaking too large for one Book, and not neceſſary to my preſent Purpoſe; and therefore I ſhall content myſelf with only mentioning ſome Remarks, which naturally ariſe from conſidering the State of Things in human Bodies, under theſe acute

acute Diſtempers, and ſome of the Obſervations, which have occur'd to me in the Courſe of my Practice; and which confirm thoſe Principles, which have been deduced from the Structure, and Oeconomy of human Bodies; and from the Cauſes of Fevers, aud the State of the Fluids, and Solids, under the different general Claſſes of them, conſidered in my Book of *Rational Methods of Curing Fevers*; and from the Cauſes and Significations of the *febrile Symptoms*, which have been declared in the foregoing Sections of this Book.

§ 154. A FEVER, πυρετὸς from πῦρ, *ignis*, *Fire*, is an acute Diſtemper, in which ſome Symptoms reſemble the Effects of Fire. This Deſcription not only includes thoſe Fevers, which are known by the increaſed *Velocity* of the Pulſe, and great Heat of the Body, but alſo thoſe in which the Pulſe is not diſcernably quicker, or ſtronger than in Time of Health; and in which the external Heat is rather leſs, but which acute Diſtempers may be called Fevers; becauſe they have ſome other Symptoms reſembling the Effects of Fire; particularly the *Drineſs*, and *Blackneſs* of the Tongue;

Tongue; which Symptoms ſhew a *Cauſtic*, or burning Quality to be in ſome Particles, that are mixed with the animal Fluids; for the Extremities of thoſe capillary Veſſels, which make the *Superficies* of the Tongue, are, as it were burnt. Similar Effects, tho' not to the ſame Degree, may happen in the lymphatic excretory Glandules in other Parts of the Body: corroding and cauſtic Particles in the animal Fluids, comminuting, and deſtroying the Texture of their component Parts, may occaſion an augmented Evacuation of Lymph, and render the Glands and Veſſels in ſome Parts of the Body proportionally drier than in Time of Health; and ſometimes eat thro' the Sides of the Veſſels, and produce Hemorrhages.

§ 155. FEVERS, according to my Notion of them, may be diſtributed into four general Claſſes, *viz.*

1. Thoſe FEVERS, which are produced by a too great *Thickneſs* of the animal Fluids; the Cauſes of which are thoſe Things, which inſpiſſate the Blood, and Lymph, *e. g.* Exceſs of Heat; violent Exerciſe; want of Strength in the Action of the Heart, and Arteries, ſufficiently

ently to comminute the ſeveral Parts of the Blood; whence it becomes too thick, *&c.*

2. Thoſe FEVERS, which are occaſioned by the animal Fluids having Particles in them *too bulky* for an eaſy Circulation, and Excretion. This Seems to be the Caſe in the Beginning of moſt eruptive Fevers; I ſay in the Beginning of them, becauſe, in their Progreſs, the Exceſs of the febrile Heat becomes a conjunct Cauſe of inſpiſſating the animal Fluids. But in the Beginning of eruptive Fevers, the ſpecific Particles, conſtituting this, or that Sort of puſtulary Fevers, by attracting, or being attracted by ſome Parts of the Blood, do form Particles too bulky for an eaſy Circulation, and Excretion; and thus bring on the Fever.

3. Thoſe FEVERS, which reſult from *diſſolvent Cauſes*, that are not acrimonious; ſuch as are the Particles of Water diffuſed in a warm Air. (*Vid. Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, § 263, *ad* 270. and § 294.)

4. Thoſe FEVERS, whoſe diſſolvent Cauſes are *acrid*, or corroſive Particles. *Vid. Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, § 270, 276, 297.

§ 156. Here I would obſerve, 1. That as Particles in the Blood too bulky for an eaſy Circulation

Circulation do render it thicker in Proportion to the Number of ſuch Particles; and as the curative Indications in Fevers of the two firſt general Claſſes, (§ 155.) are much the ſame; and as the Medicines, which are proper, and effectual for curing Fevers of the firſt general Claſs, are equally proper and effectual in curing Fevers of the ſecond; ſo we may reduce thoſe two into one Claſs, and call them FEVERS *from inſpiſſating Cauſes.* 2. That as the Blood of Perſons under the third, and fourth general Claſſes, (§ 155.) have acrid Particles; and as their curative Indications are the ſame; and as they are cured by the ſame Sorts of Remedies. (*Vid. Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, § 330, *ad* 345. and § 355, *ad* 359.) So we may comprehend theſe two Claſſes under one general Tribe, and call them FEVERS from *diſſolvent* Cauſes; and as there are Fevers which reſult partly from a too great Thickneſs of the Blood, and partly from acrid diſſolvent Particles; ſo we may make a third general Claſs, and call them *complex* Fevers.

§ 157. I propoſe therefore to conſider theſe

theſe acute Diſtempers in the following Method and Order, *viz.*

I. FEVERS from *inſpiſſating* Cauſes.

II. FEVERS from *diſſolvent*, and *attenuating Cauſes.*

III. FEVERS *complex*; reſulting partly from inſpiſſating, and partly from diſſolvent Cauſes.

§ 158. I. The firſt Claſs to be conſidered, includes all Fevers produced by inſpiſſating Cauſes. This Claſs muſt be divided into thoſe common *Species*, which it contains. But before I enter upon that Diſtribution, I would take a little Notice of CATARRHOUS DISEASES, as to their Cauſes, and rational Methods of curing them; becauſe a right Knowledge of theſe may give ſome Light into the Theory of many Fevers.

§ 159. I call that a CATARRHOUS DISEASE, in which any of the glandular Secretions, or Excretions are augmented beyond that Quantity, which is uſual in Time of Health. Such is the Caſe, when upon *taking Cold*, (as we expreſs the moſt frequent Occaſion of theſe Diſorders) there follows a Defluxion of lymphatic Humours upon the *Aſpera Arteria*, and a Cough conſequent thereupon;

upon; and ſo, when there is a Diſcharge of the like Humours from the *Glandulæ lachrymales*, and Glands of the Noſe; and likewiſe when the Excretion from the inteſtinal Glands is augmented to the Production of a *Diarrhæa*; and alſo when the Quantity of Urine is increaſed beyond its uſual Meaſure.

§ 160. CATARRHOUS DISEASES moſt commonly are Effects of ſome Diminution of the Excretion by *inſenſible Perſpiration*. For when the perſpiratory Ducts are in ſuch a Meaſure obſtructed, as that the perſpirable Matter (which could not paſs off in its uſual Way) is ſufficient, in Quantity, ſenſibly to augment ſome other Excretion, it often happens that ſome other Excretion is ſenſibly augmented; and if this is not the Caſe, a Fever of one Kind or other will be the Conſequence of ſuch a Diminution: And it is eaſy to apprehend how an Abatement of the Diſcharges by inſenſible Perſpiration, ſhould occaſion an Increaſe of other Evacuations.

§ 161. Here I deſire it may be remembred, that the moſt uſual Cauſes of a Diminution of Excretion thro' the perſpiratory

Ducts, are either a *cold*, or a *moiſt* Air; the former by cloſing the Pores of the *Epidermis*, and conſtringing the capillary ſubcutaneous ſanguine, and lymphatic Arteries, abates the Force of the Circulation in thoſe Veſſels, and leſſens their Diameter, and conſequently diminiſhes the uſual Diſcharges thro' them. The latter Cauſe, *viz.* The aqueous Particles in a moiſt Air (either by paſſing thro' the Pores of the *Epidermis* into the Cavities of the perſpiratory Ducts, or into the *Vaſa inhalantia* adjacent, and occaſioning a Compreſſion of them) do leſſen the Excretion by inſenſible Perſpiration. Thus it happens in Bodies, where the Strength of the Blood, and Force of the Action of the Heart, and ſanguine Arteries, is not ſufficient to reſiſt and overcome the Impreſſion of the Cauſes aſſigned: And the Reaſon why ſome Perſons *catch Cold*, (as we phraſe it) and fall under *Catarrhous* Diſeaſes from a *cold*, or *moiſt* Air, when others do not, I take to be this, *viz.* That the Blood is poor, and the Action of the Heart, and Arteries not ſufficiently ſtrong, in thoſe that catch Cold, but are in a more due State in thoſe who remain in Health.

Let

Let me add, that *Catarrhous* Diſeaſes may poſſibly happen, when there is neither ſufficient Coldneſs, or Moiſture in the Air to produce them. For in Bodies where the Action of the Heart, and Arteries is not ſtrong enough ſufficiently to comminute the Parts of the Blood, the Humours which ſhould paſs off thro' the perſpiratory Ducts, may become too thick for that Way of Excretion; and therefore may be evacuated by thoſe Glandules, whoſe Veſſels are more eaſily dilated, than thoſe ſituated in the exterior *Superficies* of the Body. This may be the Caſe in ſome Bodies afflicted with Catarrhs, and Coughs.

§ 162. We may very juſtly infer the following Corollaries from what has been obſerved, (§ 161.) *viz.*

Corol. 1. That the rational Method for curing *Catarrhous Diſeaſes*, is to give ſuch Medicines as *attenuate* the animal Fluids, and increaſe the Force of the Action of the Heart, and ſanguine Arteries. Thus ſhould we endeavour to recover the Excretion by inſenſible Perſpiration to its juſt Meaſure. This will be like laying the Ax to the Root of a Tree that ſhould be taken away; and

as the accompliſhing this Intention is removing the Cauſe of theſe Diſeaſes, ſo it is the effectual Cure of them.

Corol. 2. That the proper Way to preſerve Perſons from falling under ſuch Diſorders, (who are very apt to *take Cold* on any ſlight Occaſion) is by proper Medicines to maintain the Blood in its natural Thinneſs, and the Action of the Heart, and Arteries in its due Force. This is the moſt likely Courſe to enable the animal Organs to reſiſt, and overcome the Impreſſions of Air that is either too cold, or too moiſt; and to keep up the Excretion by inſenſible Perſpiration to its healthful Quantity.

§ 163. Correſpondent to this Theory has been my Manner of Practice with Patients complaining of *Coughs, Defluctions of Rheum, &c.* or of being ſubject to them; and with a Succeſs fully anſwering my Wiſhes. I do not *bleed* unleſs there be a ſanguine *Plethora*, or ſome very urgent Symptom rendering it neceſſary to prevent a greater Miſchief; and make but little Uſe of common pectoral Remedies, unleſs as palliative Helps; but adviſe that *Regimen*, and preſcribe thoſe Medicines which are likely

likely to attenuate the Fluids, and thereby promote inſenſible Perſpiration. This Courſe, in my Apprehenſion, has the greateſt Probability of preventing *Conſumptions*, and other Diſtempers, which do ſo frequently follow *Catarrhous* Diſorders, that are neglected, or not rightly managed.

§ 164. As the extraordinary glandular Diſcharges, which are made in *Catarrhous* Diſeaſes, are a Sort of vicarious Evacuations, commonly happening upon a Diminution of the Excretion by inſenſible Perſpiration; ſo they lead us to conſider this Claſs of Diſeaſes, as *Vicarious*; becauſe if theſe did not occur on a conſiderable Abatement of inſenſible Perſpiration, Fevers of one Sort, or another, and much more dangerous to the Patients, would certainly befall them. The principal Thing, therefore, to be endeavoured, is to recover the Excretion by inſenſible Perſpiration to its healthful Standard, and this being accompliſhed, *Catarrhous* Diſeaſes in Conſequence thereof do commonly ceaſe.

§ 165. When I conſider the Cauſes of *Catarrhous* Diſeaſes, and that the rational Methods of curing them is to remove the

Cauſe which produced them, my Thoughts are lead to ſuch Medicines as *attenuate* the *Fluids*, and increaſe the Force of the Action of the Heart, and Arteries; ſuch as *Balſamum Capivi*, *Sal Martis*, *Flores Sulphuris*, *Antimonium diaphoreticum*, *Millepedes*, *Crocus*, *Caſtoreum Ruſſiæ*, *Terra Japonica*, *Bolus Armeniæ*, *Lignum Guajacum*, *Lignum Saſſafras*, *Balſamum Peruvianum*, *Tolutanum*, *Mel*, *Syrupus Baccarum Sambucini*, *Cremor Tartari*, *Sal Prunellæ*, *Gas Sulphuris*, *Radix Serpentariæ*, *Lapis Contrayervæ*, *Syrupus Balſamicus*, and ſuch like; out of which I compound attenuating Medicines of a temperate Quality, or refrigerating more or leſs; or *Alexipharmic* and warming, more or leſs; as beſt ſuits the Conſtitution, and Circumſtances of my Patients: But my Manner of Practice, for curing theſe Diſeaſes, I ſhall exemplify, when I come to give an hiſtorical Account of ſome of the Caſes, which have been under my Direction, and Management.

CHAP.

CHAPTER XI.

Containing a Diſtribution of the Fevers, *produced by* inſpiſſating Cauſes, *into their ſeveral* Species; *with Obſervations on the* Intermitting, *and* Remitting, *as to their Qualities, curative Indications, and Methods of Cure.*

§ 166. I. I Am now to conſider thoſe FEVERS which are produced by *inſpiſſating Cauſes.* Theſe may be divided into the three following *Species, viz.*

I. INTERMITTING.

II. REMITTING. And,

III. CONTINUAL Fevers.

§ 167. I ſhall take Notice of theſe in the Order they are mentioned, and therefore begin with the

I. INTERMITTING FEVERS, which may be diſtributed into the following Sorts, *viz.*

1. *Quartans.*
2. *Tertians.*
3. *Quotidians.*
4. *Anomalous.*

§ 168. 1. QUARTANS. Theſe I ſhall conſider in the firſt Place, as being moſt remote from continual Fevers.

§ 169. A QUARTAN, is that Fever which comes twice in every four Days, reckoning a Fever Day for the firſt of any four, and has an Intermiſſion of two Days between the febrile Paroxyſms. Sometimes there happen three Fits of the Fever within the Space of four Days, and but one Day's Intermiſſion; and then it is called a *double Quartan.*

§ 170. Here I muſt obſerve, that the general Cauſe of all Intermitting Fevers ſeems to be *viſcid Humours* in the Blood, which, while they continue circulating with it, do aſſimilate divers Particles of it into their own Quality; and when the Aſſimilation comes to a certain Degree, it produces a febrile Fit.

§ 171. I have mentioned, in my *Treatiſe of the Small-Pox*, Part 1. § 499. as a Reaſon, why the febrile Paroxyſm, in ſome Intermittents, return

return once in twenty-four Hours; in others once in two Days; and again, in others but once in three Days; that there is a greater Quantity of viſcid Humours in the Blood of Perſons under *Quotidians*, than in the Blood of Perſons afflicted with *Tertians*; and a greater Quantity of them in the Blood of Perſons troubled with *Tertians*, than in the Blood of thoſe that have *Quartans*; and that the Aſſimilation of the Parts of the Blood into a viſcid Quality is quicker in Perſons that have *Quotidians*, than in Perſons that have *Tertians*; and quicker in thoſe that have *Tertian*, than in thoſe that have *Quartan* Agues. This Reaſon ſtill appears unto me to be true; but on further Conſideration it does not ſeem to be the only one: For if it was, why are *Quartans* cured with more Eaſe than *Tertians*? This Queſtion occurring to my Thoughts, led me to conſider the Matter a little further; and to apprehend, that there are various Sorts of *viſcid* Humours, whoſe Particles cohere with different Degrees of Tenacity: And that as in one Sort of them the Coheſion of the viſcid Particles may be much ſtronger than in others; ſo the Particles of ſuch a viſcid Humour may be ſlower

in

in their Operation, and longer in aſſimilating ſo many Parts of the Blood into their own Kind, as are neceſſary to produce the Fit of a Fever. And we may eaſily underſtand, that the more firmly the Particles of a viſcid Humour cohere together, the more difficult it muſt be by Medicines, to diſſolve their Union; and ſufficiently to attenuate the Blood that has them.

§ 172. The Conſideration of what has been obſerved, § 171. may lead us to apprehend the Reaſon, why in *Quartan* Agues there are ſuch long Intermiſſions; and why the Cure of them is ſo difficult; but give us Reaſon to imagine, that a double *Quartan* may more eaſily be cured than a ſingle.

§ 173. That INTERMITTING FEVERS, in general, do ariſe from viſcid Humours, may be infer'd from the known Qualities of thoſe Medicines by which they are cured, *viz. Attenuating* in one Way, or other. Such a Quality have all the volatile, alcalous Spirits, and all the Salts of Vegetables; as likewiſe the following Things, *viz. Radix Bardanæ majoris, Radix Gentianæ, Radix Tormentillæ, Radix Pentaphylli, Cortex Peruvianus, Cortex Elentherii, Flo-*

res

res Sulphuris, *Sal Martis*, and many other Drugs, which have been found effectual for the Cure of Intermitting Fevers, when given, during the Intermiſſions, in proper Doſes, and ſufficiently diluted with aqueous Liquors; tho' their Mode of attenuating the animal Fluids be different.

§ 174. It deſerves Notice, that in Perſons afflicted with Intermitting Fevers, the Action of the Heart, and Arteries, in the Intermiſſions, is commonly leſs ſtrong than it ought to be; which may be infer'd from their Pulſe being then weaker than in the Time of perfect Health.

§ 175. From what has been ſaid, § 170, *ad* 174, it appears, that the curative Indications oblige Phyſicians to preſcribe for Patients under *Quartan* Intermittents, thoſe Medicines, which may diſſolve, and attenuate the viſcid Humours, that are mixed with the Blood; and ſtrengthen the Action of the Heart, and Arteries; and that the fitteſt Opportunities for endeavouring theſe Things, are the Times of Intermiſſion. But Bleeding muſt not be admitted, for Reaſons I have already aſſigned. *Vid. Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, § 317, 318, 326, 356, 447, 550, N° 1. § 428.

§ 176.

§ 176. 2. TERTIAN INTERMITTENTS are thoſe Fevers, which return every other Day, or which comes once in every three Days, reckoning an Intermiſſion Day for the firſt of any three.

§ 177. The Cauſe of this Species, § 176. ſeems to be viſcid Humours, as in the former Sort, § 171, 173, only with this Difference, that the Particles of the viſcid Humours do not in theſe cohere ſo tenaciouſly as in thoſe; but are quicker in aſſimilating Parts of the animal Fluids into their own Quality.

§ 178. The curative Indication here is the ſame as in *Quartans*, § 175. and Methods of curing theſe Intermittents I ſhall exemplify in their proper Places among my Hiſtories of Caſes.

§ 179. 3. QUOTIDIAN INTERMITTENTS are thoſe Fevers, which return once in every twenty-four Hours. There is a great Variety of theſe: Some have two Fever Fits in every twenty-four Hours, and ſome more: Some ſhall have the Fever-Fit twelve Hours, and the Intermiſſion twelve Hours: Others have the Fever-Fits longer, and the Intermiſſions ſhorter, *et vice verſâ*; and I have known

known in ſome double, and treble *Quotidians*, that there have not been two Hours Intermiſſion at a Time, in the Space of a natural Day. There is likewiſe a vaſt Variety of different Symptoms attending theſe Fevers in different Perſons, and in different Years.

§ 180. Intermittents of this Tribe are by much the moſt dangerous, as they approach the neareſt to *Continual Fevers*, and are apt to become ſuch, from the Abundance of viſcid Humours, wherewith the Blood of Perſons under them does abound.

§ 181. The CURATIVE INDICATIONS are to attenuate the viſcid Humours by ſuitable *Diſſolvents*; and to ſtrengthen the Solids by proper *Corroborants*.

§ 182. Correſpondent to the curative Indication, § 181, Medicines may be given to the Patient both during the febrile Paroxiſm, and in the Time of the Intermiſſion: But the Medicines given while the Fever is on him, muſt be different from thoſe, which may ſafely and properly be exhibited in the Intermiſſion.

§ 183. Medicines which ſtimulate the Solids, and quicken the Pulſe, muſt not be given

given in the Time of the Fever; but temperate Diſſolvents, which are rather refrigerating, than heating, may properly, and beneficially be adminiſtred; and in the Time of the Intermiſſion, thoſe Things may be mixed with Diſſolvents, and given, which will increaſe the Force of the Action of the Heart, and Arteries, and ſtrengthen the Pulſe.

§ 184. BLEEDING is by no Means proper: becauſe, as there is ſcarcely ever a ſanguine *Plethora*, and not often the due Quantity of red Blood in Perſons afflicted with Intermitting Fevers, ſo taking away Blood weakens the Action of the Heart, and Arteries; and renders the Solids more feeble; and conſequently hinders the Attenuation of the viſcid Humours, which is the very Thing we ought to aim at.

§ 185. PURGING is very improper: (*vid. Rational Methods of Curing Fevers*, § 498. *Corol.* 2. § 502. N° 1. § 550. N° 3.) becauſe the Thing wanted is not ſo much leſſening the Quantity of the Lymph, as altering the Quality of the Blood, and rendering it thinner. But the Application of

termiſſion

Bliſtering Plaiſters in the Time of the Intermiſſion is often proper, and very ſerviceable in this Species of Fevers.

§ 186. I will only add, that *Quotidian* Intermittents are generally the moſt frequent of any Kind of Fevers; and are attended with the greateſt Variety of Symptoms.

§ 187. 4. ANOMOLOUS INTERMITTENTS, I call thoſe Fevers, which come by Fits, and obſerve no regular Periods, or ſtated Times of coming, or going. This Sort often happens to *cathectic*, and *hydropic* Perſons, who for ſome Days together are feveriſh at Times; and after a While for ſeveral Days, it may be, are free from all ſenſible febrile Symptoms.

§ 188. A CATHETIC INTERMITTENT is produced by thoſe viſcid Humours in the Blood, which are peculiar to young Females under, what are commonly called, Obſtructions. In ſuch Patients the Fluids are viſcous, the muſcular Fibres, and the Veſſels generally lax, and the Quantity of red Globules too little, and does not bear a due Proportion to the ſerous Part of the Blood.

Blood. From this State of Things ariſe thoſe Symptoms, which occaſion us to ſay of the Perſon under them, ſhe has a *Cachexia*; or, to uſe a vulgar Expreſſion, the *Green Sickneſs*. The QUICKNESS *of the Pulſe* in ſuch Bodies ſeems to be owing to a ſlow and languid Motion of the Blood thro' many capillary Arteries, chiefly in the external Superficies of the Body; (occaſioned by the viſcid Quality of it) whence it happens, that the Motion of it becomes quicker in the larger Arteries, and in thoſe Capillaries, which are not conſtringed by the Preſſure of the circumambient Air. The COLDNESS *of the Fleſh*, which is commonly obſerved in ſuch Perſons happens, becauſe the red Globules are deficient in Quantity, and conſequently leſs Friction in the Blood, and leſs vital Heat, than in Time of Health; and becauſe a leſs Quantity of nervous Liquid is ſecreted from the depauperated Blood; and becauſe that Fluid is not propell'd thro' the ſubcutaneous Arteries with due Vigour, or in due Quantity. The PALENESS *of the Countenance* in ſuch Perſons proceeds from the Want of a due Quantity of healthful Blood to be propell'd thro'

thro' the ſubcutaneous Arteries. The DIFFICULTY *of Breathing*, or Shortneſs of Breath, which on any Motion ſuch Patients are afflicted with, is occaſioned by the viſcous Quality of a weak Blood, and the Laxity of the Veſſels; whence it happens, that, when by Means of any Exerciſe, the Blood is impell'd into the ſanguine Veſſels of the Lungs faſter than uſual, the Lungs are unable to contract themſelves, as in Time of Health; and are conſtrained to more frequent Dilatations, that ſo the greater Quantity of Blood impell'd into them, may have Room to paſs out of them: For when the Lungs are dilated, the paſſing of the Blood thro' them is moſt eaſy. The LOSS OF APPETITE in ſuch Perſons, is owing to a deficient Secretion of that diſſolvent Humour by the Glandules ſituated in the Membranes of the Stomach, which ſhould produce the Senſe of Hunger, and contribute to the Digeſtion of the Aliment. The IRREGULAR APPETITE, which happens to ſome *cochectic* Perſons, may be owing to a morbid Quality in the Juices ſecreted by the Glandules of the Stomach.

§ 189. When the Viſcidity of the Blood in cachectic Bodies increaſes to a certain Degree, then a febrile Paroxyſm is the Conſequence; and if the viſcid Humours have an aſſimilating Quality, than the febrile Paroxyſms return quicker, or ſlower, according to the Quantity, and Quality of the aſſimilating viſcid Humours.

§ 190. The curative Indication very evidently leads us to endeavour three Things, *viz.* 1. To diſſolve, and attenuate the viſcid Humours. 2. To remove the Laxity of the Veſſels. And, 3. To ſtrengthen the Action of the Heart, and Arteries. How theſe Intentions may be accompliſhed, I ſhall ſhew in its proper Place by Example.

§ 191. An HYDROPIC INTERMITTENT happens, when the poor, watery Blood of Perſons in Dropſies becomes viſcous to a certain Degree, and owes its Riſe to that viſcid Quality of the Blood, which is occaſioned by a Deficiency in the Quantity of red Globules, (ſo neceſſary to maintain the vital Heat, and Strength) and in that Force of the Action of the Heart, and Arteries, which is requiſite for a due Comminution of

of the component Parts of the animal Fluids.

§ 192. If we conſider the productive Cauſe of this Fever, and the Laxity of the Veſſels, and the State of the *Viſcera* in hydropic Patients, we ſhall ſee Reaſon to think, that the curative Indications are, 1. By proper Diſſolvents to deſtroy the viſcid Quality of the Blood. 2. By ſuitable Remedies to promote the Evacuation of any extravaſated, or ſtagnant Lymph. 3. To remove the Laxity of the Veſſels; and, 4. To recover the vital Strength of the Heart, and Arteries to its healthy Degree.

§ 193. Here I may obſerve, that *nitrous* and *chalybeate Salts*, and the *fixed Salts* of *Vegetables* mixed with proper *Corroborants* are in a ſpecial Manner ſuitable. But the Propriety of ſuch Medicines I propoſe to ſhew by Example in its proper Place.

§ 194. II. REMITTING FEVERS are to be conſidered in the next Place. Theſe are ſuch in which the febrile Symptoms of Heat, Thirſt, *&c.* do ſenſibly abate, and increaſe by Turns. In ſome Perſons, the Remiſſions are greater, and in others leſs; and in ſome they are of a longer, in others of a ſhorter

Duration: In ſome they happen periodically, every Day about the ſame Hour.

§ 195. It deſerves Obſervation, that near the Acceſs of the *Remiſſion*, ſome ſenſible Excretion, or other, is augmented; commonly, either the Quantity of Urine is increaſed, or a *Sweat* happens; which Evacuations ſenſibly abate again before the Augment of the Fever; but if no ſenſible Evacuation is increaſed, we may then conclude, that inſtead thereof, there is an Increaſe of inſenſible Perſpiration.

§ 196. The Reaſon of the Remiſſion, I take to be this, *viz.* That, by the Force of the animal Organs, the morbid Humours are, in ſome Meaſure, attenuated, or the febrific Particles in ſome conſiderable Meaſure comminuted, and evacuated: Whence follows an Abatement of the febrile Symptoms; but that other of the viſcid or febrific Particles at the ſame Time by *attracting*, or being *attracted* by Particles of the animal Fluids do aſſimilate them into their own Quality and Bulk, and thereby produce an Increaſe of the Fever again.

§ 127.

§ 197. If any ſhould ask, how it comes to paſs, that while ſome of the viſcid, or *febrific Particles* are *comminuting*, and *attenuating*, (by Means of the Action of the Solids) others ſhould be *aſſimilating*, and multiplying their Kind? I would anſwer, that the Reaſon hereof is pretty eaſy to be apprehended, if we conſider, that the Quantity of the viſcid, or febrific Particles is always very great, in this Sort of Fevers; and that the morbid Particles, while moving along the ſanguine and lymphatic Veins, may be *aſſimilating* Parts of the animal Fluids into their own Quality and Bulk; and that they are only diſunited, and comminuted, while they move thro' the Heart, the pulmonary Veſſels, and ſanguine Arteries, and the Veſſels compreſſed by the frequent Dilatations of theſe; and therefore, that altho' by a Diſunion, Comminution, and Evacuation, of ſome of the febrific Patticles, there happens an *Abatement* of the Fever, yet if the Nature of the viſcid, or febrific Particles be ſuch as quickly aſſimilates more Parts of the animal Fluids into their own Quality, an Increaſe of the Fever muſt ſoon happen again; unleſs, by

the Aſſiſtance of proper Remedies, the Texture of theſe Particles be altered, and the Comminution of them (in thoſe Veſſels, in which they can only be comminuted by the Action of the animal Organs) be rendered faſter than the Aſſimilation, which is performed in the other Veſſels.

§ 198. Upon the Account of the peculiar Quality of the viſcid or febrific Particles in this Kind of Fevers, (they being quick in aſſimilating other Humours) it is that Perſons afflicted with them are in Danger of Death; and ſuch is the Cauſe of Danger in *Continual Fevers*; but in them the Danger is greater, as the febrific Cauſe is ſtronger.

§ 199. From what has been obſerved from § 194, *ad* 198. it is very evident, that the curative Indication is by ſuitable Diſſolvents, and Attenuants, to reduce the animal Fluids to their natural Thinneſs; to diſunite, and comminute the Particles, which ought to be excreted, and thus to promote their Evacuation; for when theſe Intentions are obtained, they will ſpontaneouſly paſs off either by Urine, or by Sweat, or by inſenſible Perſpiration, or partly by each of theſe Ways.

Ways. *Vid. Rational Methods of Curing Fevers*, § 308, *ad* 316. and § 321.

§ 200. I would obſerve, that in theſe Fevers, (which partake much of the Quality of Intermittents) very often there is no extraordinary Rigidity of the Fibres, as there is in ardent, and inflammatory Fevers.

§ 201. I muſt add, that I do not remember any Perſons, who had a ſanguine *Plethora*, afflicted with this Sort of Fever; and that *Bleeding*, and *Purging*, are generally very improper. I need not here mention the Reaſons, which evince their Impropriety in Fevers of this Tribe; but refer to *Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, § 310, 311, 317, 319. and Chap. XIII.

CHAP. XII.

Containing a Diſtribution of CONTINUAL FEVERS *from* inſpiſſating Cauſes *into their Kinds, with Obſervations on* Ardent Fevers, *as to their Nature, Symptoms, and curative Indications; and alſo a Diſtribution of* inflammatory Fevers *into their* Species; *with Obſervations on* general inflammatory Fevers, *as to their Nature, Qualities, and curative Indications.*

§ 202. III. CONTINUAL FEVERS from *inſpiſſating Cauſes* are now to be conſidered. By Continual Fevers, I mean thoſe, which have no Intermiſſion, nor Remiſſion, till the Declination of them towards finiſhing their Courſe, when Health is returning to the Patient. I know that Fevers of the laſt Claſs have been called

called *Continual*, and theſe *Cantinent*: But I chuſe to denominate that Claſs *Remitting*, from the Symptom by which they are diſtinguiſhed from every other Tribe of acute Diſeaſes, and to call theſe Continual, which abide without Remiſſion, till they are drawing to their Period, or an happy Concluſion.

§ 203. Theſe Fevers may be divided into two Species, *viz.*

1. ARDENT.
2. INFLAMMATORY.

§ 204. 1. ARDENT FEVERS are known to be ſuch by the extreme burning Heat of the Patient's Fleſh; a quick, and ſtrong Pulſe; great Thirſt, and his Freedom from the Symptoms peculiar to inflammatory Fevers, § 215.

§ 205. Theſe Fevers, (§ 204.) are attended with ſome, or other; more, or fewer of the following Symptoms, *viz.* Loathings, Vomitings, Anxiety, great Laſſitude, Reſtleſneſs, Drineſs, Roughneſs, or Blackneſs of the Tongue, great Drineſs of the Skin, Quickneſs, and Difficulty of Reſpiration, Cough, *Delirium*, Watchfulneſs, *Coma*, and ſometimes Convulſions.

§ 206.

§ 206. Fevers of this *Species* ſeem moſt frequently to ariſe from a ſudden Inſpiſſation of the Blood, and Lymph, occaſioned by violent Exerciſe, too much Labour, burning Heat of the Sun, exceſſive Heat of the Air, or extreme Drineſs of the Air. *Vid. Rational Methods, &c.* § 296.

§ 207. I muſt here obſerve, that as the Heat of the Blood is exceſſive in theſe Fevers, ſo the Inſpiſſation of the animal Fluids increaſes very faſt. Hence the Danger of the Patient is exceeding great. It often puts an End to Life the third, or fourth Day; and ſeldom ſuffers the Patient to ſurvive the ſeventh unleſs abated and removed by proper Remedies.

§ 208. It muſt likewiſe be remarked, that as the Fluids are too thick, ſo the Fibres, and Veſſels are too rigid.

§ 209. From what has been obſerved, § 204, *ad* 208. it is manifeſt, that the CURATIVE INDICATIONS are, by proper *refrigerating Diſſolvents*, to abate the febrile Heat, and thin the Fluids; and by ſuitable *Emollients*, *Relaxants*, and *Diluents*, to take off the Rigidity of the Veſſels. *Vid. Rational*

tional Methods, &c. § 308, *&c. ad* 321. and Chap. XX.

§ 210. What artificial Evacuations are improper in theſe Fevers, and the Reaſons of their Impropriety may eaſily be underſtood from what I have ſaid in my former Book on Fevers. That they may be cured without Bleeding, or Purging, or Vomiting, I ſhall ſhew by ſeveral Facts in their proper Place; and muſt declare, that I do not in my Way of Practice uſe any of thoſe Evacuations, except a little Bleeding in plethoric Bodies; and yet have found, thro' the Direction, and Bleſſing of God, a Series of Succeſſes to my Wiſhes.

§ 211. NITROUS and ACID Medicines have been moſt happily effectual in curing theſe Fevers; ſuch as *Sal Nitri, Sal Prunellæ, Tartarum Vitriolatum, Cremor Tartari, Spiritus Vitrioli, Spiritus Vitriolis dulcis, Julapium purpureum Bateanum, Decoctum Coccinei* Fulleri, *Decoctum ad ſitim* Bateanum, *Acetum, ſuccus Limonum, et Aurantiorum acidorum, &c.*

§ 212. In the Uſe of refrigerating Diſſolvents, and Attenuants, we muſt watchfully obſerve the Variations in the Pulſe of the Patient,

Patient, and be careful that it ſinks not too low; and I may obſerve, that the mixing a ſmall Proportion of ſome warm Ingredients with the cooling Salts, is in many Caſes very ſerviceable.

§ 213. I will only add, that ſuch general Rules as I have laid down in my former Book, (*vid. Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, Chap. XX.) may profitably be attended to, in the Management of thoſe Perſons, who ſhall be under theſe Fevers.

§ 214. 2. INFLAMMATORY FEVERS are in the next Place to be conſidered; and theſe may be diſtributed into two Kinds, *viz.*

1. GENERAL, in which many Parts of the Body, are, in a ſpecial Manner, the Seat of the Inflammation; ſuch as the *Small-Pox*, *Meaſles*, *Scarlet* Fever, *&c.*

2. PARTICULAR, in which ſome one Part only, or chiefly is inflamed; ſuch is the *pluritic* Fever, *&c.* I ſhall conſider,

§ 215. 1. The GENERAL INFLAMMATORY FEVERS: But, in order to form right Ideas of theſe Diſeaſes, it is neceſſary, that we ſhould have a right Notion of an Inflammation: An INFLAMMATION, as I take it,

it, is that Obſtruction of the ſanguine, or of the lymphatic Veſſels, or of both, which is attended with more than natural *Heat*, with *Tumour*, and with *Pain* of the Parts affected.

§ 216. When viſcid Humours, or Particles too bulky move with Difficulty along the capillary Veſſels; and freſh Quantities of Blood are propell'd from the Heart faſter than the preceding Quantities can go into the Veins, the capillary Arteries muſt become obſtructed, and of Neceſſity dilate, and tumify, and the circumjacent Nerves be compreſſed, or ſtretched to uneaſy, or painful Senſations.

§ 217. When any of the animal Veſſels are brought into this State, (§ 216.) they may be ſaid to be obſtructed, and *inflamed*; and the State, or Quality of the Blood, which occaſions ſuch Obſtructions, (§ 215.) may be called *inflammatory*.

§ 218. INFLAMMATIONS may indeed be produced by various external Cauſes; *e. g. Contuſions, Wounds, Burns, &c.* but theſe are not the Subject of our preſent Conſideration. The Things we are now employing our Thoughts upon, are thoſe Inflammations,

mations, which are the Effects of internal febrific Cauſes, *viz*, either a too great Thickneſs of the Blood, viſcid Humours, or Particles too bulky mixed with it, or a Rigidity, or Conſtriction of ſome Veſſels.

§ 219. As to the Event of an Inflammation, I would obſerve, that it may be very different. For, 1. The obſtructing Matter may, either ſpontaneouſly, or by the Aſſiſtance of proper Remedies, become diſſolved, and attenuated; and partly be diſcharged thro' the perſpiratory, or other excretory Ducts, and partly be paſſed onwards to the ſanguine, and lymphatic Veins, in the common Courſe of Circulation. Or, 2. It may *ſuppurate*; that is, corrupt, putrefy, and turn into that Humour we call *Pus*. Or, 3. if the obſtructing Matter puts a total Period to the Circulation of the Fluids thro' the Veſſels affected, it may terminate in a *Mortification*.

§ 220. One or other of theſe Events, (§ 219.) happens in all inflammatory Fevers. The *Firſt* happens to thoſe that recover from the *Meaſles*, *Scarlet* Fever, *&c.* The *Second* to thoſe that recover from the *Small-*

Small-Pox; and the *Third* to many that die under inflammatory Fevers.

§ 221. That all inflammatory Fevers reſult either from a too great Thickneſs, or Viſcidity of the Blood, or Particles mixed with it too bulky to paſs eaſily thro' the capillary Veſſels, or from Rigidity, or Conſtriction of ſome of the animal Veſſels, (as obſerved, § 218.) is evident from this Conſideration, *viz.* That without one or other of theſe Cauſes, there could not happen thoſe Obſtructions, and Dilatations of the Veſſels, or thoſe Pains, or Tumour in the Parts principally affected, which attend theſe Fevers; that is, in other Words, there could be no Inflammation of any Part of the Body.

§ 222. Here I would obſerve, that if a Conſtriction, or Rigidity, or Compreſſion, of the Veſſels in any Part, cauſe an Inflammation of that Part, and a Fever in Conſequence thereof, that Fever is *Symptomatical*, and does not belong to the Species of which I am now ſpeaking. For in the Claſs of which I am ſpeaking, the Fever is antecedent, and the Symptoms of its being inflammatory

inflammatory, are conſequent to its Beginning.

§ 223 From what has been obſerved, (§ 221.) we may infer, the Propriety, and Neceſſity of preſcribing, for the Cure of all inflammatory Fevers, ſuch *diſſolvent Medicines* as may thin the Blood, attenuate viſcid Humours, and comminute any Particles, that may be too bulky for an eaſy Circulation, and Excretion; and ſuch Remedies, as may *relax* the Fibres, and Veſſels, when we find Reaſon to think them too rigid.

§ 224. GENERAL INFLAMMATORY FEVERS may be diſtributed into two Sorts, *viz.*

1. *The Non-eruptive.*
2. *The Eruptive.*

§ 225. 1. The NON-ERUPTIVE. Of this *Species* are the RHEUMATIC FEVERS. I reckon theſe among the Kinds of General Inflammatory Fevers, becauſe they are often attended with Heat, Tumour, and acute Pains in divers Parts of the Body.

§ 226. In theſe Fevers the lymphatic Arteries, and Veins are commonly the Veſſels obſtructed, and dilated; and the Diſtention of theſe, moſt frequently, is the Occaſion of

of the rheumatic Pains; and the more they are diſtended, the more violently the circumjacent Nerves are ſtretched: and, conſequently, the more acute are the Pains; and where-ever the Pains are, whether in, or near the *Perioſteum*, or the Tendons of Muſcles, or the Joints of Bones, there we may conclude ſome lymphatic Veſſels to be obſtructed, and dilated; and that there is the principal Inflammation.

§ 227. Here I muſt obſerve, that as a viſcid Lymph ſeems to be the obſtructing Matter, which in theſe Diſeaſes principally produce the Pains; and alſo the Swelling of the Parts affected; ſo it appears to be the Reaſon why the rheumatic Swellings never ſuppurate: thoſe Tumours only ſuppurating, where ſome ſanguine Veſſels are obſtructed and inflamed; or where ſome red Parts of the Blood have been impelled into lymphatic Veſſels, and ſtagnate in them.

§ 228. The Fevers of this *Species*, (§ 225.) are attended with a Pulſe quicker, and ſtronger than in Time of Health, and with greater Heat of the Fleſh; and are diſtinguiſhed from other Fevers by their *Symptomatic Pains*, chiefly affecting the Arms,

Shoulders, Hips, Thighs, Knees, and Legs; but they may alſo affect any other Parts of the Body, where there are lymphatic Veſſels. For by that Expreſſion *rheumatic Pains*, I include all Pains, in any Parts of the Body, which reſult from the ſame Cauſe, and affect Veſſels of the ſame *Series*; that is, thoſe Pains, which are occaſioned by a viſcid Lymph obſtructing, and diſtending ſome lymphatic Veſſels. Theſe I call *rheumatic*, whether they happen in the Limbs, or in the Sides of the *Abdomen*, or in the Back, or in any of the *Viſcera*, *&c.* and there is a manifeſt Difference between Inflammatory Fevers of this Tribe, § 225, and others, *viz.* That in theſe the *Lymphatics* are the Veſſels obſtructed, diſtended, and tumefied, and the Pains do thence ariſe; whereas, in the others, ſome ſanguine Veſſels are obſtructed, and diſtended; or elſe ſome lymphatic Veſſels have red Globules of Blood impelled into them from the ſanguine Arteries, and the Pains commonly are more acute, and pungent; and become pulſative, and throbbing, if the obſtructing Matter ſuppurates: And therefore when I meet with a Fever attended with ſuch Pains, as ſignify that the lymphatic Veſſels, and not the ſanguine, are the

Veſſels

Veſſels obſtructed, and tumefied, then I call the *Fever rheumatic*, tho' the Limbs ſhould be perfectly eaſy. The rheumatic Pains are ſometimes in more, and ſometimes in fewer Parts of the Body at once; and ſometimes more fixed, and ſometimes more ſhifting their Places.

§ 229. Some Fevers reſulting from diſſolvent Cauſes may be attended with Pains, by Means of *acrid, ſtimulating Particles* mixed, and circulating with the animal Fluids; but in thoſe Fevers the Pulſe is ſeldom ſtronger, tho' it may be ſomewhat quicker than in Time of Health; and the Heat of the Fleſh is temperate; by which Symptoms they may be diſtinguiſhed from the Species under our preſent Conſideration.

§ 230. Theſe Fevers (§ 225.) ſeem to reſult from a poor Blood attended with a peculiar Viſcidity of the lymphatic Parts of it; which Blood commonly is brought into its morbid State thro' an Inſufficiency in the Force of the Action of the Heart, and Arteries to comminute the nutritious Parts of the Chyle into the Nature and Quality of the animal Fluids; and to comminute their component Parts, and keep the Blood, and Lymph in a due State of Fluidity.

§ 231. This (§ 230.) ſeems to be the moſt common introductory Occaſion of ſuch a State of the Blood; but ſometimes perhaps the animal Fluids become viſcous, and ſizy, by Means of exceſſive Diſcharges by inſenſible Perſpiration. When this is the Caſe, it may be known by the Patient's looſing Fleſh, and ſinking in Weight, below the healthful Standard.

§ 232. From what has been obſerved, (§ 231.) it is very manifeſt, that the *curative Indications* are, 1. To endeavour by proper *diſſolving*, and *attenuating* Medicines, and ſuitable diluting Drinks, to reduce the Blood, and Lymph, to their natural Thinneſs; and if there has preceeded, and ſtill continues a too large Excretion by inſenſible Perſpiration, then to adviſe thoſe Things which may leſſen that Evacuation. 2. To ſtrengthen the Solids.

§ 233. That neither *Bleeding*, nor *Purging* are proper Remedies in theſe Diſeaſes (§ 225.) is manifeſt from what has been ſaid in *Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, § 310, 311, 317, 319, 449, 450, 451, 498. Corol. 2. and Chap. XX.

§ 234. It ought to be remembred, 1. That *taking away Blood* from Perſons, who have no ſanguine *Plethora*, and whoſe Quantity of red Globules does not exceed, renders the vital Strength leſs than it ought to be; and that in rheumatic Patients the vital Strength was but too little before their Sickneſs; and conſequently that Bleeding them tends only to protract their Diſeaſe: and 2. That *Purging* them will evacuate the thinner Parts of the Lymph; and conſequently render the animal Fluids, which were too thick before, ſtill thicker. And it is very obſervable of Perſons, who have been treated by thoſe Methods, and recovered, that their Recovery is commonly ſlow, and tedious; whereas thoſe, who have been managed in a more rational Way with ſuitable Diſſolvents, and Attenuants, and Corroborants, have much ſooner become free from their Fever, and Pains, and regain'd their Strength much faſter. Correſpondent to the Principles I have recomded, has been my Method of Practice; and the Succeſs has fully anſwered my Wiſhes, and often exceeded my Expectations.

§ 235. I muſt here obſerve, that rheumatic Pains do ſometimes remain after the Fevers is gone, the Reaſon of which may be either, 1. That the lymphatic Veſſels, which were obſtructed, are not ſufficiently emptied; or 2. Becauſe the viſcid Quality of the Lymph is not quite deſtroyed; which ſeems to be the Caſe in thoſe Patients, where the Pains are moving, and ſhifting from one Place to another; as the former appears to be the Caſe, where the Pains are fixed, and the Parts ſwell'd. When the Pains thus continue, it ſhews, that the Uſe of proper Medicines ſhould be continued too.

§ 236. That theſe Fevers (§ 225.) may be cured without Bleeding, or Purging, and by what Means, I ſhall ſhew in their proper Place.

§ 237. 2. ERUPTIVE FEVERS are another *Species* of *General Inflammatory* Fevers, and commonly produce their ſeveral Symptomatical Inflammations on the exterior Superficies of the Body in the Extremities, or Endings of the lymphatic Arteries, immediately under the *Epidermis*: Sometimes indeed Inflammations are alſo produced in the Extremities of the capillary ſanguine,

ſanguine, or lymphatic Arteries, ſituated in the Membranes of the internal Superficies of the Body; which is the Caſe in the *Small-Pox*, when variolous Puſtules are formed on the Membranes of the Mouth, *Oeſophagus*, Stomach, and Inteſtines, *&c.*

§ 238. In ſome Eruptive Fevers the Matter excreted, to the exterior Superficies of the Body, ſuppurates, as in the *Small-Pox*, *&c.* But in others it does partly evaporate thro' the Pores of the *Epidermis*; and partly, it may be, return into the circulating Fluids, leaving the Remainder dry; whence no Suppuration enſues; which is the Caſe in the *Meaſles*, *Scarlet* Fever, *&c.*

§ 239. The ſeveral *Species* of Eruptive Fevers ſeem to be produced by Sorts of Particles of Matter ſpecifically diſtinct from each other. For each Sort of Particles produces its own Fever; *e. g. variolous Particles* produce not the Meaſles, but the *Small-Pox*; and ſo *morbillous Particles* produce not the *Small-Pox*, but the *Meaſles*, *&c.*

§ 240. There are divers Reaſons to think the *febrific Particles*, which produce this, or that Eruptive Fever, to be ſpecifically di-

ſtinct from all the other Sorts; and alſo to believe, that the febrific Particles in the ſeveral Species of Eruptive Fevers, are capable of multiplying their Kind by aſſimilating ſome Parts of the Blood into their own Nature, and Quality. But to know where and how ſuch Particles come to have their firſt Exiſtence, and to know their ſeveral ſpecific Bulks, and Figures, are Things not likely for us to attain.

§ 241. This, however, we know, that when they produce Fevers attended with great Heat, a quick, and ſtrong Pulſe, they have, by attracting, or being attracted by ſome Parts of the Blood, formed Particles too bulky for an eaſy Circulation, occaſioned a greater Reſiſtence to the flowing Blood from the capillary Arteries; and a greater Attrition of the Parts of the Blood againſt the Sides of the Veſſels, and of the Veſſels by the Blood impell'd into them; whence, as the Friction of the red Globules, and vital Heat are increaſed, ſo the Inſpiſſation of the animal Fluids in Conſequence thereof is increaſed too.

§ 242. It happens indeed in ſome Eruptive Fevers, that the Pulſe is not much increaſed either in Force, or Quickneſs, nor the

the vital Heat much augmented; thus it is ſometimes in the *Small-Pox*. But when it is ſo, we may conclude, that acrid, and diſſolvent Particles were mixed with the variolous; and that the Fever is of the Complex Kind, which therefore muſt be treated accordingly.

§ 243. From what has been obſerved, (§ 241.) it is evident, that for Curing Eruptive Fevers, the chief Indication is to preſcribe thoſe Medicines, which may render the animal Fluids thinner, and comminute thoſe too bulky Particles, which were formed by the *febrific Particles*.

§ 244. I ſhall ſay no more of theſe Claſſes, (§ 237.) becauſe the proper Methods of managing Perſons under Eruptive Fevers, may be eaſily deduced from what I have ſaid in my *Treatiſe of the Small-Pox*, and *Rational Methods of Curing Fevers*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Containing Obſervations on ſome of the principal Kinds of Particular Inflammatory Fevers, *as to their Nature, Symptoms, and* curative Indications.

§ 245. II. PARTICULAR *Inflammatory Fevers*, (§ 214.) in which ſome one Part only, or chiefly is inflamed, are now to be conſidered. Theſe are manifold, and may be as various, as there are different Parts in the Body capable of ſuffering Inflammation. I ſhall briefly deſcribe ſome of the principal of them, and then take Notice of their Cauſes, Manner of Production, and curative Indications.

§ 246. 1. PHRENITIS, or, the *phrenſy Fever*, is that continual, acute Fever, which produces an Inflammation of the Membranes, or Veſſels of the Brain; known by violent Pains of the Head, the Appearance of Redneſs in the Face, and Eyes, Fierceneſs

neſs of the Countenance, Watchfulneſs, diſturbed Sleep, Reſpiration large, and not frequent, and Pulſe hard; and by theſe Symptoms being ſoon followed with a continual *Delirium*, or a Depravation of the Senſes with Outragiouſneſs.

§ 247. 2. The QUINSY is that Fever, which produces an Inflammation, and Tumour of the internal Parts of the Throat; as the *Pharynx*, the *Larynx*, the Muſcles at the Root of the Tongue, *&c.* known by Pain in the Parts affected, and a Difficulty of Swallowing; which ſometimes increaſes to a total Incapacity of getting any Thing down into the Stomach.

§ 248. 3. A PERIPNEUMONY is that Fever, which produces an Inflammation of the ſanguine, and lymphatic Arteries of one, or both the Lobes of the Lungs; known by an heavy Pain in the Parts affected, a dry Cough in the Beginning, Difficulty of Breathing, hot Breath, great Anxiety, and a ſmall, ſoft, unequal Pulſe.

§ 249. 4. PLEURITIS VERA, or what is called a *genuine Pleuriſy* is that Fever, which produces an Inflammation of one Part, or other of the Membrane (which covers that Side

Side of the Ribs next the Cavity of the *Thorax*) called the *Pleura*; known by an extremely *pungent*, or *ſtitching Pain* in the Part affected, which moſt frequently is in the right, or left Side, but may be next the Back; and alſo by a full, ſtrong, hard, and quick Pulſe, a Cough, and the Spitting of a Sort of bloody Matter. Here let me obſerve, that in, what ſome call, *Pleuritis notha*, or the *Baſtard Pleuriſy*, there is an Inflammation of the *Pleura*, as well as in the Sort now deſcribed; which we may infer both from the Pain, and the Quality of the Humour diſcharged by Spitting: But that Kind reſults partly from *diſſolvent Cauſes*, as we may conclude from the Moderateneſs of the febrile Heat, and from the Weakneſs of the Pulſe; and may be called a true *Pleuriſy*, as well as this; and therefore I do not diſtinguiſh Pleuriſies into *vera*, and *notha*; which Terms convey to me no poſſitive, determinate Ideas of the State of the Fluids, or Solids of Patients under this, or the other Sort. I hope, therefore, that I may be indulged the Liberty of calling that (what has been denominated the *Pleuritis vera*) the *ſimplex Pleuriſy*; becauſe it reſults

ſults only, or principally from one Sort of Cauſes, *viz.* The inſpiſſating: and the other, the *Complex Pleuriſy*, as being produced partly by *inſpiſſating*, and partly by *diſſolvent Cauſes*; which Names, or Characters may be uſeful to preſerve in our Thoughts the peculiar Nature and Quality of the two Kinds of Pleuriſies, and to keep us from running into a wrong Way for curing them.

§ 250. 5. PARAPHRENITIS is that Fever, which produces an Inflammation of the Diaphragm; known by a moſt extreme Pain in the Part affected; which is greatly increaſed by the Inſpiration of Air in Breathing; likewiſe by Coughing, Sneezing, Vomiting, Squeezing in the Belly, when going to Stool, or making Water; alſo by a ſhort, quick, and ſuffocative Reſpiration, performed only by the *Thorax*, the *Abdomen*, being in a Manner inactive; and by the drawing in of the Hypochondres, or Sides adjacent to the Diaphragm; and by the coming on of a continual *Delirium*.

§ 551. The INFLAMMATION of any other Part of the Body is known by conſidering the Seat of the Pain; if we find out that, we

we know the Part inflamed: But Skill in Anatomy, or a Knowledge of the Structure of human Bodies, it is neceſſary to the judging, rightly, what Part of the Body is the Seat of the Pain.

§ 252. Here it muſt be obſerved, that if the Fever preceded the Pains, it may be called *Eſſential*, or the primary Diſeaſe; but if it followed the Pains, and is the Effect of them, and of the Obſtructions, which occaſioned them, then it may properly be denominated *Symptomatical.*

§ 253. It is the firſt Sort of theſe (§ 252.) that I have under my preſent Conſideration; and as the moſt common Cauſes of all other Inflammatory Fevers are either viſcid Humours, a too great Thickneſs of the Blood, or its having Particles mixed with it too bulky for an eaſy Circulation, ſo theſe (§ 245.) are produced by the ſame; and it is eaſy to apprehend, that the Parts affected become inflamed by an Obſtruction of the Courſe of the Fluids thro' their Veſſels, occaſioned by thoſe Cauſes: But it is not ſo eaſy to aſſign with Certainty the Reaſon why, in the ſeveral Sorts of particular Inflammatory Fevers, ſuch particular Parts are affected,

affected, and not others. *E. g.* Why in a Pleuriſy, the *Pleura* and not other Membranes are inflamed? And ſo the Queſtion may be put in other Caſes. If the febrific Cauſe exiſted only in the Fluids, we might reaſonably expect, that more Parts of the Body ſhould become inflamed; and indeed the Inflammation would then be more general. It ſeems therefore rational to conclude, that in particlular Inflammatory Fevers, there is not only one, or other of the Cauſes already mentioned exiſting in the Blood; but alſo ſome Diſorder, or Diſtemperature in thoſe Veſſels themſelves, which become more than the others obſtructed; and, in Conſequence thereof, inflamed. And as for the State of thoſe Veſſels, we have Reaſon to think it is ſuch, in which the Diameter of their Cavities is leſs, than it ought to be.

§ 254. This (§ 253.) therefore leads us to enquire, what Cauſes might procure a Diminution of the Diameter of the Cavity of the Veſſels, which become inflamed; and a little Conſideration will convince us, that this may be done either, 1. By too great an Influx of nervous Liquid into thoſe Nerves, which

which are Part of the Contexture of the Veſſels, which become inflamed. For ſuch augmented Influxes of Liquid into thoſe Nerves muſt neceſſarily dilate the Sides of them, and ſhorten their Length, and conſequently introduce a ſpaſmodic Conſtriction of thoſe Veſſels of which they are a Part. Or, 2. By too great Diſcharges of humid Particles from thoſe Veſſels, by Means whereof they become rigid, and their Diameter leſs.

§ 255. It is not neceſſary for us to know the antecedent, or remote Cauſes, either of ſuch augmented Influxes of nervous Liquid, or of ſuch Diſcharges of humid Particles; it may be ſufficient for us to know, (when in this Claſs of Fevers any particular Part of the Body becomes inflamed) that the Diameter of the Veſſels in the Part affected, is leſs than it ought to be; and that it is incumbent on us to endeavour, by proper Remedies, to enlarge the Diameter of the obſtructed Veſſels.

§ 256. From what has been obſerved, (253, *&c.*) it is very plain that the curative Indications are, 1. By proper Diſſolvents, and Attenuants to reduce the animal Fluids

to

to their natural Thinneſs, and comminute any Particles in them, that may be too bulky. 2. By ſuitable Relaxants, and Emollients, to render the Courſe of the Fluids eaſy thro' the obſtructed Veſſels.

§ 257. In the Management of Perſons under Inflammatory Fevers, the Medicines and Methods muſt be varied according to the different Symptoms of the different Fevers; and according to the Age, Sex, and Conſtitutions of the Patients; and according to the Time of their Diſtemper.

§ 258. It is generally improper to take away BLOOD from Perſons, who have no ſanguine *Plethora*; nevertheleſs, as a leſſer Evil to prevent a greater, it may be requiſite in the Beginning of ſome particular Inflammatory Fevers. *E. g.* a *Phrenetis*, Quinſey, Peripneumony, Pleuriſy, *Paraphrenitis*; and in Fevers producing Inflammations in the Stomach, Bowels, *&c.* for the Sake of making Revulſion from the Part inflamed, (when ſuch Revulſion is wanted) and to mitigate the Pain for a while, and thereby to gain a better Opportunity of giving ſuitable Diſſolvents, and Attenuants: But if the Patient is not plethoric, we

ſhould remember, that by Bleeding him, we have made the Quantity of his Blood leſs than it ought to be; and, therefore, that we ought to guard againſt thoſe ill Effects, which naturally follow ſuch a Diminution of that important Fluid; and carefully to keep the Pulſe in a due State of Strength by proper Remedies; and to adviſe that Aliment, which may help to repair that Loſs of Blood.

§ 259. PURGING *Medicines* in the Beginning of theſe Fevers, (§ 245.) are improper, not only becauſe they contribute nothing to the End we ſhould aim at, but alſo becauſe their Effects are contrary to the curative Indications; for, by haſtily diminiſhing the Quantity of the Lymph, they render the viſcid Blood ſtill more viſcid. Therefore the rational Method of Cure, very manifeſtly is by proper *Diſſolvents*, and *Attenuants* to render the animal Fluids thinner, and the Particles, which ought to be excreted, minute enough to paſs eaſily thro' the excretory Ducts; and to remove any *Rigidity* that may happen to be in the Veſſels; and when theſe Things are accompliſhed, the Fever will ceaſe; and the ſuperfluous, excrementitious, and morbid

bid Humours will, by the Action and Force of the animal Organs, be evacuated one Way, or other; either by Urine, or Stool, or Sweat, or inſenſible Perſpiration; or partly by them all, without exhibiting any Cathartic: But if in the Declination, or at the Period of the Diſtemper, a gentle Purge be given, it will not only be more ſafe, but in all probability more beneficial, than if adminiſtred ſooner.

§ 260. As to Inflammatory Fevers in general, it may juſtly be affirmed, that moſt of them, in Bodies not plethoric, may be cured without *Bleeding*, or *Purging*; and that Perſons freed from them without thoſe Evacuations, do ſooner recover their Strength, and are in leſs Danger either of relapſing into the ſame, or of falling into ſome other Diſeaſe. Thus I have found it in the Courſe of many Years Practice; and my Notion is grounded on a long Experience, and manifold Obſervations. I will not queſtion whether many Perſons having been recovered from Inflammatory Fevers, who have been blooded, and purged; but I believe it has been in a ſlower Manner, beſides other Inconveniences; and there is Reaſon to think,

that theſe Evacuations have deſtroyed many, who otherwiſe might have recovered from their Sickneſs.

§ 261. If there are Medicines, and Methods proper, and effectual for the Cure of Inflammatory Fevers, without *Bleeding*, or *Purging*, which do greatly weaken Perſons, that are not plethoric, the Diſcovery of them muſt be very happy for Mankind: And that there are ſuch, I hope will appear to Conviction from thoſe Examples of Cures in ſome of the moſt frequent Sorts of Inflammatory Fevers, which I ſhall, in their proper Places, offer to Conſideration.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

Containing Obſervations on the ſecond *general Claſs of Fevers*, viz. PUTRID FEVERS *reſulting from* diſſolvent Cauſes, *as to their* Nature, Symptoms, *and* curative Indications; *with Remarks on Fevers of the* third *general Claſs*, viz. *thoſe of the* COMPLEX Kind.

§ 262. II. THE next Claſs of Fevers comprehends all thoſe, which ſimply, and purely reſult from *diſſolvent Cauſes*.

§ 263. Theſe diſſolvent Cauſes (§ 262.) are either aqueous Particles diffuſed in a moiſt Air, (*vid. Rational Methods of Curing Fevers*, § 263, *ad* 269, 294.) or acrid Particles mixed with the animal Fluids, whether thoſe Particles pre-exiſted in the Air, and were received into the Body from it; (*vid. Book ibid.* § 297.) or were *Effluvia*

from Bodies under thoſe Fevers, in which the Blood abounded with diſſolvent Particles. *Vid. Book. ibid.* § 298.

§ 264. In theſe acute Diſtempers the *febrific Particles* do more, or leſs make a *Diſunion* of the component Parts of the animal Fluids, and break their Globules; and often occaſion one, or other of the animal Excretions to be larger than in Time of Health. *Vid. Rational Methods of Curing Fevers,* § 301. N° 3, 4.

§ 265. Theſe Fevers I call PUTRID, becauſe they are attended with that Diſſolution of the Parts both of the Fluids, and Solids, which tends to their Putrefaction, and will end in Death, and Rottenneſs, if it be not ſtopped, and cured. *Vid. Rational Methods of Curing Fevers,* § 268.

§ 266. There is a great Variety of Symptoms, and Degrees of Danger in Fevers of this Tribe, according as the febrific Particles are more, or leſs in Quantity; and more, or leſs acrid, and diſſolving in their Quality.

§ 267. Theſe Fevers may be known by the following Symptoms, *viz.* 1. By the Pulſe not being ſtronger, or much quicker than

than in Time of Health; or if quicker, yet weaker. *Vid. Rational Methods of Curing Fevers*, § 294, 295. N° 1. 2. By the Heat of the Body being rather leſs than in Time of Health. *Vid. Rational Methods of Curing Fevers*, § *ibid.* N° 2. 3. By a ſudden Loſs of Strength. 4. A great Dejection of the Spirits with Sighing. 5. A black, or dry Tongue. 6. *Petechiæ*. 7. Senſible Evacuations colliquative: Or, 8. A ſenſible Waſting of the Fleſh without them; from which we may conclude, that the Excretion by inſenſible Perſpiration is exceſſive. By ſome, or other; more, or fewer of theſe Symptoms, when we meet with them in Perſons under Fevers, we may know their Fever to be of the *putrid* Kind, and to reſult from diſſolvent Cauſes. *Vid. Rational Methods of Curing Fevers*, § 294, 295, 576, 577.

§ 268. If the Diſſolution of the component Parts of the animal Fluids by aqueous Particles diffuſed in a moiſt Air, (when they are the febrific Cauſe) be not very great; or if the Quantity of acrid diſſolvent Particles mixed with the Blood, be not very large, or if their diſſolvent Quality be in a

lower Degree, (when ſuch Particles are the productive Cauſe of the Fever) no *Petechiæ*, no Hæmorrhagies, no colliquative Evacuations may happen: But yet the Fever may be known to be putrid by the firſt five, or ſix Symptoms mentioned, § 267. Theſe may be called putrid Fevers of the milder Sort.

§ 269. I have repreſented theſe Fevers as reſulting from *diſſolvent Cauſes*; and the Fluids of Perſons under them as being *too thin*. 1. Becauſe neither viſcid Homours, a too great Thickneſs of the Blood, nor its having Particles mixed with it, too bulky for an eaſy Circulation can, with any Reaſon, be thought the productive Cauſes of them: For if ſuch Cauſes exiſted, there would be ſome of the Symptoms that attend Ardent, or Inflammatory Fevers of one Kind, or other; and, therefore, from the Abſence of ſuch Symptoms, we may infer the Non-Exiſtence of ſuch Cauſes. 2. Becauſe there are plain Evidences in divers of theſe Fevers, § 265. of a great Diſunion, or Breaking of the component Parts of the animal Fluids; for all colliquative Evacua-

tions, Hæmorrhagies, *Petechiæ, &c.* are Effects of ſuch Diſunion.

§ 270. Fevers from *diſſolvent Cauſes* may be diſtributed into two Claſſes, *viz.*

1. The *milder Putrid.*
2. The *malignant Putrid.*

§ 271. 1. The MILDER PUTRID, I call thoſe, which have no colliquative Evacuations. In theſe Fevers the diſſolvent Cauſes are generally the weakeſt; and the Danger of the Patient tho' very great, yet leſs than the other Sort.

§ 272. 2. The MALIGNANT PUTRID are thoſe, which are attended with ſome colliquative Evacuation, or Excretion. I call theſe *malignant*, becauſe their Symptoms are more terrible, and their Nature more deſtructive, and deadly to the Patient.

§ 273. Some Gentlemen, it may be, would ſubdivide this Claſs, (§ 272.) and call thoſe Fevers *colliquative*, which have colliquative Evacuations attending them; and thoſe *petechial, ſpotted*, or *purple* Fevers, in which happen to appear the *Petechiæ*; and thoſe *bleeding* Fevers in which a Dyſentery, or any other Hæmorrhage occurs. But I chooſe to comprehend all theſe under

nnder the Character of *malignant Putrid*, to avoid a needleſs multiplying Diſtinctions, and becauſe the Symptoms mentioned, may happen together in the ſame Perſons, and under one and the ſame Sickneſs.

§ 274. There is no great Difficulty to underſtand how the fatal Symptoms of theſe Fevers, (§ 272.) are produced. 1. We may eaſily apprehend, that if the component Parts of the Blood, the nutritious, and the natural Globules of Lymph are ſufficiently broken by acrid, diſſolvent Particles, they may, with the excrementitious Humours, paſs off in great Quantities thro' the inteſtinal Glandules, and ſo make *colliquative Looſeneſs*; or thro' the Kidnies, and ſo form *colliquative Urines*; or thro' the ſubcutaneous Veſſels, and ſo conſtitute *colliquative Sweats*; or thro' the ſalival Glands, and ſo become a *colliquative Spitting*; or elſe thro' the perſpiratory Ducts, and ſo augment the inſenſible Perſpiration, and waſte the Body without an Increaſe of the ſenſible Evacuations. It muſt alſo be obſerved, that there is commonly a Laxity of the Veſſels in theſe Fevers, which contributes to render the Evacuations more copious than in Time

of

of Health. 2. We may as readily conceive, that if red Globules of the Blood, either whole, or in ſome Meaſure broken, be propropell'd into the lymphatic ſubcutaneous Arteries, and ſtagnate in them, Spots red, or purple, or black, called *Petechiæ*, may be the Conſequence. 3. We may with as much Facility comprehend, that if any of the ſanguine Veſſels are corroded, or eaten thro' by acrid Particles, an *Hæmorrhage* muſt enſue.

§ 275. From what has been obſerved, it is very evident, that in Fevers from diſſolvent Cauſes, and attended with a Laxity of the Veſſels, the *curative Indications* are, 1. To alter the Figure, and Quality of the diſuniting Particles; which, if they are acrid, only can be accompliſhed, either by comminuting them into leſſer of a different Form, and breaking off their *Spicula*; or by the Addition of ſuch other Particles to them, as will render their Points incapable of penetrating, and dividing the natural component Parts of the animal Fluids. 2. To inſpiſſate the animal Fluids, and recover them to their natural Conſiſtence and Denſity. 3. To take off the Laxity of the Veſſels,

Veſſels, leſſen their Diameter, and reduce them to the healthful State. *Vid. Rational Methods of Curing Fevers*, § 330, *ad* 357. and § 555, *ad* 559.

§ 276. That theſe Fevers (§ 262.) may be cured without Bleeding, Vomiting, or Purging, I ſhall ſhew by Facts in their proper Places.

§ 278. III. COMPLEX FEVERS (§ 157.) come now under our Conſideration. Theſe, as has been obſerved, reſult partly from *inſpiſſating*, and partly from *diſſolvent Cauſes*; and may be known by their having a Complication of Symptoms peculiar to the two foregoing general Claſſes; and by the Knowledge of thoſe Sorts of Fevers, we may attain an Underſtanding of theſe. Here I deſire to remark a few Particulars, *viz.*

1. That theſe Fevers may ſometimes proceed from the two Sorts of Cauſes, mentioned, in an equal Proportion of one to the other.

2. That ſometimes the *inſpiſſating Cauſes* may, in the Production of theſe Diſtempers, exceed the Proportion of the *diſſolvent Cauſes*; and that they may do ſo in a great Variety of Degrees; and that the more

more they do ſo, the more will the Fever reſemble thoſe, which reſult purely from *inſpiſſating Cauſes*.

3. That in like Manner the *diſſolvent Cauſes*, in the Production of theſe Complex Fevers, may ſometimes exceed the Proportion of the *inſpiſſating Cauſes*; and may do ſo in a great Variety of Degrees; and that the more they do ſo, the more will ſuch Fevers reſemble thoſe, which are purely *Putrid*.

4. That the *febrile Symptoms*, in the *Complex Fevers*, will be according to the Proportion, which one Sort of the productive Cauſes bears to the other.

§ 279. Theſe Fevers (§ 278.) may be divided into the following Species, *viz.*

1. *Intermitting*.
2. *Remitting*.
3. *Continual*.

§ 280. 1. The *Complex Intermitting*. All Intermitting Fevers deduce their Original, and always in a great Meaſure depend on inſpiſſating Cauſes; but often in the Blood of the Patient there are acrid diſſolvent Particles, which, when they exiſt in a certain Degree, as to Quantity, and a diſſolving Quality, do

do produce ſome Symptoms, which occaſion us to declare, that the Intermittent is of the complex Kind.

§ 281. From ſuch a Complication of Cauſes, *Quartans*, *Tertians*, and *Quotidians*, come to be of a complex Sort; and of the *Quotidian* the moſt frequent and remarkable are the HECTIC FEVERS; which evidently depend partly on viſcid Humours, partly on ſaline, acrid, and diſſolvent Particles in the animal Fluids, and partly on a Laxity and Weakneſs of the Veſſels.

§ 282. 2. *Complex Remittents* are different from each other, as the Symptoms complicated happen to be different.

§ 283. 3. *Complex continual Fevers* likewiſe are diverſifyed by the Difference of the incidental Symptoms. Here I will only mention one Sort, *viz.* the *Pleuritis notha*, ſive *ſpuria*, a Baſtard Pleuriſy; which I ſhall call the *Complex Pleuriſy* for Reaſons aſſign'd, § 249.

§ 284. The *Complex Pleuriſy*, I call that Fever, which is attended with a *violent Pain* of one *Side*, or the other, *Cough*, *uneaſy Reſpiration*, the *Spitting of a bloody Matter*, a dry Tongue, great Thirſt, a quick and

and weak Pulſe, and moderate Heat of the Fleſh; by ſome or other of which Symptoms this Sort of Fevers may be known.

§ 285. In this Fever, (§ 284.) the Pain, the uneaſy Reſpiration, the Matter diſcharged by Spitting, ſhew that this Fever is in part produced by inſpiſſating Cauſes, and is attended with a Sort of Inflammation: But then the Weakneſs of the Pulſe, the Moderateneſs of the Heat of the Fleſh, indicate the Exiſtence of diſſolvent Particles in the Blood; and therefore may fitly be called a Complex Fever, as I have already obſerved, § 249.

§ 286. Here it muſt be remarked, that Bleeding in this Diſtemper (§ 284.) renders the Pulſe weaker, which was too weak before, haſtens the Fever to a fatal Period, rendering the Recovery of the Patient in a Manner hopeleſs, and his Death inevitable.

§ 287. I have no Occaſion here to diſcourſe on the curative Indications, or the proper Methods of managing Perſons under *Complex Fevers*; theſe Things being eaſily deducible from what has been ſaid concerning Fevers of the two firſt general *Claſſes* in the foregoing Sections of this Book, and in

in my Book of *Rational Methods of Curing Fevers*; to which I muſt refer my Reader.

§ 288. I muſt obſerve, that *drinking plentifully of proper Liquors* is of great Importance not only in Fevers reſulting from inſpiſſating Cauſes, but alſo in thoſe which are produced by diſſolvent Cauſes, and where the Blood is too thin; becauſe it may contribute to dilute the acrid Humours, and ſet the diſſolvent Particles at a greater Diſtance from each other; and thereby abate their Influence, and Agency; as much diluting *Aqua Fortis* with Water, will deſtroy its diſſolvent Quality. 2. Becauſe it may waſh off, and carry away thro' the excretory Ducts many of the acrid, diſſolvent Particles. For theſe Reaſons, even under putrid Fevers, ſick Perſons ought to be directed to agreeable, pleaſant, and proper Drinks, and adviſed to drink freely of them. I ſhall now conclude this Chapter with ſome Tables, which may very much ſubſerve the important Deſign of theſe Papers; and then proceed to ſome proper Hiſtories of febrile Caſes.

Table

A

TABLE *of the most common*

FEVERS;

WITH

TABLES *of the* SYMPTOMS *peculiar to the three General* CLASSES *of them.*

A TABLE *of the moſt common* *the* CASES *by which they*

FEVERS are either, 1. From *inſpiſſating* Cauſes: Or, 2. From *diſſolvent* Cauſes: Or, 3. From *complex* Cauſes; that is, partly from inſpiſſating, and partly from diſſolvent Cauſes.

I. FEVERS produced by *inſpiſſating* Cauſes are either,

- I. INTERMITTING, and theſe are either,
  - 1. *Quartans*, exemplified in Caſes II. § 301, *ad* 309.
  - 2. *Tertians* exemplified in Caſe I. § 310. *ad* 314.
  - 3. *Quotidians*, exemplified in Caſes XIII. § 315, 377.
  - 4. *Anomalous*, viz. *Cachectic*, Caſe I. § 379. *ad* 382. *Hydropic*, Caſe I. § 383.
- II. REMITTING, Caſe VI. § 387. *ad* 410.
- III. CONTINUAL; which are either,
  - 1. *Ardent*, Caſes VIII. § 411. *ad* 450.
  - 2. *Inflammatory*; which are either,
    - I. *General Inflammatory Fevers.* Theſe are either,
      - 1. *Non-Eruptive*; e. g. the *Rheumatic*, Caſes IV. § 451. *ad* 469.
      - 2. *Eruptive*; which are either,
        - 1. The *Puſtulary*; e. g. the Small-Pox, or,
        - 2. The *Flat*; e. g. the *Scarlet* Fever, *&c.* Caſes II. § 470. *ad* 482.
    - II. *Particular Inflammatory Fevers.* The moſt frequent Sorts of which are either,
      - 1. The *Anginoſe*, in which ſome Parts of the Throat are inflamed, Caſes IV. § 483. *ad* 502.
      - 2. The *Pleuritic*, in which the *Pleura* is inflamed, Caſes II. § 503. *ad* 516.

II. FEVERS;

FEVERS; *with the Numbers of are Exemplified.*

II. FEVERS; which are produced by *diſſolvent* Cauſes; which are either,
- 1. The PUTRID, without colliquative Evacuations, Caſes IV. § 518. *ad* 527.
- 2. The PUTRID, with colliquative Evacuations, Caſes II. § 528. *ad* 531.

III. FEVERS COMPLEX, which are produced partly by inſpiſſating, and partly by diſſolvent Cauſes. Theſe are either,
- I. INTERMITTING; and either,
  - 1. *Quartans*, Caſe I. § 532. *ad* 534.
  - 2. *Tertians.*
  - 3. *Quotidians*, Caſes IV. § 535. *ad* 549.
  - 4. *Hectics*, Caſes V. § 550. *ad* 568.
- II. REMITTING, Caſe I. § 569, 570.
- III. CONTINUAL; which may be either,
  - 1. *General*, and anomalous, Caſes IV. § 571. *ad* 579.
  - 2. *Particular*; e. g. *Complex Pleuriſies*, &c. Caſes VI. § 580. *ad* 608.

Of SYMPTOMS, *which diſcover to us, that the* Fevers *they attend, are produced by* inſpiſſating Cauſes; *and that the animal Fluids are* too thick.

1. THE *quick* PULSE, (§ 10, 11.) if it has greater Strength than in Time of Health.
2. The *full* PULSE, § 13.
3. The *hard* PULSE, § 15.
4. The *ſtrong* PULSE, § 17.
3. The PULSE *unequal* as to Force, (§ 20.) if the Heat of the Body is great, and the Pulſe ſtrong.
6. That RESPIRATION, or Breathing which is *painful*, § 32.
7. That RESPIRATION, which is *little*, § 34.
8. That RESPIRATION, which is *quick*, § 36.
9. That RESPIRATION, which is *difficult*, § 39.
10. A *white* TONGUE, § 41.
11. A *furry* TONGUE, § 42.
12. A *dry* TONGUE, § 43.
13. PAINS *heavy*, § 55.
14. PAINS *ſtitching*, § 57. becauſe in Fevers from diſſolvent Cauſes, very rarely the nervous Liquid is ſecreted in a Quantity ſufficient to produce this Symptom.
15. PAINS *moving*, § 60.
16. PAINS *fixed*, § 61.
17. PAINS *pulſative*, § 62.
18. PAINS *periodical*, § 64.
19. That URINE, which is *too little* in Quantity, § 75.
20. That URINE, which is *pale*, § 76. when the Pulſe is quick, and ſtrong, and the Heat of the Body is great.

21. That

21. That URINE, which is *high-coloured*, *clear*, and *without Cloud*, or *Sediment*, § 79. when the Pulſe is quick, and ſtrong, and the Heat of the Body is great.
22. That URINE, which is *flame-coloured*, *clear*, and *without Sediment*, or *Cloud*, § 84.
23. That URINE, which is *clear*, when firſt made, and afterwards turns *muddy*, but drops no Sediment, § 85.
24. That URINE, which is *frothy*, and has *Bubbles* long abiding on its Surface, § 94, 95.
25. That URINE, which is *high-coloured*, but *inſipid*, § 96.
26. COSTIVENESS, or a long Retention of the inteſtinal Excrements, § 107. *Corol.* 1.
27. STOOLS *frequent*, *thin*, and *watery*, (§ 107. *Corol.* 2.) when the Pulſe is quick, and ſtrong, and the Heat of the Body great. But this Symptom rarely happens.
28. STOOLS *bloody*, (§ 107. *Corol.* 4.) when the Fleſh is burning hot, and the Pulſe full, ſtrong, and quick.
29. STOOLS *chylous*, § 107. *Corol.* 5.
30. STOOLS *looſe*, but neither *watery*, nor *chylous*, nor *mucous*, nor *bloody*, § 107. *Corol.* 7.
31. INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION being much *too little*, § 111.
32. CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, § 125.
33. The HEAT of the Body great. *Vid.* alſo § 267.

Of SYMPTOMS, *which ſignify, that the* Fevers *they attend, are produced by* diſſolvent *Cauſes; and that the animal Fluids are acrimonious, and* too thin.

1. THE PULSE that is *ſlow*, § 12. becauſe it diſcovers, that the Texture of the component Parts of the Blood is ſo altered, as not to afford ſufficient ſuitable Matter for the nervous Secretion, § 18.
2. The PULSE that is *empty*, § 14.
3. The PULSE that is *ſoft*, § 16.
4. The PULSE that is *weak*, § 18.
5. The PULSE that is *unequal* as to Force, (§ 20.) if, at the ſame Time, it is not ſo ſtrong as in Health, and if the Heat of the Body is temperate.
6. The PULSE, which reſembles that of Perſons in Health, § 27.
7. An *eaſy* RESPIRATION, (§ 31.) when attended with a dry, and black Tongue.
8. The TONGUE appearing *moiſt*, and with *Aphthæ*, § 46.
9. Thoſe PAINS, which are *biting*, and *gnawing*, § 56.
10. Thoſe PAINS, which are *pricking*, § 58.
11. Thoſe PAINS, which are *ſtinging*, § 59.
12. Thoſe PAINS, which are *itching*, § 63.
13. That URINE, which is *pale*, (§ 76.) when the Pulſe is weak, and the Heat of the Body temperate.
14. That URINE, which is *more* in Quantity, in Proportion to the Liquors drank, than in Time of Health, § 74.
15. That URINE, which is *high-coloured*, *clear*, and without *Sediment*, or Cloud, (§ 79.) when the Pulſe

is

is not ſtrong, nor very quick, nor the Heat of the Body great.

16. That URINE, which is much in Quantity, *fat*, and *oily*, § 97.
17. URINE that is *bloody*, (§ 98.) when the Pulſe is not ſtrong.
18. URINE of a ſad, or *dark red Colour*, clear without Sediment, (§ 99.) when the Pulſe is not ſtrong, nor the Heat of the Body great.
19. URINE that comes away *black*, and drops a black Sediment, § 100.
20. URINE that has a *cadaverous Scent*, § 101.
21. STOOLS *frequent*, and *thin*, § 107. *Corol.* 2. when the Heat of the Fleſh is temperate, and the Pulſe not ſtrong.
22. STOOLS, that are *mucous*, § 107. *Corol.* 3.
23. STOOLS, that are *bloody*, (§ 107. *Corol.* 4.) when the Pulſe is not ſtrong, nor the Heat of the Body great.
24. STOOLS, that are *putrid*, § 107. *Corol.* 6.
25. STOOLS, that are *colliquative*, § 107. *Corol.* 8.
26. INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION being much too great, § 111.
27. SWEATS *profuſe*, § 120.
28. SWEATS *colliquative*, § 121.
29. SPITTING, *exceſſive*, or *colliquative*, § 127.
30. The HEAT of the Body *temperati*, or *too little*.

Of SYMPTOMS *of* Complex Fevers, *which ſhew, that the Fevers are produced partly by* inſpiſſating, *and partly by* diſſolvent *Cauſes.*

1. THE PULSE, that is *unequal*, both as to Force and Time, § 20, 21. and the *intermitting* Pulſe, § 22.
2. The PULSE, which is *quick*, and *weak*, § 26.
3. That RESPIRATION, which is *unequal*, § 38.
4. The TONGUE, that is *dry*, and *black*, § 44.
5. The TONGUE, that is *chapt*, § 45.
6. The TONGUE that has *dry Aphthæ*, § 47.
7. PAINS *lancing*, *cutting*, *grinding*, § 53.
8. PAINS *acute*, § 54.
9. That URINE, which comes off *thick*, and *muddy*, and remains ſo without dropping any Sediment, § 87. when the Pulſe is weak.
10. SWEATS, which are cold, and clammy, § 122. And beſides theſe, every *Combination* of any Symptoms mentioned in Table A. with any of thoſe ſpecified in Table B. muſt be reckoned among the Signs, or *Diagnoſticks* of *Complex Fevers*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

Containing Caſes of Catarrhs, *and* Coughs.

§ 289. III. THE THIRD Thing propoſed (§ 3.) to be done in theſe Papers, is to *exemplify thoſe Methods of curing Fevers, I have recommended, by relating a Variety of Caſes of the moſt common Fevers, and the Methods, and Medicines by which they were cured.* But I ſhall premiſe ſome Caſes of COUGHS, and CATARRHS, in which my Practice has correſponded with the Theory laid down, § 159. *ad* 161. foregoing.

CASE I.

§ 290. I Have myſelf in Years paſt, been frequently afflicted with *Catarrhs*, and violent *Coughs*; and very often the following ſimple Mixture, repeated once or twice, has effectually removed them.

℞ *Mellis uncias duas cum ſemiſſe, Florum Sulphuris ſemunciam, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium unciam unam, et fiat* MIXTURA pectoralis, attenuans, *et moderatè* diaphoretica, *cujus Doſis*

Doſis ſit Drachma una, frequenter, ſed ſæpius vel rarius, ut opus fuerit, ſumenda,

§ 291. About the Year 1718. in the Winter-Seaſon, I had a very troubleſome *Catarrh*, and violent *Cough*, and preſcribed for myſelf the following Medicines, which with the Divine Bleſſing, were effectual to my Cure.

℞ *Salis Martis Riverii Scrupulos duos, Florum Sulphuris drachmas duas, Millepedarum præparatarum drachmam unam, Terræ Japonicæ ſcrupulum unum, Conſervæ Fructuum Cynosbuti duas uncias, Syrupi Tormentillæ duas uncias cum ſemiſſe, miſceantur et fiat* ELECTUARIUM attenuans, *et* diaphoreticum. *Doſis fuit Quantitas Nucis Moſcatæ majoris, bis in die.*

℞ *Balſami Lucatelli drachmas tres, Florum Sulphuris drachmam unam, Conſervæ Roſarum rubrarum uncias duas, Conſervæ Fructuum Cynosbati, Syrupi de Althæa, Syrupi de Roſis ſiccis, ſingulorum unciam unam, et fiat* MISTURA *pectoralis, cujus Doſis fuit aliquantillum, ſubinde Tuſſi urgente ſumendum.*

§ 292. In the Years 1722, 1723, 1724. I was ſeveral Times afflicted with *Catarrhs*, and violent *Coughs*; and was always cured by the following Medicine, once, and ſometimes twice repeated.

℞ *Balſami Lucatelli, Florum Sulphuris ſingulorum drachmas duas, Cremonis Tartari, ſcrupulos quatuor, Conſervæ Roſarum rubrarum, Conſervæ Fructuum Cynosbati, Syrupi*

rupi de Althæa, Syrupi Balſamici, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, ſingulorum ſemunciam, et fiat MISTURA. *Doſis fuit drachmæ duæ, bis, ter, quaterve in die.*

§ 293. Since thoſe Years, when I find thoſe Diſorders returning, I take the Mixture preſcribed, § 290. which has hitherto proved effectual to my Relief.

CASE II.

§ 294. *January* 5. 1714-15. my Advice was deſired for a young Lady near *Yeovil* in *Somerſetſhire*, aged about ſeventeen Years; who was afflicted with a moſt violent *Cough* from a ſalt acrid Humour falling on the *Aſpera Arteria*. The Fits of Coughing were ſo violent, as to force her Water involuntarily from her. I preſcribed the following Medicines, which were effectual for her Cure, and ſhe ſoon became free from her Catarrh.

℞ *Salis Martis Riverii ſcrupulum unum, Antimonii crudi ſcrupulos duos, Millepedarum præparatarum drachmam unam, Gummi Ammoniaci ſcrupulos quatuor, Balſami Peruviani guttas viginti, Balſami Capivi quantitatem ſufficientem. Miſceantur et fiant* PILULÆ *mediocres*, attenuantes, *et* diaphoreticæ, *inaurandæ; quarum capiat quatuor horâ una ante prandium, et cœnam. ſuperbibendo tres uncias Apozematis ſequentis.*

℞ *Radicis*

℞ *Radicis Gentianæ ſemuncium, Corticis Saſſafras drachmas tres, Hederæ terreſtris, Abſinthii vulgaris, ſingulorum manipulum unum, Seminum Cardui Benedicti, Cubebarum ſingulorum drachmam unam, Aquæ Fontanæ bullientis quantitatem ſufficientem. Stent in digeſtione fervidâ et clauſa per horas duas; dein Liquoris colati ſexdecim unciis adde Vini albi libram unam, et fiat* APOZEMA, ſtomaticum, *et* diophoreticum.

CASE III.

§ 295. *October* 1. 1729. my Advice was deſired for the Reverend Mr. *R. W----s.* near *Dedham* in Eſſex, who was afflicted with a *Catarrh,* and a troubleſome *Cough*; and was very ſubject to take cold. I preſcribed the following Medicines, which proved effectual to his Cure:

℞ *Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Antimonii diaphoretici, Lactis Sulphuris, ſingulorum ſemi-drachmam, Camphoræ ſcrupulum unum, Croci grana decem, Styracis Calamitæ, Balſami Tolutani, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Balſami Peruviani quantitatem ſufficientem. Miſceantur, et fiant* PILULÆ, attenuantes *et* diaphoreticæ, *mediocres; quarum capiat quatuor Veſperi, et Manè, ſuperbibendo Cochlearia quinque Apozematis ſequentis.*

℞ *Ligni Guajaci, Ligni Saſſafras, ſingulorum unciam unam, coquantur cum Aquæ Benedictæ ſimplicis ſufficienti quantitate, ſub finem decoctionis addendo Radicis Zinziberis raſt ſcrupulos duos; dein Liquoris colati unciis ſexdecim adde Aquæ Pulegii uncias quatuordecim, Syrupi Balſamici duas uncias, et fiat* APOZEMA diaphoreticum.

CASE IV.

Case IV.

§ 296. *Auguſt* 13. 1731. my Advice was deſired for a Child of Mr. *Thomas Moſs*, of *Revenall* in *Eſſex*, aged nineteen Months, which had the *Hooping-Cough*. I preſcribed the following Mixture, aud ordered, that after the Child had taken it, it ſhould be purged with *Manna*; which Method was effectual to its Recovery.

℞ *Millepedarum præparatarum, Florum Sulphuris, Antimonii diaphoretici, ſingulorum grana decem, Salis Abſinthii grana ſex. Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, tres uncias, et ſemis, Syrupi Balſamici ſemunciam, et fiat* Mistura attenuans *et* diaphoretica, *de quâ capiat unum Cochleare ter in die, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

Case V.

§ 297. *January* 17. 1733-34. my Advice was deſired for Mrs. *E---- A----*, aged thirty-one Years, a fat Woman: She had been afflicted with a *Catarrh*, and a violent *Cough* for the laſt Fortnight, attended with a *great Shortneſs of Breath*: She complained alſo of a great Load croſs her Stomach, ſeeming to her like a Lump of Lead; and

and of a Straitneſs croſs her Breaſt; and that her Difficulty of Breathing at Nights was ſo extreme, that ſhe could hardly live: Her Appetite to Food was pretty good, and ſhe was not thirſty: She was coſtive, and her Urine was high-coloured. I preſcribed for her as follows.

℞ *Spermatis Ceti, Salis Prunellæ ſingulorum ſemi-drachmam, Coccinellæ ſcrupulum unum, Croci grana decem, miſceantur, et fiat* Pulvis attenuans *et* emolliens; *in Partes quatuor æquales dividendus, quarum capiat unam bis in die cum uno Cochleari Mellis deſpumati miſtam, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ cum Hyſſopo præparatæ.*

℞ *Balſami Capivi drachmam unam diſſolvatur cum Vitelli recentis Ovi drachmis tribus, dein adde Syrupi Balſamici ſeſcunciam, Aquæ Pulegis duas uncias, et fiat* Mistura detergens *et* balſamica, *de qua capiat unum Cochleare largum Veſpri et Mane.*

℞ *Gummi Ammoniaci, Spermatis Ceti ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos, diſſolvantur in Aqua Pulegii duabus unciis et ſemis, dein adde Gas Sulphuris ſeſcunciam, Sacchari albi quantitatem ſufficientem ad gratum ſaporem, et fiat* Mistura pectoralis, *de quâ ſubinde capiat unum Cochleare, urgente Reſpirationis Difficultate.*

§ 298. *January* 21. I viſited her, and found the Load at her Stomach, and Difficulty of Breathing very much abated, tho' ſhe had taken a freſh Cold; and her Cough was not ſo troubleſome. I ordered the *balſamic*,

ſamic, and *pectoral Mixtures* to be repeated, and preſcribed the following *Linctus*; in the Uſe of which, ſhe ſoon became free from her Complaints, without Bleeding, Vomiting, or Purging.

℞ *Lactis Sulphuris, Spermatis Ceti ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos, Mellis uncias tres, Syrupi Balſamici, Olei, Amygdalarum dulcium ſingulorum ſemunciam, miſceantur ſecundum artem, et fiat* LINCTUS, *de quo capiat aliquantillum ſubinde Tuſſi urgente.*

CASE VI.

§ 299. *May* 23. 1734. my Advice was deſired for Mrs. *W*----'s Child, aged four Years: She had been afflicted for a Weak with a *Hooping-Cough:* She had a pretty good Stomach to her Victuals, and was not very feveriſh; but the Fits of Coughing were pretty frequent, and very violent. I ordered Water Gruel, and Mutton Broth for her Food, and Apple Water for her Drink (that is, Water with which the Pulp of roaſted Apples had been mixed) a little ſweetned, if at any Time ſhe ſhould be thirſty; and preſcribed the following Medicines.

℞ *Florum Sulphuris drachmam unam, Cremonis Tartari ſcrupulum unum, Conſervæ Fructuum Cynosbati drachmam unam,*

unam, Syrupi Baccarum ſambuci drachmas decem, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium ſemunciam, et fiat MISTURA pectoralis *et* attenuans, *cujus capiat aliquantillum omni Biborio.*

℞ *Succi Rutæ recentèr expreſſi unciam unam, Salis Prunellæ grana decem, Aquæ Pulegii, Syrupi Baccarum ſambuci, Mellis, ſingulorum unciam unam, et fiat* MISTURA attenuans, *de qua capiat Cochleare parvulum tertiis horis.*

§ 300. *Thurſday, June* 6. her Mother came to me for farther Advice: She acquainted me that the Child was better, and that the Fits of Coughing did not return ſo frequently, as they uſed to do. I ordered the following Medicines for her, which were repeated; and by which, with the Divine Bleſſing, ſhe recover'd from her Cough.

℞ *Florum Sulphuris drachmam unam, Mellis ſeſcunciam, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium ſemunciam, et fiat* MISTURA pectoralis, *de quâ ſubinde capiat aliquantillum.*

℞ *Muſci Corallini præparati, Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Salis Prunellæ grana decem, Aquæ Pulegii ſeſcunciam, Aquæ Menthæ duas uncias, Tincturæ Croci guttas triginta, Syrupi Balſamici ſemunciam, et fiat* JULAPIUM attenuans, *de quo capiat unum Cochleare horis quartis, vel ſextis. Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Containing Caſes of Intermitting Fevers, *reſulting from* inſpiſſating *Cauſes.*

CASE VII.

§ 301. *December* 18. 1731. I was deſired to adviſe for ROBERT BROWN, of *Hatfield* near *Witham* in *Eſſex*, a labouring Man, aged thirty-ſix Years, afflicted with a *Quartan Ague*, which took him a Fortnight before the laſt *Michaelmas*. His febrile Fits began with a Chilline ſs, and that was ſucceeded by Heat, which continued about three Hours; after which he fell into *cold clammy Sweats*, which laſted ſeven, or eight Hours. He was very thirſty while the cold Part of the Fit laſted, and very little thirſty afterwards. His Urine was exceedingly high-colour'd at the going off of his Fits. His Face, and Body *ſwell'd* pretty much, but eſpecially when his Fits were on him. He had a troubleſome *Cough*, and *Shortneſs of Breath*, for the laſt Month.

I preſcribed the following Powders, and ordered, that if, by Means of them, he miſſed the next Fit, he ſhould omit taking them for four Days; but that then he ſhould have them repeated, and take a Doſe of them once in four Hours, till he had taken a ſecond Parcel of them.

℞ *Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Millepedarum præparatarum, ſingulorum grana triginta, Corticis Peruviani unciam unam, miſceantur, et fiat* Pulvis *ſubtilis, in duodecim partes equales dividendus, quarum ſecundis horis, abſente febre, capiat unam cum Cochlearibus aliquot Aquæ puræ miſtam.*

§ 302. *December* 21. I was informed, that he had taken the Powders as directed, and had miſſed his Fit. I therefore ordered him the following medicated Drink, to be uſed thoſe Days in which he did not take the Bark, and that the Powders ſhould be repeated at the Time before appointed.

℞ *Limaturarum Ferri unciam unam, Chamemeli, Rutæ, ſingulorum manipulum unum, Radicis Zinziberis inciſi drachmam unam, ponantur in Lagena vitrea, cum Cereviſiæ melioris libris duabus, infundantur per horas viginti, dein hujus Cereveſiæ bibat hauſtum bis in die, et quoties hauſtus expromatur, toties Lagena de novâ Cereveſia iterum repleatur, donec Ingredientia fuerint effæta.*

§ 303. The

§ 303. The Powders were repeated, and the medicated Beer uſed; and in this Method he recovered from his *Ague*, *Cough*, *Shortneſs of Breath*, and a *Lencophlegmatic Habit* of Body; and I never heard he had any Relapſe.

Case VIII.

§ 304. *Monday*, *January* 10. 1731-32. I was deſired to adviſe for Edward Dice, a Husbandman at *Witham*, aged twenty-ſix Years. He had enjoy'd a very imperfect State of Health thro' the two, or three laſt Years; being often ill in his Stomach, with Loſs of Appetite, and often Vomiting his Food ſoon after he had taken it. He was frequently afflicted with a Pain in his Loins, and a Senſe of Wearineſs; and with Pains in his Legs, and was often very thirſty.

§ 305. He was taken ſoon after *Midſummer* laſt with a Cough, which has continued ever ſince, attended with a great *Shortneſs of Breath*, and the Spitting a great Deal of a bloody Sort of purulent Matter. One and twenty Weeks ago he was taken with an Intermitting Fever, which ſtill continued;

the febrile Fits coming ſometimes every third Day; ſometimes two Days ſuſſively, and miſs one; and ſometimes every Day; and of late the Fever returns every Night.

§ 306. About the latter End of the Harveſt he took the Bark to cure his Ague; but immediately upon taking it, his Stomach ſwell'd, and has remain'd in that State ever ſince; only the Swelling is ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs; and of late he has complained of a *Pain in his Side.* His Legs did alſo ſwell, and pit in the Evenings; and in his Fever-Fits, he often had terrible *Convulſions*, and ſo violent, as if they would immediately put an End to his Life. I directed his Wife to make a Mixture with *Flor. Sulphur. Mell. et Ol. Oliv.* for his Cough; and to give him ſometimes Mallow Gruel; Tea made with *Mallow Leaves*, and *Rue*; Tea made with *Ground Ivy*, and ſuch like Things; ſometimes one, and ſometimes another; and preſcribed for him as follows:

Fiant Fontanellæ inter Coſtas.

℞ *Balſami Capivi ſemunciam, cujus capiat guttas viginti quinque bis in die, cum aliquantillo ſacchari albi Pulveris niſtas.*

℞ *Millepedarum*

℞ *Millepedarum præparatarum, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos, Salis Abſinthii drachmam unam, Croci grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Aquæ Pulegii, ſingularum uncias duas, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti, Sacchari albiſſimi quantitatem ſufficientem ad gratum ſaporem, miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM diſſolvens, *et* attenuans; *de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum omni biborio, abſente Febre, et Phialia prius agitata.*

℞ *Spiritus Vitrioli, Aquæ Cinnamoni fortis, ſingulorum drachmam unam, et fiat* MISTURA diſſolvens, *et* attenuans, *cujus ſubindè capiat in hauſtu infuſi Radicis Bardanæ majoris tot guttas quot ſufficiant ad aciditatem moderatam.*

§ 307. *Tueſday, January* 11. in the Forenoon being ſent for, I viſited him, and was informed that his Fever returned as uſual; that he had been very ill all the Night; very much convulſed, and between whiles very faint, or ſwooning away. I ordered the Directions given yeſterday to be ſtill obſerved, and preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, Lapidis Contrayervæ ſingulorum grana decem, Caſtorei Ruſſiæ, Camphoræ, Croci, ſingulorum grana quatuor, Salis Abſinthii grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Aquæ Bryoniæ, ſingulorum unciam unam, et fiat* MISTURA cardiaca, *cujus capiat unum Cochleare in Languoribus, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Olei ſuccini drachmam unam, cum aliquantillo cujus, Ventriculi Regio parum inungatur.*

§ 308. *Wedneſday, January* 12. I viſited him again, and was informed that he was ſomewhat better in his Stomach, when his Fever was off, than he uſed to be; and that his *Breathing* was a little eaſier; but that his Fever returned, and his Convulſions; which were very ſtrong ſtill, tho' the Fever-Fits ſeemed rather ſhorter than in Time paſt. I ordered the Medicines preſcribed before to be ſtill uſed, and preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Florum Chamæmeli, Aſſæfetidæ, Myrrhæ, ſingulorum grana decem, Camphoræ grana ſeptem, Olei ſuccini guttas ſeptem, Syrupi Diacodii quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiant* PILULÆ *ſex, cum Floribus Sulphuris involvantur, quarum capiat duas omni quadrihorio, affectibus Convulſivis durantibus.*

§ 309. In the Uſe of theſe Things he daily grew better, his Fever, Convulſions, and Pain of his Side left him; his Cough, and Shortneſs of Breath ſenſibly, and daily abated. When his Fever was gone, I directed him to ſome Things for recovering his Appetite, ſtrengthing his Solids, and bringing the Fluids into their natural Healthful State; in the Uſe of which he recover-

ed

ed his Health, and Strength, and became fit for his uſual Labours in Husbandry.

CASE IX.

§ 310. *Auguſt* 5. 1728. I was deſired to adviſe for Mrs. R-----s of *Sible Hedingham* in *Eſſex*, aged about thirty-four Years; a Woman of a weak and tender Conſtitution of Body; often ailing, and ſick. At this Time ſhe was afflicted with a *Tertian Fever*, attended with violent *Pains* in her *Stomach*, and *Legs*. I preſcribed for her the following Remedies.

℞ *Olei Juniperi chymici ſcrupulum unum, Olei Nucis Moſcatæ chymici guttas quinque, Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis ſemunciam, et fiat* MISTURA attenuans, *cujus capiat guttas viginti in hauſtu Vini albi, et Aquæ Fontanæ, Veſperi, et Mane, abſente Febre, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Camphoræ ſcrupulos duos, Spiritus Vini rectificati, drachmas ſex, Aquæ Hungaricæ drachmas duas, Spiritus Salis volatilis oleoſi guttas quadraginta; miſceantur pro* FOTU, *quo Palmæ, et Carpi, et Plantæ, bis terve in die benè foveantur.*

§ 311. *Auguſt* 12. her Apothecary ſent me the following Account, *viz.*

SIR,

" According to your Order, I write this " to inform you of the State of your Pa- " tient Mrs. *R----s.* She made Uſe of the " Foment, and has taken the Drops ac- " cording to your Direction, and has found " her Fever, and the Pain in her Stomach " to abate every Day; ſo that now ſhe " is intirely free from them, aud complains " of nothing, except the Pain in her Legs, " which has not quite left her.

§ 312. She continued the Uſe of the Medicines a few Days longer, and recovered her Health.

§ 313. *October* 8. 1728. my Advice was again deſired for her, on the Account that ſhe had a Return of her *Tertian Ague*; and had ſuffered ſeveral Fits of it, tho' without her former Pains. I preſcribed for her the following Mixture, *viz.*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos, Aquæ Pulegii ſex uncias et ſemis, Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis drachmam unam, Syrupi Balſamici ſeſcunciam, et fiat* MISTURA attenuans, *cujus capiat Cochlearia duo larga horis ſecundis, abſente Febre,*

et

et Phialâ prius agitatâ, ſuperbibendo hauſtum infuſi Florum Chamæmeli.

§ 314. *October* 13. a Meſſenger brought brought me a Letter from her Apothecary, acquainting me, that ſhe had taken her Julep, and had no Return of her Fever.

Case X.

§ 315. *Friday, Auguſt* 26. 1726. being deſired, I viſited Mrs. *E*---- *H*---, of *Chelmſford* in *Eſſex*, aged about twenty Years. About a Quarter of a Year before I viſited her, ſhe was taken with Convulſion Fits, and Hurries, and frightful Diſorders of her Body, as ſhe deſcribed them. Theſe Fits came three or four Times a Day upon her.

§ 316. About five Weeks before I ſaw her, ſhe was taken with an *Intermitting Fever*; thoſe Diſorders ſtill continuing; the Fever-Fits coming every Day, and ſhe was burning hot in them.

§ 317. By the Advice of ſome, or other, ſhe was blooded; after which ſhe had no burning hot Fits of the Fever; but inſtead thereof, a Sort of *cold, quaking, ſhivering* Fits, like the Beginnings of ſome Agues, and

and had cold clammy Sweats in them; but they were not ſucceeded by Heat. Theſe Fits continued, and took her every Night: She was always thirſty, and her Urine always pale. She was grown very feeble, had often *fainting-Fits*, and always a great *Lowneſs of her Spirits*. Her Stomach, ſhe ſaid, was very weak; her Appetite very little, and that ſhe ſlept but little, and that her Sleep was diſturbed; but ſhe went to Stool well. This I call a *nervous Intermittent*. She had a cachectic Habit of Body; and the Bleeding her, in my Judgment, made that Change in her Symptoms, which followed upon it, not for the better, but much for the worſe. I preſcribed for her the following Remedies.

℞ *Camphoræ ſcrupulos quatuor, Nucis Moſchatæ, Caſtorei Ruſſiæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum; miſceantur, et fiat* PULVIS, *dein cum Bombyce et Panno linteo formetur ſecundum artem* CULCITRA, *ſcrobulo Cordis applicanda.*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Salis Martis grana quinque, Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ duas uncias et ſemis, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ ſemunciam, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum unciam unam, miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM attenuans, *et* corroborans, *de quo capiat unam unciam tertiis vel quartis horis; Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Maſſæ*

℞ *Maſſæ Emplaſtri Nuchalis (in Pharmacopœiâ Bateanâ præſcripti) quantitatem ſufficientem, ſpiſsè ſuper alutam extendatur, et fiat* EMPLASTRUM *ſatis largum Nuchæ applicandum.*

§ 318. *Saturday, Auguſt* 27. I viſited her again found her more chearful, and that ſhe had miſſed her Fit the laſt Night. I ordered the Julep to be repeated, and taken as before directed.

§ 219. *Monday, Auguſt* 29. in the Afternoon I viſited her again; and was inform'd, that about two o'Clock, *Lord's-Day* Morning, ſhe perceived ſome Symptoms of her Fit, but that they did not continue above a Quarter of an Hour: I found her in all Reſpects much better, except that ſhe had ſome griping Pains in her Stomach and Bowels. I therefore ordered the following Mixture; and that after ſhe had taken it, ſhe ſhould return to the Uſe of the *chalybeate Julep* I preſcribed for her the *Friday* before; and to take it as I at firſt directed.

℞ *Tincturæ ſacræ, Tincturæ Rhabarbari Bateanæ, ſingulorum unciam unam, ſpiritus Lavendulæ ſemidrachmam, et fiat* MISTURA *lenitèr purgans, cujus capiat unum Cochleare largum horâ decubitus, et duo Cochlearia Mane proximo, et dein interpoſitis quatuor horis capiat Partem Miſturæ reliquam, ſi Alvus non liquida fuerit.*

§ 320.

§ 320. She followed my Directions, the *chalybeate Julep* was three Times repeated; and by theſe few Remedies, with the Bleſſing of God, ſhe recovered her Health.

Case XI.

§ 321. *January* 30. 1727-28. I was ſent for to Miſs *L----r*, a young Lady aged about nineteen Years, who lived about ten Miles from *Witham* in *Eſſex*, and found her very ill of a *Quotidian* Intermitting Fever, attended with a great Defluxion of Humours on her Throat: She had violent, frequent, and long Fits of Coughing Night and Day; which exceedingly fatigued her. I preſcribed the following Medicines for her.

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, Antimonii diaphoretici, Spermatis Ceti, ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos, Myrrhæ ſcrupulum unum, Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Nucis Moſchatæ, ſingulorum grana quindecim; miſceantur, et fiat* Pulvis *ſubtilis, in octo Partes æquales diſtribuendus, quarum horis ſextis capiat unam cum uno Cochleari Miſturæ ſequentis miſtam, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Liquoris cujuſlibet.*

℞ *Aquæ Mirabilis, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, ſingulorum drachmas duas, Syrupi Balſamici tres uncias cum ſemiſſe, et fiat* Mistura.

Sign, The Mixture for the Powders.

℞ *Salis*

℞ *Salis Abſinthii, Salis Prunellæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ ſex uncias, Syrupi Balſamici duas uncias, Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis drachmam unam; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM attenuans, *cujus capiat unciam unam horis ſextis, temporibus autem intermediis.*

℞ *Succi Glycyrrhizæ Hiſpanici ſemunciam, diſſolve in Aquæ Pulegii tribus unciis cum ſemiſſe, et fiat* MISTURA pectoralis, *cujus calidè (inſtar Coffee) capiat Cochleare ſemis, urgente Tuſſi.*

§ 322. *February* 1. I viſited her again, and found her free from her Fever, and her Catarrh abated; but her Cough remained, tho' leſs violent, and leſs frequent, and ſhe was coſtive: I therefore preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Tincturæ ſacræ duas uncias, Tincturæ Myrrhæ guttas decem, et fiat* MISTURA, *de qua capiat unum Cochleare largum horâ octavâ Veſpertinâ; et craſtino Mane, ſi non redierit Febris, repetatur Doſis eadem.*

℞ *Balſami Capivi ſemunciam, cujus capiat guttas quindecim, vel viginti bis in die cum aliquantillo Pulveris ſacchari albi miſtas.*

§ 323. *February* 5. I viſited her again, and found her much better, but not quite free from her Cough; and therefore I ordered her to continue taking of the *Balſam Capivi*, and preſcribed the following Pills.

℞ *Radicis*

℞ *Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Radicis Gentianæ, Florum Chamæmeli, Antimonii diaphoretici, ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos, Salis Martis Riverii, Caſtorei Ruſſiæ, Croci, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Styracis Calamitæ ſcrupulos quatuor, Syrupi Balſamici ſufficientem quantitatem; miſceantur, et fiant* PILULÆ diaphoreticæ, *mediocres, cum Pulvere è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplici involvantur, quarum capiat quatuor una hora ante prandium, et cœnam.*

§ 324. In the Uſe of theſe Things, with the Bleſſing of God, ſhe ſoon became free from her Cough, and recovered Health.

CASE XII.

§ 325. *Tueſday, May* 27. 1729. I was deſired to adviſe for Mrs. *W*-----, of *Fanborn* in *Eſſex*, aged twenty-nine Years: She had been afflicted with a *Quartan Ague* from *Michaelmas* laſt till *Eaſter*; when, by taking the Bark, ſhe loſt it: But after the Loſs of her Fever ſhe was afflicted with a Pain in her Limbs, and had a Fit of a Fever every Night for the laſt Week, attended with a Loſs of Appetite. She was delivered of a Child fourteen Weeks before I viſited her, and never had her *Menſes* after. I preſcribed for her as follows:

℞ *Salis Abſinthii drachmam unam, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ ſex uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ ſeſcunciam, Tincturæ*

turæ Caſtori carminativæ, Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, ſingulorum drachmas duas, Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis guttas triginta; miſceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM attenuans; *de quo capiat Cochlearia duo largâ, horis ſecundis, abſente Febre.*

℞ *Camphoræ ſcrupulos quatuor, Florum Chamæmeli, Caſtorei Ruſſiæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, et fiat* PULVIS; *dein cum Bombice, et Panno linteo formetur, ut artis eſt,* CULCITRA, *ſcrobulo Cordis applicanda.*

§ 326. *Saturday, May* 31. ſhe came to me, and inform'd me, that ſhe was much better, and had but little of her Fever, or Pains. I preſcribed as follows:

Repetatur Julapium die Maii vigeſſimo ſeptimo præſcriptum, et ſumatur ut prius.

℞ *Olei Juniperi chymici ſcrupulum unum, Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis ſemunciam, et fiat* MISTURA attenuans, *et* corroborans; *cujus capiat puttas viginti in Hauſtu Vini albi, et Aquæ Fontanæ, vel in Hauſtu Cereviſiæ Veſperi, et Mane, abſente Febre, et Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

§ 327. By theſe Medicines, with the Bleſſing of God, ſhe ſoon recovered her Health.

CASE XIII.

§ 328. *November* 10. 1730. *E-- L----*, a poor Maid, aged twenty-ſeven Years, deſired

ſired my Advice: She had a Suppreſſion of her *Menſes* for the laſt twelve Months, and was at this time afflicted with an *Intermitting Fever*, and had been ſo for ſome Weeks. The Fever-Fit came once every twenty-four Hours; but ſhe had an Intermiſſion of fourteen, or ſixteen Hours. She look'd exceeding pale, and had no Appetite to any Food, and had been for a conſiderable Time troubled with *epileptic Fits*, returning both about the New, and the Full of the Moon: ſhe likewiſe informed me, that ſhe had a large Swelling on the Left Side of her Belly, which ſome of her Neighbours call'd a *Cake*. I preſcribed for her as follows:

℞ *Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Caſtorei Ruſſiæ, ſingulorum grana triginta, Corticis Eleutherii drachmas quinque, Antimonii diaphoretici drachmam unam, Syrupi Pæoniæ maris quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, ut fiat* ELECTUARIUM attenuans, *et* corroborans; *de quo capiat quantitatem Nucis Moſcatæ tèr quotidie, in tempore Intermiſſionis, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Decocti Ligni Quajaci Raſurarum, et Viſci Quercini, domi præparati.*

§ 329. This Electuary was twice repeated, and *November* 23. ſhe came to me, and told me that ſhe was much better; that her Fever ſoon left her, after ſhe went into the Uſe of the Things I ordered for her; and

and that ſhe had no Return of her epileptic Fits the laſt Full Moon, which conſtantly uſed to take her about that Time, and had no Symptoms of any Fit after ſhe began her Medicines: She alſo ſaid, that ſhe had wonderfully recover'd her Stomach, and did eat her Food with a Reliſh; and, indeed, the Colouring of her Face was likewiſe very much mended. I adviſed her to go on in the Method I directed her unto: but ſhe, being only occaſionally in *Witham*, left the Town, and returned to her own Pariſh in ſome diſtant Part of the Country, to me unknown; and I do not remember I have heard any Thing of her ſince: But the Benefit ſhe received from the Medicines preſcribed, being ſo very great and remarkable, I thought the Caſe worth recording, and of being made publick: And here I will only add, that I have, not only in Intermitting Fevers, but, in other Caſes alſo, preſcribed the *Cortex Eleutherii* with great Succeſs; and I may ſay, it is a Drug that deſerves to be more ſtudied, and more uſed than hitherto it has been.

Case XIV.

§ 330. *Wedneſday, February* 23. 1731-32. being ſent for, I viſited the Wife of *J.---B.----*, a poor Woman in *Witham*, aged about thirty Years. She was taken the *Lord's-Day* ſev'nnight before, in the Morning, with a *Coldneſs*, and *Shaking*, like an Ague; which Symptoms were ſucceeded with *Heat*, and *Thirſt*; the Fever continued till Night, and then went off: The next Morning it returned; and ſo ſhe had a Fever-Fit every Day after; and the Fits continuing on her about ſixteen Hours.

§ 331. She had *flooded* much the *Thurſday* before I ſaw her; and was thought by the good Women about her, to have then miſcarried; that Flux continued from that Time more, or leſs; and Clods of Blood ſometimes coming from her: She was exceeding weak, and made a bilious *Urine* very deeply coloured: She often had bilious Vomitings, and complained of a *Pain* in her *Head*, from the Time ſhe was taken ill; which was moſt violent when the Fever was on her; and when I firſt ſaw her,

her; ſhe complained alſo of great *Pains* in her *Back*, *Belly*, and *left Side*. I preſcribed the following Medicine for her.

℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ, Cretæ albæ, Corallii Rubri præparati, ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos, Salis Abſinthii ſcrupulum unum, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias et ſemis, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ ſeſcunciam, Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis tot guttas quod ſufficiant ad moderatum acorem; dein adde ſacchari albi quantitatem ſufficientem ad gratum ſaporem, et fiat* MISTURA; *cujus capiat unum Cochleare largum omni Triborio, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

§ 332. *Thurſday, February* 24. her Husband came, and acquainted me, that ſhe was ſomething better, but complained much of the Pain in her Back. I preſcribed the following Medicines for her; in the Uſe of which ſhe became free from her Complaints, and recover'd her Health.

℞ *Spermatis Ceti ſcrupulos duos, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium unciam unam, Olei Juniperi chymici guttas octo, Syrupi de Althea, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum ſemunciam, et fiat* MISTURA carminativa, emolliens, *et* anodyna; *de quâ capiat ſemunciam ſextis vel octavis horis, durante dolore. Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ, Coccinellæ ſingulorum grana triginta, Antimonii diaphoretici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Salis Abſinthii ſcrupulos duos, Croci grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis unciam unam, Sacchari albi quantitatem ſufficientem ad ſaporem gratum, et fiat* MISTURA atte-

nuans, *et* corroborans ; *cujus capiat unum Cochleare targum tertiis horis, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Infuſi Meliſiæ, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

Semel in die capiat Florum Sulphuris ſcrupulos duos in Hauſtu Lactis recentis, abſente Febre.

Case XV.

§ 333. *Wedneſday, February* 23. 1731-32. being ſent for, I viſited Mrs. *B----m* near *Malden* in *Eſſex*, aged about thirty-four Years. She was ill of an *Intermitting Fever* ; the febrile Fit returning once every twenty-four Hours, and continuing about twelve Hours on her: She complained of *Pains in her Bowels* almoſt always upon her ; but worſe when ſhe had the Fever. I preſcribed for her the following Remedies :

℞ *Cinnabaris Nativi, Camphoræ, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Caſtorei grana decem, Gummi Tacamahaccæ, Thuris, ſingulorum ſeſquidrachmam, Olei Menthæ chymici guttas tres, Olei Florum Chamæmeli (per Infuſionem, et Expreſſionem præparati) quantitatem ſufficientem, ut fiat ſecundum artem Maſſa Emplaſtri ; dein ſuper alutam extendatur, et fiat* Emplastrum *ſcrobulo Cordis applicandum.*

℞ *Salis Abſinthii ſcrupulum unum, Salis Succini volatilis grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Menthæ ſemunciam, Syrupi è Succo Limonum, Syrupi Balſamici ſingulorum drachmas duas, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti ; miſceantur, et fiat* Julapium attenuans ;

de

de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum omni Triborio durante Febre, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Infuſi Meliſſæ.

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, Lapidis Contrayervæ, ſingulorum drachmam ſemis, Antimonii diaphoretici, Coccinellæ, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ unciam unam, Sacchari albi quantitatem ſufficientem ad gratum ſaporem; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM attenuans; *de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum horis tertiis, abſente Febre, et Phialâ prius agitatâ, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum ſeri Lactis cum Vino Canarienſi præparati.*

℞ *Spermatis Ceti ſcrupulos duos, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium unciam unam, Olei Juniperi chymici guttas octo, Syrupi de Altheâ, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum ſemunciam, et fiat ſecundum artem* MISTURA emolliens, *et* anodyna, *cujus immediate capiat ſemunciam; et ſextis vel octavis horis, ſi opus fuerit, repetatur Doſis.*

§ 334. *Friday, February* 25. her Husband came to me, and inform'd me that ſhe was much better. I order'd the Julep with the *Coccinell, &c.* to be repeated, and a Bottle of the *Spiritus Nitri dulcis* to be ſent; of which I directed her to take twenty Drops now and then in a Draught of Beer, which ſhe greatly deſired; and without any other Medicines, ſhe ſoon became free from her Fever, and Pains.

CASE XVI.

§ 335. *Monday* Morning, *Auguſt* 9. 1731. being ſent for, I viſited Mr. *Finch* of *Little Braxſted* in *Eſſex*, aged twenty-eight Years: He had been taken ill on the *Wedneſday* before in the Afternoon with *Coldneſs*, and *Shiverings*, which were ſucceeded with *Heat*, and *Thirſt*, and other febrile Symptoms; and the Fever continued, not equally violent, but with ſome Remiſſions. The laſt *Saturday* a pretty long *Worm* came out of his Mouth without Vomiting. He complained that his *Head* was ſometimes *lightiſh*, and *giddy*, and that he had great *Pains* in his *Stomach*, and *Bowels*, and that he was ſometimes very ſick *at his Stomach*. His *Pulſe* was *quick*, and *weak*, this being the Time of Remiſſion: His Urine was high-coloured, but had not at any time drop'd a Sediment. I was alſo told, that he had a looſe Stool this Morning, and now vomited every Thing that he took. He had been *vomited* with *Rad. Ipecacuannæ* the *Saturday* after the Worm came away. I preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Antimonii*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Florum Sulphuris ſingulorum grana ſeptem, Muſci Corallini præparati, Florum Chamæmeli, ſingulorum grana quinque, Caſtorei Ruſſiæ grana duo, Syrupi Balſamici quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat* BOLUS *immediate ſumendus, et horis quartis repetendus, ſuperbibendo Cochlearia duo Julapii ſequentis, de quo etiam bibat duo Cochlearia in omni ægritudine Ventriculi.*

℞ *Salis Abſinthii grana triginta, Salis Succini volatilis grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ quatuor uncias, Aquæ Menthæ uncias duas et ſemis, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ ſeſcunciam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas quadraginta; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM.

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica Brachiis internis infra cubitos applicentur.

§ 336. In the Evening a Meſſenger acquainted me, that his Medicines agreed well with him, and that he was better.

§ 337. *Tueſday, Auguſt* 10. I viſited him, and found that his *Pains*, and *Vomitings*, and *Sickneſs* at his Stomach, and the *Lightiſhneſs* and *Giddineſs* of his Head were gone; that he had ſlept pretty well, and ſweated pretty much in the Night; and that his Fever was greatly abated. I order'd the *Bolus* to be repeated, and four of them ſent; and that he ſhould take one every ſix Hours.

§ 338. *Wedneſday, Auguſt* 11. I viſited him, and found that he had a good Inter-

miſſion; and therefore preſcribed the following Remedies.

℞ *Corticis Peruvianæ unciam unam, Corticis Cinnamomi ſcrupulos duos, Flor. Chamæmeli ſcrupulum unum; miſceantur et fiat* PULVIS; *cui adde Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Vini albi montani, ſingulorum uncias octo, Salis Abſinthii ſcrupulum unum, et fiat* MISTURA febrifuga; *cujus capiat uncias duas ſecundis horis, abſente Febre, et Vaſe prius agitato.*

℞ *Salis Abſinthii grana quindecem, Salis Succini volatilis grana quinque, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias, et ſemis, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ unciam unam, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis ſemunciam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM cordiacum; *de quo capiat Cochlearia duo in languoribus.*

§ 339. By theſe Things, with the divine Bleſſing, he ſoon recovered his Health.

CASE XVII.

§ 340. *April* 20. 1732. I was deſired to adviſe for Mr. OLLCOCK's Child, aged fourteen Months: She had an *Intermitting Fever*, the febrile Fits coming every Day; and ſhe was afflicted with a very violent *Cough*. I preſcribed for her the following Remedies; in the Uſe of which ſhe ſoon became free from her Fever, and in a little Time after from her Cough.

℞ *Pulveris*

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis grana quindecim, Antimonii diaphoretici grana decem, Muſci Corallini præparati, Salis Abſinthii ſingulorum grana quatuor, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ ſeſcunciam, Syrupi è Succo Limonum, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmas duas, et fiat* MISTURA attenuans; *cujus capiat Cochleare ſemis, tertiis vel quartis horis, et præſente, vel abſente Febre, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Syrupi Violarum ſemunciam, Sacchari Candi albi pulveris drachmam unam, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium drachmas tres, et fiat* MISTURA pectoralis; *de qua capiat aliquantillum ſubinde Tuſſi urgente.*

℞ *Camphoræ, Cinnabaris Nativi, ſingulorum grana quinque, Thuris drachmam unam, Olei Abſinthii guttas duas; miſceantur ſecundum artem, et fiat* EMPLASTRUM *ſuper alutam extendatur, et ſcrobulo cordis applicetur.*

CASE XVIII.

§ 341. *Tueſday, June* 27. 1732. being ſent for, I viſited Mr. RICHARD GOODMAN, a Youth aged ſeventeen Years, whom I found ſick of a Fever; and was informed, that about Five o'Clock in the Morning, on the *Thurſday* before, he was taken cold and ſhivering, and remained ſo till about Noon, when he grew very hot, and continued ſo till Night, when he fell into a great Sweat; but was very reſtleſs all the Night.

§ 342. *Friday, June* 23. about Eight o'Clock in

in the Morning he was taken cold, and ſhivering again, and continued in that State till One o'Clock, but not to that Degree as the Day before: Then he grew hot; but in the Night following fell into a Sweat, ſomewhat more moderate than the preceding Night. His Urine was high-colour'd, and dropt a large briskiſh colour'd Sediment; and his Fever-Fits were attended with a *Cough*.

§ 343. On *Saturday, June* 24. Morning, about Eight of the Clock, he was taken with the cold Part of the Fit, which continued till two; when the hot Part of the Fit came on with a *Pain in his Side*, but did not go off as the preceding Fits, but continued all the Night.

§ 344. *Lord's-Day, June* 25. about Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, eight or nine Ounces of Blood were taken from a Vein in his Arm; and in the Afternoon he tried to ride from *Malden*, where he was an Apprentice, to his Mother's, at a Place about four Miles diſtant, but could not bear riding half a Mile, and therefore return'd back. The Fever was ſtrong all the *Lords-Day* Night.

§ 345. *Monday* Morning, *June* 26. he had a Stool, and in the Forenoon he made a Shift, with

with great Difficulty, to ride Home; but was three Hours on the Road. He was very ill with his Fever all that Day, and the Night following, and was ſo this *Tueſday*, when I firſt ſaw him; at which time, I found his Fleſh hot, his Pulſe quick, but not a great deal ſtronger than in Health. His Tongue was very red, and very dry on the upper Superficies, the whole Length of it; and had a white, and yellowiſh Furr on each Side of it, almoſt its whole Length. He had ſtill a *Cough*, but without Spitting any Thing. His Urine, which at firſt was high-colour'd, and dropt a large Sediment, now was very *deeply coloured*, and *dropt no Sediment*. He was extremely propenſe to *Sleep*, and had been ſo ever ſince the Day before; and was often taken with *Tremblings*, eſpecially when aſleep; and his Noſe had bled a little before I came to him. I preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Florum Sulphuris, Florum Chamæmeli, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana quinque, Croci grana tria, Conſervæ Roſarum rubrarum ſcrupulum unum, Syrupi de Althæâ quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat* Bolus *ſextis horis ſumendus, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum ſeri Lactis cum Vino albo præparati.*

Mitte Bolos quatuor.

℞ *Salis*

℞ *Salis Abſinthii ſcrupulum unum, Salis Succini volatilis grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ drachmas ſex, Syrupi Balſamici drachmas duas, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas triginta; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM attenuans; *cujus capiat unciam unam horis ſextis, temporibus intermediis.*

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica *Brachiis internis infra Cubitos applicentur.*

℞ *Salis Prunellæ pulveratæ drachmam unam, Syrupi de Althæâ, Syrupi de Moris, ſingulorum unciam unam, et fiat* MISTURA, *de quâ Cochleare ſemis ſubindè in ore teneatur donec Saliva abundaverit, dein expuetur.*

§ 346. *Wedneſday, June* 28. about Noon I viſited him again, and was inform'd, that he had been reſtleſs moſt Part of the Night, but had ſlept ſince the Morning. I found his Fever abated. His Tongue was moiſter, his Pulſe was not ſo quick, nor ſo ſtrong as it had been, and his Thirſt was leſs, but his Cough was troubleſome. I order'd the *Bolus* preſcribed the Day before to be repeated, and four of them ſent, as alſo the Julep to be repeated, and both theſe Medicines to be taken as before directed, and preſcribed the following *Linctus:*

℞ *Conſervæ Roſarum rubrarum ſemunciam, Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci unciam unam, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium ſemunciam, Olei Sulphuris per campanam tot guttas quot ſufficiant ad moderatam aciditatem; miſceantur ſecundum artem*

artem, et fiat LINCTUS pectoralis ; *de quo ſubindè capiat aliquantillum, præcipuè Tuſſi urgente.*

§ 347. *Thurſday, June* 29. I viſited him again, and found that his Fever had intermitted, and therefore preſcribed the following Powders.

℞ *Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Antimonii diaphoretici, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum ; miſceantur, et fiat* PULVIS febrifugus *ſubtilis, in tres Partes æquales dividendus, quarum horis quartis, abſente Febre, capiat unam cum uno Cochleari Vini albi ſaccharo eduleati miſtam, ſuperbibendo hauſtum ſeri Lactis cum Vino albo præparati, vel Hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ cum Radice Bardanæ majoris præparatæ.*

§ 348. In this Method, and by the Medicines deſcribed, with the Divine Bleſſing, he ſoon recover'd his Health.

CASE XIX.

§ 349. *Saturday, June* 16. 1733. being ſent for, I viſited Mr. THOMAS CORNOCK, a Youth aged ſixteen Years. He had a Cough of long Standing, and a Quotidian Fever for ſome Time, with Loſs of Appetite, notwithſtanding divers Medicines, which had been given him ; I preſcribed the following Remedies for him :

℞ *Conſervæ Fructuum Cynosbati, Florum Sulphuris, ſingulorum drachmas duas, Salis Prunellæ grana decem, Mellis tres uncias, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium ſemunciam, et fiat*

MISTURA

MISTURA pectoralis ; *cujus capiat drachmam unam alternis horis.*

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, Gas Sulphuris ſingulorum ſeſcunciam, Syrupi Balſamici unciam unam, et fiat* JULAPIUM attenuans; *de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum omni Quadrihorio ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ cum Radice Bardanæ majoris, vel cum Radice Althææ præparatæ.*

§ 350. *Thurſday, June* 21. he came to me, and inform'd me, that he had follow'd my Directions; that the Medicines I had order'd for him, had done him a great Deal of Good; that his feveriſh Heats and Thirſt were gone; that his Cough was better, and that he had a better Appetite to Food. I order'd him to continue taking the pectoral Mixture, and preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Balſami Capivi drachmas duas, diſſolvatur cum Vitelli recentis Ovi drachmis ſex, dein adde Syrupi Balſamici unciam unam Vini Renani ſex uncias, et fiat* MISTURA balſamica ; *de quâ capiat unum Cochleare largum Veſperi, et Mane.*

§ 351. *Tueſday, June* 26. he came to me again for Advice, and inform'd me, that he continued to grow better. I therefore only preſcribed the following Medicines; in the Uſe of which he ſoon recover'd a good State of Health.

Repetatur

Repetatur Miſtura pectoralis die Junii decimo ſexto præſcripta, de quâ ſubinde capiat aliquantillum.

℞ *Balſami Capivi drachmas duas, diſſolvetur cum Vitelli recentis Ovi drachmis ſex, dein adde Mellis unciam unam, Vini albi ſex uncias, et fiat* MISTURA balſamica; *cujus capiat unum Cochleare largum Veſperi, et Mane.*

CASE XX.

§ 352. *Thurſday, May* 23. 1734. Mrs. *M--- S---*, aged about twenty-ſeven Years, was taken ill in the Afternoon with a *Pain in her Teeth*, and *Face*, and was hot, and thirſty. In the Night following ſhe was reſtleſs, hot, and thirſty.

§ 353. *Friday, May* 24. the Pain of her Face was ſo much worſe, that ſhe could hardly bear to put any thing into her Mouth, or to ſpeak, every Motion increaſing her Pain greatly. Her Thirſt was moderate in the Forenoon; and ſhe ſeemed to have ſome Appetite, if ſhe could have uſed her Mouth in eating. In the Afternoon ſhe was feveriſh, hot, and thirſty. In the Night ſhe was better, but did not ſleep well.

§ 354. *Saturday, May* 25. in the Forenoon ſhe was moderate as to Heat, and Thirſt; but her Face was much ſwell'd. In the

the Afternoon the Fever returned with great Violence, and her Face became exceeding painful. My Advice being deſired this Afternoon, I preſcribed the following Things; and order'd her to drink plentifully of Cyder-Whey.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum grana triginta, Lapidis Contrayervæ ſcrupulum unum, Aquæ Lactis Alexiteriæ duas uncias, Aquæ Menthæ ſeſcunciam, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, Syrupi Balſamici ſingulorum drachmas duas, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas triginta, et fiat* JULAPIUM attenuans; *cujus capiat unciam unam tertiis horis præſente, vel abſente Febre, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Olei Roſarum drachmas ſex, Aceti drachmas duas; miſceantur pro* LINIMENTO, *quo pars affecta horâ unâ ante ſomnum inungatur.*

℞ *Aquæ puræ, Aceti, ſingulorum ſeſcunciam, Mellis unciam unam; miſceantur pro* GARGARISMO *ſubinde utendo.*

§ 355. In the Night following ſhe continued hot, and thirſty, but ſweated moderately.

§ 356. *Lord's-Day, May* 26. ſhe was better in the Forenoon. I order'd the Julep to be repeated; in the Uſe of theſe Things ſhe grew better, and became free from her Fever, Swelling and Pain of her Face; and recover'd a good Appetite,

tite, till *Saturday* Morning the 1ſt of *June*: when, as ſoon as ſhe awaked, ſhe felt a violent *Pain*, and *Heavineſs in her Head*; ſo that it was with great Difficulty ſhe aroſe and dreſſed herſelf. At this Time ſhe was *chilly*, and *cold*, and forced ſoon to go, and lay down on the Bed again. About Two o'Clock in the Afternoon ſhe grew exceeding hot, and extremely thirſty; and had a violent *Pain* in her *Head*, and *Back*, and attended with a *ſore Throat*. I order'd the *Gargariſm* preſcribed *May* 25. to be repeated, and frequently uſed, and preſcribed the following Julep, and Draught.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Abſinthii, Salis Prunellæ, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Aquæ Pulegii duas uncias, Aquæ Menthæ ſeſcunciam, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, Syrupi Balſamici ſingulorum drachmas duas, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM attenuans; *de quo capiat unciam unam quartis horis, præſente, vel abſente Febre, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis drachmas duas, cujus ſubinde capiat guttas ſeptem, vel octo in Hauſtu Liquoris cujuſlibet.*

§ 357. *Lord's-Day, June* 2. ſhe was very reſtleſs the *Saturday* Night; but the Fever continued, tho' very much abated. I order'd the Julep preſcribed Yeſterday, to

be repeated; and to be taken as before directed.

§ 358. *Monday, June* 3. ſhe ſlept between whiles the laſt Night, and was free from the Fever this Forenoon, but had ſome Return of it in the Afternoon. I order'd the Julep preſcribed laſt *Saturday* to be again repeated, and taken as the former.

§ 359. *Tueſday, June* 4. Afternoon, and *Wedneſday* in the Afternoon ſhe had ſome very little Return of her Fever, and after that no Symptom of it. She had a fourth Bottle of the Julep; which I order'd her to take a Spoonful, or a Spoonful and Half, twice or thrice a Day.

§ 360. Thus by four Quarter of a Pint Juleps, without any Thing of the *Bark*, ſhe recover'd from this ſecond Fever. In both Illneſſes ſhe drank freely of Cyder-Whey, and took now, and then, ſeven or eight Drops of *Spiritus Nitri dulcis* in a Diſh of Green Tea; and *Tueſday, June* 4. her *Menſes* came came down in due Time, and flowed regularly; and ſhe has enjoy'd her Health ever ſince.

CASE XXI.

Case XXI.

§ 361. On *Thurſday, May* 23. 1734. being ſent for, I viſited Mrs. *J*---- *P*----, a Widow, aged forty-ſix Years, of a conſumptive Habit of Body, and for ſeveral Years afflicted with a Cough. She informed me, that in the laſt eight Months ſhe had her *Menſes* irregularly; ſometimes at the End of three Weeks; ſometimes ſhe went without them above a Month; and once ſhe had them at ſix Weeks Diſtance; but that in the Middle of that ſix Weeks, ſhe was taken with a *Spitting of Blood*, which continued three Days together; in which ſhe did ſpit a great Deal of Blood. She likewiſe told me, that it was now ſix Weeks ſince ſhe had them laſt; and that about three Weeks ago, ſhe did *ſpit Blood* three Days together plentifully, as before. She alſo acquainted me, that for ſome Weeks paſt, ſhe had been troubled with an *Intermitting Fever*, the Fever-Fits coming every Day; but that of late, ſhe had the Fever every Night; that her Water was *high-colour'd*, and that ſhe had very little

Appetite to Food at any Time. She likewiſe complained, that on *Thurſday* in the laſt Week, ſhe was taken with a great *Pain in her Stomach,* and *Bowels,* which has continued ever ſince, more or leſs, and ſometimes was very violent: That ſhe had by the Advice of ſome Perſons of her Acquaintance tried ſome ſtrong Waters, and other hot Things, but was not relieved by them. I preſcribed for her as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Abſinthii, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ uncias quatuor, Aquæ Pulegii tres uncias, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum unciam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas quadraginta, et fiat* MISTURA attenuans; *cujus capiat unciam unam omni Trihorio, abſente Febre, et Phialâ prius agitatâ, ſuperbibendo uncias tres, vel quatuor Pſeudo-Theæ cum Radice* Bardanæ majoris *præparatæ.*

§ 362. *May* 26. I viſited her again, when ſhe told me, that her Pains preſently abated on taking the Medicine preſcribed § 361. that her Stomach, and Bowels were eaſy, and that the Fever had, in a Manner, left her; and her Water come to its natural Colour; but ſhe ſaid, the Medicine purged her very much; and that ſhe had five, or ſix Stools a Day. I order'd the Mixture to be repeated, and that ſhe

ſhe ſhould continue the Uſe of it; but on Account of her Purging, only to take a Doſe of it Evening, and Morning.

§ 363. *Wedneſday* Morning, *June* 5. ſhe came to me, and inform'd me, that the laſt *Saturday* Night ſhe had a Return of the Fever, which went off before Six in the Morning; that about Seven o'Clock the *Lord's-Day* Morning ſhe took the laſt Doſe of the ſecond Bottle of the Mixture, and that about Ten o'Clock her *Menſes* came down; and that ſhe had more of them this Time, than uſual. She alſo ſaid, that ſhe had nothing of her Fever ſince the laſt *Saturday* Night; but ſhe complained of a Senſe of Weakneſs at her Stomach, and of a Want of Appetite. I therefore preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Radicis Gentianæ, Seminum Aniſi, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos, Salis Prunellæ, Camphoræ, ſingulorum grana triginta, Gummi Ammoniaci drachmam unam, Extracti Gentianæ quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat* PILULÆ attenuantes, *et* corroborantes, *numero quadraginta et octo; quarum capiat quatuor bis in die, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ cum Radice* Bardanæ majoris *præparatæ.*

§ 364. *June* 16. ſhe told me, that ſhe was much better, and was taking a ſecond Box of the Pills.

§ 365. *Wedneſday, June* 19. ſhe came and told me, that ſhe finiſhed the ſecond Box of the Pills the Day before, and was thoroughly well, eaſy in her Stomach, and had a good Appetite.

§ 366. *September* 10. 1734. ſhe came to me for Advice, on the Occaſion of a Diſorder in her Stomach; when ſhe inform'd me, that ſhe had no Spitting of Blood ſince I preſcribed for her in *May* laſt, but had her *Menſes* as uſual.

CASE XXII.

§ 367. *Friday, June* 7. 1734. being ſent for in the Afternoon, I viſited Mr. *S*---, a Gentleman, aged about ſixty-ſix Years. He had had an habitual Thirſt upon him the laſt ten Years, and drank Small Beer abundantly for quenching it; aud had been afflicted with an *Oppreſſion of his Breaſt*, as he expreſs'd it; and a *Shortneſs of Breath*, more or leſs, for many Months; and complained

plained of a Loſs of Appetite for above a Twelve-Month.

§ 368. He was taken ill this Day ſev'n-night, *viz. May* 31. about Six o'Clock in the Evening with a *Chilline ſs*, and *Coldneſs*, ſucceeded with *Heat*, and *Thirſt*. The Fever proved a *Quotidian Intermittent*; attended with a great *Difficulty of Breathing*, and a *ſtitching Pain* at Times, ſhooting from under his left Shoulder forwards, towards his left Breaſt. He went to Stool pretty well; his Sleep commonly unquiet, and broken. Yeſterday he was blooded, and ſeven Ounces of Blood were taken from him, which was very ſizy. I was alſo told, that he had ſlept all the laſt Night, and this Day till near Noon; and that in the Time of his Sleeping he was *twich'd*, or had *convulſive Motions* in divers Parts of his Body; and when at any Time he awaked, he talk'd deliriouſly; and that he was hot, and thirſty in the Morning, but more moderate this Afternoon; and that he has had no Stool this Day. His PULSE was *quicker*, and ſomewhat *ſtronger* than in Time of Health; and did beat in ſuch a Manner, as if there was ſomewhat of an Emptineſs be-

tween Pulſe, and Pulſe. His Tongue was moiſt, but foul: His Urine was of a Canary Colour, with a white light Sediment, riſing much more towards one Side of the Glaſs-Tumbler, than the other. He had not much of a Cough, but was very ſhort breath'd, and was, at Times, *ſick at Stomach*, and had *Urgings to vomit*: I preſcribed for him as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici grana decem, Coccinellæ grana quinque, Salis ſuccini volatilis, Camphoræ, ſingulorum grana tria, Salis Prunellæ, Croci, ſingulorum grana duo, Syrupi Balſamici quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat* Bolus *inaurandus, et horis ſextis ſumendus, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Liquoris cujuſlibet, et ſextis horis, temporibus autem intermediis bibat Hauſtulum ſequentem.*

℞ *Salis Abſinthii grana ſeptem, Salis Prunellæ grana tria, Aquæ Pulegii unciam unam. Aquæ Menthæ drachmas ſex, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas decem; miſceantur, et fiat* Haustulus attenuans.

§ 369. *Saturday, June* 8. about Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon I viſited him again, and was inform'd, that he had ſlept well the laſt Night, and had been free from that extraordinary Sleepineſs, which was on him Yeſterday till Noon; and that he had not thoſe convulſive Twitches in Time of Sleep, which

which he had before; and that his ſtitching Pains had left him, and that he had been in a breathing Sweat all the Night, which ſtill continued, and that his Thirſt was abated; but that he had no Stool Yeſterday, nor this Day hitherto. I found his Pulſe better, and his Breathing eaſier. He had taken three Bolus's, and three Draughts. I preſcribed for him the following Medicines:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici grana decem, Salis ſuccini volatilis, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana quinque, Camphoræ grana tria, Croci grana duo, Syrupi Balſamici quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat* Bolus *inaurandus, et horis ſextis ſumendus, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Liquoris cujuſlibet et ſextis horis, temporibus intermediis bibat Hauſtulum ſequentem.*

℞ *Salis Abſinthii, Salis Prunellæ, ſingulorum grana quinque, Coccinellæ grana tria, Aquæ Pulegii unciam unam, Aquæ Menthæ drachmas ſex, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas decem; miſceantur, et fiat* Haustulus attenuans.

§ 370. In the Evening about Seven o'Clock I viſited him again. He had been more hot, and thirſty ſince Noon; but ſweated pretty much all the while, and had ſlept a little at Times this Day; and now and

and then had a Sort of a *ſtitching tranſient Pain* in fetching his Breath. His Pulſe was ſomewhat quicker, and ſtronger, than when I ſaw him before Noon; and his Urine paler, with a ſmall white and light Sediment; but he had no Stool as yet. I preſcribed for him as follows:

℞ *Aluminis pulverati ſemunciam, Mellis ad ſpiſſitudinem debitam cocti quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiant* SUPPOSITORIA *duo; quorum unum Oleo illitum indatur ad Alvum ſollicitandam.*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici grana decem, Salis Succini volatilis grana tria, Salis Abſinthii, Salis Prunellæ, ſingulorum grana quinque, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ unciam unam, Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ ſex drachmas, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas decem; miſceantur, et fiat* HAUSTULUS attenuans, *ſextis horis bibendus.*

§ 371. *Lord's-Day, June* 9. before Ten o' Clock in the Morning I viſited him again, and was inform'd, that about Twelve o'Clock in the Night one of the *Suppoſitories* was put up; and that, by Means of it, he had a Stool about One o'Clock: After which he grew cool, and temperate, ſlept pleaſantly, and breathed eaſily; and had another Stool about Seven o'Clock this Morning. He had taken two Draughts, *viz.*

viz. one of thoſe preſcribed Yeſterday in the Evening, and one of thoſe preſcribed in the Forenoon. He was in a moderate breathing Sweat all the Night. This Morning his Pulſe was calm, and regular, Heat and Thirſt moderate. Yeſterday he had now and then *Catching Motions* in Reſpiration, but very little of them ſince Two o'Clock in the Morning. His Urine was of a Canary Colour, with a ſmall Cloud towards the Bottom of it. His Stomach was a little better, and he eat a Meſs of Mutton Broth with Bread in it. I order'd him to go on with the Draughts he had by him, and preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Camphoræ pulveratæ, Florum Sulphuris, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Salis Nitri drachmas duas, Corticis Aurantiorum acidorum, Conſervæ Rutæ, ſingulorum drachmas ſex, Aceti optimi quantitatem ſufficientem contundantur in Mortario, et fiat ſecundum artem Maſſa* CATAPLASMATIS; *cujus ſemuncia ſuper Pannos linteos duplicatos extendatur, et tepidè Carpis applicetur, et horis quartis renovetur Applicatio.*

℞ *Spiritus Vini Camphorati, Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, Aquæ Hungaricæ, Aceti acerrimi, ſingulorum drachmam unam, et miſceantur pro* FOTU cephalico; *quo tempora, et nares ſubindè foveantur.*

§ 372. In the Evening about Seven o'Clock I viſited him again, and was told, that

that he had a third Stool about Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon; that he had eat two, or three Mouth-Fulls of Veal at Dinner, and drank half a Pint of Small-Beer and that this Evening he hed eaten a little Beead, and Butter, and drank a Pint of Small-Beer and Ale for his Supper. I found him hotter than in the Morning, and his Pulſe a little quicker, and ſtronger, and his Breathing a little more quick, and difficult, and his Urine a little paler. I preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici grana decem, Salis Abſinthii grana ſeptem, Salis Succini volatilis grana tria, Coccinellæ grana quinque, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ unciam unam, Aquæ Cinnamomi tenuis drachmas ſex, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, Syrupi Balſami, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas duodecim; miſceantur, et fiat* Haustulus *ſextis horis bibendus.*

§ 373. *Monday, June* 10. in the Forenoon, I viſited him again, and was inform'd, that his Fever the laſt Night was very moderate, and went entirely off before Four o'Clock this Morning; that he ſlept pleaſantly without Sweating, and was free from the ſtiching Pains he uſed to complain of, and from the catching Motions which ſometimes had diſturbed his Breathing: He had two ſmall Stools

Stools ſince I ſaw him laſt. I found his Fleſh rather cool than hot: His Pulſe was moderate as to Quickneſs, and Strength; but ſomewhat unequal both as to Time, and Force, and ſometimes intermitted; and I obſerv'd a *ſubſultus Tendinum*. His Tongue was clean, and moiſt; his Urine of a Canary Colour, with a ſmall, white, and light Sediment. His Breathing was ſomewhat difficult, altho' he was free from the Fever: He had taken three Draughts ſince Eight o'Clock the laſt Night. I preſcribed for him as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici grana decem, Salis Abſinthii, Salis Succini volatilis, ſingulorum grana quinque, Coccinellæ grana tria, Croci grana duo, Aquæ Pulegii unciam unam, Aquæ Cinnamomi tenuis drachmas ſex, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti; miſceantur, et fiat* Haustulus attenuans, *omni Quadrihorio bibendus.*

§ 374. In the Evening near Seven o'Clock, I viſited him, and found that he had been free from the Fever all this Day: His Tongue was clean, and moiſt; his Pulſe more equal, ſtrong and regular: His Heat temperate; his Urine as in the Morning: He fetch'd his Breath too quick, and with Difficulty. I order'd

order'd him to go on taking the Draught I preſcribed in the Forenoon.

§ 375. *Tueſday, June* 11. about Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon I viſited him again, and was told, that the Fever came on the laſt Night about Nine o'Clock, and went off about Four this Morning; that he was very reſtleſs, and for above half an Hour very ſick at his Stomach about Two o'Clock in the Morning; and that he had four Stools ſince the laſt Night. I found his Pulſe moderate as to Strength, and Quickneſs, and a little Intermitting. His Heat was temperate; his Tongue clean, and moiſt: His Breathing eaſier this Day than Yeſterday; his Urine paler, with a ſmall white, and light Sediment. I preſcribed for him as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici grana decem, Millepedarum præparatarum, Salis Abſinthii, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana quinque, Croci grana tria, Aquæ Cinnamomi tenuis unciam unam, Aquæ Menthæ ſex drachmas, Syrupi Balſamici, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas decem; miſceantur, et fiat* Haustulus attenuans, *horis quartis bibendus.*

℞ *Salis Abſinthii ſcrupulum unum, Aquæ Cinnamomi tenuis, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, ſingulorum ſeſcunciam, Succi Limonum, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum ſemunciam, et fiat* Mistura ſtomatica; *de quâ capiat unum Cochleare in omni ægritudine Ventriculi.*

§ 376.

§ 376. In the Evening about Seven I viſited him again, and was told that he had been well all the Day, had eat a little of ſome Mackrel, and of Chicken for his Dinner, and drank a Glaſs of Wine after it, which agreed with him. I found him in good Temper; his Pulſe regular, except a little Intermitting; and his Reſpiration was eaſier. I order'd him to go on taking the Draught preſcribed in the Forenoon.

§ 377. *Wedneſday, June* 12. about Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, I viſited him again, and was told, that he had had a very good Night, and no Return of his Fever; and that he had two moderate Stools ſince I ſaw him laſt. I found his Pulſe regular, except that there was now and then a little Intermiſſion. His Reſpiration was greatly mended. His Urine rather too pale, very clear, without Sediment. I preſcribed the following Draught, and took my Leave of him; and have never heard that he had any Relapſe.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Millepedarum præparatarum, ſingulorum grana decem, Salis Abſinthii, Salis Succini volatilis, ſingulorum grana quinque, Croci grana quatuor, Aquæ Cinnamomi tenuis unciam unam, Aquæ Menthæ drachmas*

drachmas ſex, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas decem; miſceantur, et fiat HAUSTULUS, *Veſperi, et Mane bibendus per tres, quatuorve dies.*

§ 378. I ſhall in the next Place relate two Caſes of ANOMALOUS FEVERS; the firſt of a *Cachetick*, the other of an *hydropic* Intermittent, and herewith conclude this Chapter.

CASE XXIII.

§ 379. *Tueſday, July* 9. 1734. my Advice was deſired for Miſs *E*-- *B*-, aged nine Years, (at this time) had been under a *Cachexia*, and look'd exceeding *pale* near two Years. She had a *dry Cough*, and cough'd upon any little Moving about the Houſe. She had no Appetite to Food, but was generally thirſty; always fetch'd her Breath quick, and ſhort; and, in going up Stairs, was forced to reſt for recovering her Breath: Her Pulſe was very quick, but not exceeding ſtrong; and of late had a Fever-Fit every Night. She went to Stool pretty well. I preſcribed the following Mixture for her.

℞ *Salis*

℞ *Salis Prunellæ ſcrupulum unum, Salis Martis grana decem, Tartari Vitriolati grana ſex; diſſolvantur in Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duabus unciis, dein adde Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus, ſingulorum unciam unam, et fiat* MISTURA. diſſolvens, attenuans, *et* corroborans; *de quâ capiat ſemunciam Veſperi, et Mane.*

§ 380. *Saturday, June* 13. I viſited her, and found her a great deal better. She was not ſo feveriſh, or thirſty, as ſhe had been; her Breathing was eaſier, and ſhe began to have an Appetite; but her *Cough* remained. The Medicine agreed well with her. I therefore order'd it to be repeated, and taken as before directed.

§ 381. *Wedneſday, July* 17. I viſited her again, and found that ſhe continued mending in her Health, and preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Salis Prunellæ grana viginti, et quattuor, Salis Martis grana decem, Tartari Vitriolati, Croci, ſingulorum grana ſex, Aquæ Pulegii duas uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ; Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus, ſingulorum unciam unam, et fiat* MISTURA; *cujus capiat ſemunciam bis in die, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

§ 382. *Monday, July* 22. I viſited her again, and found her a great deal better; her Spirits were abundantly more chearful;

her extraordinary Thirſt was gone; ſhe had an Appetite to Food, could go up two Pair of Stairs, without ſtopping to recover her Breath, and yeſterday walk'd half a Mile without being weary. Her Pulſe was ſlower, and ſtronger, and ſhe had a better Colour in her Face. I preſcribed for her as follows:

℞ *Salis Prunellæ grana viginti, et quatuor, Salis Martis, Radicis Curcumæ, ſingulorum grana decem, Tartari Vitriolati grana ſex, Aquæ Pulegii duas uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus, ſingulorum unciam unam, et fiat* MISTURA; *de quâ capiat drachmas ſex Veſperi, et Mane, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

§ 383. *Thurſday, July* 25. I viſited her again, and found her ſtill recovering her Health, and daily increaſing in Strength. She had a much freſher Colour in her Face; and her Lips look'd red; but her *Cough*, tho' very much abated, yet had not left her. I therefore preſcribed the following Medicines; by which, with the Bleſſing of God, ſhe recovered her Health.

℞ *Balſami Capivi ſemunciam, cujus capiat guttas duodecim Veſperi, et Mane, cum aliquantillo Pulveris ſacchari albi miſtas.*

℞ *Salis*

℞ *Salis Prunellæ grana viginti, et quatuor, Salis Martis grana quatuordecim, Tartari Vitriolati grana ſex, Aquæ Pulegii duas uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus, ſingulorum unciam unam, et fiat* MISTURA; *de quâ capiat ſemunciam horâ unâ ante prandium, et cœnam.*

CASE XXIV.

§ 384. *Saturday, January* 20. 1727-28. Mr. ALEXANDER WALFORD, of the Pariſh of *Fauborn* in *Eſſex*, deſired my Advice. He was a pretty tall, and thin Man, aged fifty one Years, and had been ſickly ſome Time, and ſeveral Times had been afflicted with Intermitting Fevers. He now complain'd, that his *Belly ſwell'd* very much, and that his *Legs* were alſo ſwell'd; that his URINE was but little in Quantity, and very *high-colour'd*; that he had loſt his Stomach, but was very thirſty, and feveriſh, at Times. I preſcribed the following Medicines for him.

℞ *Salis Nitri duas uncias, Salis Geniſtæ ſcrupulos quatuor, Salis Martis Riverii drachmam unam, Millepedarum præparatarum drachmas duas, Cubebarum unam drachmam, Coccinellæ ſcrupulos duos, Olei Juniperi chymici guttas viginti quatuor; miſceantur, et fiat* PULVIS attenuans, corroborans, *et* diureticus *in viginti quatuor Partes æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam Veſperi, et Mane, cum uno*

Cochleari largo Mellis deſpumati miſtam, ſuperbibendo Cochlearia tria Apozematis ſequentis.

℞ *Radicis Raphani Sylveſtris unciam unam, Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ drachmas duas, Herbæ Cochleariæ hortenſis manipulos tres, Seminum Aniſi ſemunciam, Seminum Cochleariæ, Seminum Dauci Sylveſtris, ſingulorum drachmas duas, Gummi Ammoniaci drachmam unam, Aquæ Fontanæ bullientis libras duas cum ſemiſſe; ſtent in digeſtione fervidâ, et bene causâ per horam unam, dein Liquoris colati libris duabus adde Aquæ Aniſi fortis uncias quatuor, Spiritus Nitri dulcis drachmam unam, et fiat* APOZEMA attenuans, diureticum, *et* corroborans.

§ 385. *Lord's-day, January* 28. a Meſſenger came from him to inform me, that he was very bad with the *Gripes*, as he expreſs'd it, and had been ſo ever ſince *Thurſday* Night, and therefore had, the two laſt Days, omitted to take the Powders; and deſired to know, whether I would have him go on with his Medicines, notwithſtanding the Diſorder of his Bowels.

§ 386. On this Occaſion I preſcribed the following Powders for him, and order'd, that he ſhould return to the Uſe of the Medicines I directed the 20th Inſtant, as ſoon as he became free from his Gripes.

℞ *Radicis Zedoariæ, Seminum Aniſi, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, Spermatis Ceti, ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos; miſceantur, et fiat* PULVIS abſorbens,

abſorbens, alterans, *et* emolliens, *in Partes ſex æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam horis quartis, vel ſextis, cum uno Cochleari Miſturæ ſequentis miſtam.*

℞ *Syrupi de Althæâ unciam unam, Syrupi Diacodii, Aquæ Mirabilis, ſingulorum ſemunciam, et fiat* MISTURA.

§ 387. Theſe Medicines, § 384, 386. effectually removed the Diſorders of his Bowels; and he returned to the Uſe of his former Medicines; by which, with the Bleſſing of God, he became free from the Symptoms mentioned, § 384. and recover'd his Health.

CHAP. XVII.

Containing Caſes of Remitting Fevers, *produced by* inſpiſſating *Cauſes.*

§ 388. *Auguſt* 16. 1711. I was deſired to adviſe for Mrs. *Mary H*---, a young Woman at *Yeovil* in *Somerſetſhire*, aged about twenty-four Years, who was ſick under a *Remitting Fever.* I directed her Diet, *&c.* and preſcribed the following Medicines:

℞ *Salis Nitri ſcrupulos duos, Florum Sulphuris grana decem, Coccinellæ, Croci, ſingulorum grana duo; miſceantur, et fiat* Pulvis diſſolvens, *et* attenuans, *pro una Doſi omni quadrihorio ſumenda.*

℞ *Olei Sulphuris per Campanam drachmam unam, cujus guttæ viginti cum Aquæ puræ pinta unâ miſceantur, dein cum Saccharo albo edulcetur* Mistura, *de quâ bibat Hauſtum ad libitum.*

℞ *Camphoræ pulveratæ drachmam unam, dein cum Bombice, et Panno linteo fiat* Culcitra, *Ventriculo applicanda.*

§ 389. *Auguſt* 20. I preſcribed for her as follows:

℞ *Salis*

℞ *Salis Nitri, Salis Abſinthii, Antimonii diaphoretici, Florum Sulphuris, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Camphoræ ſcrupulos duos, Coccinellæ grana quinque; miſceantur, et fiat* Pulvis attenuans, *et* diaphoretica, *in Partes ſeptem æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam tertiâ quâque horâ.*

§ 390. *Auguſt* 22. I order'd the laſt preſcribed Powders to be repeated; and in the Uſe of theſe Medicines, without *Bleeding*, or *Purging*, or *Bliſtering*, ſhe became free from her Fever, and recover'd her Heath.

Case XXVI.

§ 391. *Auguſt* 22. 1711. I was deſired to adviſe for the Wife of Mr. *J*---, *B*---, at *Chilton*, four Miles from *Yeovil*, aged about fifty-two Years, and ſick of a Remitting Fever. I preſcribed the following Remedies:

℞ *Syrupi Nitroſi drachmas decem, Laudani Liquidi Sydenhami guttas quinque, Spiritus Aniſi volatilis guttas viginti, et fiat* Mistura febrifuga, *bis in die ſumenda.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis drachmam unam, cujus guttæ quadraginta cum Aquæ Fontanæ Pintâ unâ miſceantur, addendo Sacchari albi quantitatem ſufficientem ad gratum ſaporem, pro* Potu *ſubinde bibendo.*

§ 392. *Auguſt* 23. I order'd the Uſe of the *febrifuge Mixture* to be continued, as the Day before.

§ 393. *Auguſt* 24. I preſcribed for her the following Things:

℞ *Coccinellæ granâ quinque, Camphoræ ſcrupulos duos, Antimonii diaphoretici, Florum Sulphuris, Salis Nitri, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum drachmam unam; miſceantur, et fiat* Pulvis tenuiſſimus, *in ſeptem Partes æqualiter diſtribuendus; quarum omni triborio capiat unam, cum uno Cochleare Syrupi Pæoniæ miſtam.*

℞ *Syrupi Nitroſi unciam unam, Laudani Liquidi Sydenhami guttas decem, Spiritus Aniſi volatilis guttas viginti; miſceantur pro* Haustulo *nocturno, horâ ſomni, bibendo.*

℞ *Camphoræ pulveratæ drachmam unam, dein cum Bombice, et Panno linteo formetur* Culcitra *Ventriculo applicanda.*

℞ *Salis Nitri drachmas tres, Camphoræ ſcrupulos duos, Boli Armeniæ drachmas duas, Telarum Arancarum drachmam unam, Unguenti è Nicotianâ ſeſcunciam, miſceantur pro* Cataplasmate; *cujus dimidia Pars Carpis applicetur, et horis duodecim interpoſitis, repetatur Applicatio.*

§ 394. By the Uſe of theſe Medicines, with the Bleſſing of God, ſhe became free from her Fever, and recover'd her Health.

Case XXVII.

CASE XXVII.

§ 395. *Auguſt* 10. 1726. I was deſired to adviſe for Maſter JOHN AMISS, then at *Cogſhall* in *Eſſex*, aged two Years and two Months. He was taken ill in the Night the *Lord's-Day* ſev'nnight before, with *Reſtleſneſs*, and *Urgings* to vomit; which Symptoms were ſucceeded with Heat, and Thirſt, and a Fever, which continued from that Time with ſome Remiſſions. The Day after he fell ſick, he had a *Convulſion*, which held him Half an Hour: He was blooded in the Fit, and about three Ounces of Blood were taken from him; and in a little Time after he came out of it; two bliſtering Plaiſters had been applied to his Arms. He was *coſtive* in the Beginning of his Sickneſs, but a Glyſter had been given him; after which, he went to Stool pretty well: Divers Things had been given him, but ſtill his Fever continued; he was very *hot*, and and *thirſty*: His Urine was *very red*, and accordingly ſtain'd the Clouts that were taken from him. I preſcribed for him as follows:

℞ *Pulveris*

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, Muſci Coralini præparati, ſingulorum grana triginta, Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, ſingulorum uncias duas, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, Syrupi de Radicibus quinque aperientibus, ſingulorum unciam unam, et fiat* MISTURA ; *cujus, poſt Phialæ agitationem, capiat unum Cochleare largum ſecundis, vel tertiis, vel quartis horis, ſæpius vel rarius ut Febris intenſior, vel remiſſior fuerit.*

℞ *Olei Macis per Expreſſionem, Olei Amygdalarum amarum, ſingulorum drachmam unam ; miſceantur pro* LINIMENTO, *quo Ventriculi regio bis in die inungatur.*

℞ *Camphoræ ſcrupulos duos, Florum Chamæmeli ſcrupulum unum, Pulpæ Avarum Corinthicarum ſemunciam, Aquæ Roſarum quantitatem ſufficientem ; miſceantur ſecundum artem, et fiat Maſſa* CATAPLASMATIS ; *cujus dimidia Pars ſuper Pannos linteos extendatur, et Carpis applicetur, et ſextis vel octavis horis repetatur Applicatio.*

Si Alvus adſtricta fuerit, Enema, è Lacte ſaccharato, tepidè injiciatur.

§ 396. In the Uſe of theſe Medicines the Child ſoon became free from his Fever, and recover'd his Health.

CASE XXVIII.

§ 397. *January* 16. 1729-30. my Advice was deſired for SAMUEL BROWN, aged twenty-five Years, a Servant to Mr. *Polly*, near

near *Tarlin* in *Eſſex*. He was taken ill in the Evening of *January* 11. with a Fever, and *ſore Throat*; the Soreneſs of his Throat went off on *Monday* Night; but was ſucceeded with a *Pain* in his *left Breaſt*, and *Side*; which, with the Fever, ſtill continued. His Fever was always upon him, but worſe a Nights. He had a *Cough* the two laſt Days, and did not ſpit a great Deal; but what he ſpit was very *thick*, and *clinging*. He had a great *Shortneſs of Breath*, was very hot, and thirſty: His URINE very *red*, and *thick*, and ſeparated *no Sediment*: He had no Stool for ſome Days paſt: He kept in Bed continually, (being unable to ſit up) except that he was taken out of it once a Day to have it made. I order'd an emollient Glyſter to be given, and preſcribed the following Medicines for him.

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, Antimonii diaphoretici, Florum Sulphuris, Spermatis Ceti, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, ſcrupulos duos, Camphoræ grana octo; miſceantur, et fiat* PULVIS, *in Partes ſex æquales dividendus; quarum horis ſextis capiat unam cum uno Cochleari Miſturæ ſequentis miſtam.*

℞ *Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus,*

perientibus, ſingulorum unciam unam, et fiat MISTURA *pro Pulveribus.*

℞ *Salis Abſinthii ſcrupulos duos, Salis Prunellæ, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ ſex uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ ſeſcunciam, Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus ſemunciam, Tincturæ Caſtorei carminativæ guttas ſexaginta; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM; *de quo capiat unciam unam ſextis horis, temporibus autem intermediis, poſt Phialæ agitationem.*

℞ *Balſami Capivi drachmas duas; cujus capiat guttas viginti Veſperi, et Mane, cum aliquantillo Pulveris Sacchari albi miſtas.*

℞ Emplaſtri Epiſpaſtici *quantitatem ſufficientem ſuper alutam extendatur, et fiant* EMPLASTRA *tria; quorum unum inter humeros, et duo Brachiis applicentur.*

§ 398. Theſe Medicines were taken according to Direction; and by theſe, with the Bleſſing of God, without any Repetition of them, and without any other Medicine, he ſooon recover'd from his Fever, and the Symptoms which attended it.

CASE XXIX.

§ 399. On *Tueſday, June* 13. 1732. I was ſent for to viſit Mrs. *S---- M----*, at *Malden* in *Eſſex*, a young Woman aged ſixteen Years: But the Apothecary coming to

to me, and giving me an Account of her Caſe, I preſcribed for her, and did not viſit her till the next Morning. He related, that ſhe had been ill of a Fever fourteen Days; the Fever *Continual*, with diſtant *Remiſſions*. Her Pulſe ſometimes quick, and ſtrong, and ſometimes weak; the Heat of her Fleſh ſometimes exceſſive, ſometimes moderate: Her Thirſt *great*; her Reſpiration generally pretty eaſy; her Tongue clean, and moiſt; her *Urine* of a *blackiſh Colour*; her Fleſh look'd yellow. She had her *Menſes* regularly a Week before ſhe fell ſick.

§ 400. During the firſt Days of her Sickneſs, ſhe had a *Diarrhæa* attending her, and did bleed at the Noſe ſeveral Times. She had a *Cough*, and *ſweated* pretty much at Nights, and had but little Sleep, and that diſturbed with *ſtarting Motions*.

§ 401. She had been let Blood, and five bliſtering Plaiſters had been applied; one of them between her Shoulders, two unto her Arms, and the other two unto the Calves of her Legs: She likewiſe had been purged two, or three Times, and ſeemed better after Purging for a little while; but

ſoon

ſoon became as bad as ever. She had taken a Powder made of *Lapid. Contrayerv. Antimon. diaphoret.* and *Caſtor.* and alſo other Medicines.

§ 402. I preſcribed for her the following Things:

℞ *Seminum ſinapios ſcrupulos quatuor, Caſtorei, Camphoræ, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Emplaſtri Cephalici drachmas quatuor, Olei ſuccini guttas viginti, Olei Chamæmeli (per Infuſionem præparati) quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur ſecundum artem, et fiat Maſſa Emplaſtri; dein ſuper alutam extendatur, et fiant* EMPLASTRA *duo, idoneâ forma, Pedum Plantis tepidè applicanda.*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Florum Sulphuris, Florum Chamæmeli, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana quinque, Myrrhæ grana tria, Camphoræ grana duo, Conſervæ Roſarum rubrarum ſcrupulum unum, Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat* BOLUS *ſextis horis exhibendus, ſuperbibendo Cochlearia quatuor Julapii ſequentis.*

℞ *Salis Abſinthii, Salis Prunellæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Aquæ Lactis alcxiteriæ uncias ſex, et drachmas quatuor, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ unciam unam, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, unciam ſemis; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM.

℞ *Spiritus Vitrioli drachmas duas; cujus ſubindè, urgente ſiti, capiat in Hauſtu, Decocti Cornu Cervi Raſurarum parùm edulcato, tot guttas quot ſufficiant ad moderatam aciditatem.*

§ 403.

§ 402. *Wedneſday* Morning, *June* 14. I viſited her, and was inform'd, that my Directions had been obſerved; and that ſhe had been in a *breathing Sweat* all the Night, and had much better Sleep than in ſeveral preceding Nights. I found her Symptoms much as they had been deſcribed to me, and order'd the Things adviſed the Night before to be ſtill uſed; and preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Salis Abſinthii, Salis Nitri, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Florum Sulphuris drachmas duas, Herbæ Rutæ unciam ſemis, Pulpæ Uvarum Corinthicarum unciam unam, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ quantitatem ſufficientem; contundantur in Mortario, et fiat Maſſa* CATAPLASMATIS; *cujus drachmæ quatuor ſuper Pannos linteos extendantur, et Carpis tepidè applicentur, et horis ſextis Applicatio quantitatis ejuſdem repetatur.*

§ 404. *Friday, June* 16. her Father came and inform'd me, that ſhe had taken the Medicines I preſcribed according to the Directions; that ſhe thought herſelf better; and that the Apothecary bid him tell me, that he thought her Fever was abated; that her Pulſe was not ſo quick as it had been, but more ſtrong. He likewiſe inform'd me, that on the *Thurſday* Morning ſhe had

a Stool; and that about the Middle of that Day ſhe grew *Reſtleſs*, and became more thirſty, aud her Countenance turned very pale; but that in the Evening thoſe Symptoms abated; that ſhe fell into a quiet Sleep, and had not thoſe *ſtarting Motions*, ſhe uſed to have in Time of Sleep. I preſcribed the following Medicines:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Corticis Cinnamomi, Florum Chamæmeli, Florum Sulphuris, Myrrhæ, ſingulorum grana quinque, Croci grana tria, Camphoræ grana duo, Syrupi de Althæâ quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat* Bolus *octavis horis diglutiendus, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum ſeri Lactis cum Vino Canarienſe præparati; et horis octavis, temporibus autem intermediis bibat uncias duas Julapii ſequentis febrifugi, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Infuſionis ſalviæ.*

℞ *Salis Abſinthii, Salis Nitri, ſingulorum drachmam ſemis, Salis ſuccini volatilis grana octo, Coccinellæ ſcrupulum unum, Aquæ Pulegii uncias ſeptem, et ſemunciam, Sacchari albi quantitatem ſufficientem ad ſaporem gratum; miſceantur, et fiat* Julapium febrifugum.

℞ *Salis Martis grana quatuor, Salis Abſinthii grana ſexdecim, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ uncias duas, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ ſeſcunciam, Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti drachmas duas, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guetas viginti, Tincturæ Myrrhæ guttas triginta, Sacchari albi quantitatem ſufficientem ad gratum ſaporem; miſceantur, et fiat* Julapium cardiacum; *de quo in languoribus capiat unum Cochleare.*

§ 405.

§ 405. *June* 18. her Fever continued abating, but ſhe had a *Cough*; I preſcribed the following Medicines; by the Uſe of which, with the Bleſſing of God, ſhe recover'd her Health.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Croci grana decem, Salis Abſinthii drachmam ſemis, Salis ſuccini volatilis grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ uncias tres, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ drachmas ſex, Sacchari albi ſufficientem quantitatem ad ſaporem gratum; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM; *de quo horis ſextis bibat unciam unam, Phialâ prius agitatâ, et ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Aquæ puræ, cum pauxillo Vini albi miſtæ.*

℞ *Balſami Capivi drachmam unam, diſſolvatur cum Vitelli Ovi recentis drachmis tribus; dein adde Syrupi Balſamici unciam ſemis, Vini albi Montani uncias tres, et fiat* MISTURA attenuans, detergens, *et* ſanans; *cujus Veſperi, et Mane capiat unum Cochleare.*

CASE XXX.

§ 406. *Tueſday, May* 21. 1734. about Noon *Sarah R---n*, a young Woman aged twenty Years the laſt *Chriſtmas*, was taken very ill with violent *Pains* in her *Back*, and *Bones*, and the Symptoms of a Fever. She was very thirſty; her Fleſh very hot; her Pulſe quick, and ſtrong, and complained, that her *Throat* was very *ſore*. I or-

der'd her to drink plentifully of *Cyder-Whey*; which ſhe did. A WHEY made with *Cyder*, is a very agreeable *diſſolvent*, and *attenuant Drink*; often more grateful to the Stomach, than Whey made with Canary, or White-Wine, and always more effectual to thin the animal Fluids; what I have uſed myſelf on ſuch Occaſions, and have, with Advantage, adviſed it for others.

§ 407. *Wedneſday, May* 22. ſhe was reſtleſs the laſt Night; but before Day fell into a Sweat, and lay a while in it, when her Fever ſeem'd to her not ſo ſtrong; but in about an Hour that Sweat went off, and ſhe grew more hot, and thirſty, than ſhe was before. This Morning I found her Fleſh hotter, her Pulſe quicker, and ſhe complained, that her Throat was worſe, and that her Head was light. I order'd the following Things for her.

℞ *Aquæ puræ, Aceti optimi, ſingulorum ſeſcunciam, Mellis unciam unam; miſceantur pro* GARGARISMO *frequentèr utendo.*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Muſci Corallini præparati, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum ſemi-drachmam, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ uncias duas, Aquæ Pulegii ſeſcunciam, Syrupi è ſucco*

ſucco Limonum ſemunciam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas triginta, et fiat MISTURA attenuans; *cujus capiat unciam unam horis tertiis, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis drachmam unam; cujus ſæpe capiat guttas ſeptem vel octo in Cyatho Infuſi Theæ viridis, vel cujuſlibet alii Liquoris.*

§ 408. *Thurſday, May* 23. in the Morning, I found her Fever abated, tho' it ſtill continued, and her Throat was better. She had taken the Julep according to Direction, and very often of the Drops, and uſed the Gargariſm, which always brought away a great Deal of ſlimy, and phlegmy Matter. I order'd the *Julep*, and *Gargariſm* to be repeated, and the Uſe of the Drops to be continued.

§ 409. *Thurſday* Evening, her Throat was much better, and her Fever greatly abated. I order'd the Directions given in the Morning to be ſtill obſerved.

§ 410. *Friday, May* 24. in the Morning, I found her Fever entirely gone; but ſhe complained, that her Head was light; and that ſhe ſtaggered, and was ready to fall, as ſhe endeavour'd to walk: She had had no Stool after ſhe was taken ill;

I therefore order'd a Doſe of the *Tinctura ſacra* to be given her; which procured a Stool, or two; and ſhe ſoon began to recover her Appetite, and Strength.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVIII.

Containing Caſes of ardent Fevers, *which are produced by* inſpiſſating *Cauſes.*

§411. MAY 13. 1707. I was ſent for to Miſs JANE S----L, then at *Shaftsbury* in *Dorſetſhire*, aged about ſix Years: She was under a violent Fever; her Fleſh was exceeding hot; her Pulſe very quick, and ſtrong; ſhe was very thirſty, and *delirious* to a great Degree. I order'd a Decoction of Pearl Barley, Raiſins of the Sun, and Liquorice Root, acidulated with the Juice of Lemons for her common Drink, and preſcribed the following Remedies:

℞ *Seri Lactis uncias quatuor, Syrupi Violarum, Sacchari culinarii, ſingulorum unciam unam; miſceantur, et fiat* CLYSTER, *quamprimum tepidè injiciendus.*

℞ *Salis Nitri ſcrupulos quatuor, Florum Sulphuris ſcrupulum unum, Croci, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana quatuor; miſceantur, et fiat* PULVIS diſſolvens, *et* attenuans; *in Partes quatuor æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam octavâ quâque horâ cum uno Cochleari Julapii ſequentis miſtam, ſuperbibendo Cochlearia tria ejuſdem.*

℞ *Aquæ Ceraſorum nigrorum, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, ſingulorum uncias quatuor, Aquæ Epidemiæ ſemunciam, Syrupi Caryophyllorum ſeſcunciam; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM.

℞ *Radicis Bryoniæ albæ unciam unam, Herbæ Rutæ ſemunciam, Saponis Nigri, Terebinthiæ vulgaris, Salis Nitri, ſingulorum drachmas duas, Camphoræ pulveratæ drachmam unam, Aceti quantitatem ſufficientem, contundantur in mortario, et fiat* CATAPLASMA, *Pedum Plantis applicandum.*

§ 412. By the Uſe of theſe Medicines, § 411. with the Bleſſing of God, the febrile Symptoms ſoon abated, and the Fever left her; and ſhe was ſenſibly recovering Strength within four Days, from the Time I firſt viſited her.

CASE XXXII.

§ 413. *May* 18. 1707. being ſent for, I viſited Maſter JOHN BELL, at *Shaftsbury* in *Dorſetſhire*, aged about ten Years. He was taken ill the 16th of this Month, with great *Coldneſs*, *Shiverings*, and *Vomitings*, which were ſucceeded with violent *Heat*, *Unquietneſs*, and *Thirſt*: His Pulſe was quick, and ſtrong; his *Tongue* was very *white*, *dry*, and *rough*; and he complained

ed of great *Pain in his Bowels.* I order'd a Ptiſan to be made with Water, Pearl Barley, Raiſins of the Sun, Juice of Lemons, and ſweeten'd to his Palate, for his conſtant Drink; and preſcribed for him as follows:

℞ *Florum Chamæmeli, Seminum Aniſi, Seminum Carui, ſingulorum drachmas duas; coquantur cum ſeri Lactis quantitate ſufficienti ad uncias quatuor; dein Liquori colato adde Spiritus Vini Gallici drachmas ſex, Syrupi Violarum, Sacchari calinarii, ſingulorum unciam unam; miſceantur, et fiat* CLYSTER *tepidè injiciendus.*

℞ *Salis Nitri drachmam unam, Florum Sulphuris ſcrupulum unum, Coccinellæ, Croci, ſingulorum grana quinque; miſceantur, et fiat* PULVIS diſſolvens, *et* attenuans, *in Partes quatuor æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam omni quadrihorio cum uno Cochleari Julapii ſequentis miſtam, ſuperbibendo Cochlearia duo ejuſdem.*

℞ *Aquæ Ceraſorum nigrorum, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, ſingularum uncias quatuor, Aquæ Papaveris erratici duas uncias, Aquæ Epidemiæ ſemunciam, Salis Prunellæ drachmam unam, Syrupi Papaveris erratici ſeſcunciam; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM.

§ 414. The Uſe of theſe Medicines, § 413. with the divine Bleſſing, ſoon abated his Fever; and within two Days it entirely left him: After which, I order'd a gentle Purge for him, and took my Leave.

CASE XXXIII.

§ 415. *May* 26. 1712. in the Evening I was deſired to adviſe for Mrs. *H--- D---*, at *Yeovil* in *Somerſetſhire*, aged about twenty-nine Years: She had been deliver'd three Days before of a Child, and was now afflicted with ſtrong *After-Pains*, a violent Fever, and hiſterical Diſorders: I preſcribed the following Remedies:

℞ *Spermatis Ceti ſcrupulum unum, Entis Veneris, Arcani duplicati, ſingulorum grana ſeptem, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium ſemunciam, Olei Juniperi guttas ſeptem, Laudani Liquidi Sydenhami guttas quindecim, Syrupi Nitroſi unciam unam; miſceantur ſecundum artem pro* HAUSTU diſſolvente, *et* anodyno, *immediate bibendo.*

℞ *Aquæ Fontanæ, Aquæ Angelicæ tenuis, ſingulorum uncias duas, Gas Sulphuris unciam unam, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, ſingulorum drachmas ſex, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas quadraginta, Syrupi Pæoniæ Maris ſemunciam; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM cardiacum; *de quo, ut opus fuerit, capiat Cochleare unum contra hiſtericas affectiones.*

§ 416. *May* 27. I viſited her, and was told, that her *After-Pains* abated in a little Time after ſhe had taken the anodyne Draught, and that ſhe was now free from them:

them: But I found the Fever very high. Her Pulſe was very quick, and ſtrong; Fleſh exceeding hot, and ſhe was extremely thirſty: For the removing of which Symptoms, I preſcribed the following Medicines:

℞ *Coccinellæ Pulveratæ grana decem, Seminum Carui drachmam unam, Aquæ puræ libram unam coquantur per aliquot momenta, ſub finem Decoctionis addendo Salis Prunellæ Pulveratæ drachmas quatuor; dein Liquori colato adde Syrupi Roſarum rubrarum uncias duas, et fiat* APOZEMA refrigerans, *et* diſſolvens; *cujus capiat quatuor Cochlearia horis ſecundis.*

℞ *Tabularum Prunellæ Batean. contra ſitim ſemunciam, quarum una in ore ſæpè teneatur.*

§ 417. In the Evening I order'd the cordial Julep to be repeated.

§ 418. *May* 28. her Fever was abated; I order'd that ſhe ſhould continue the Uſe of the *Apozeme*, and *Cordial*.

§ 419. *May* 29. in the Evening I viſited and her, found her Fever had left her; but ſhe remain'd low ſpirited, and, at Times, pretty much vapour'd; I order'd an *hiſteric Julep* for her; a Doſe of which to be taken *pro re nata*; and ſhe daily grew better, and recover'd her Strength: She had two Pints of

of the Apozeme, and two Bottles of the firſt Julep.

CASE XXXIV.

§ 420. *October* 13. 1715. I was deſired to adviſe for Maſter *R--- L----*, at *Thorn*, two Mile from *Yeovil*, aged eight Years, very ill of a Continual burning Fever; his Fleſh was extremely hot, his Thirſt exceeding great, and his Pulſe was very quick, and very ſtrong, but equal both as to Time, and Force. I preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Salis Nitri ſcrupulos quatuor, Muſci Corallini præparati, Florum Sulphuris ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Coccinellæ, Croci, ſingulorum grana quatuor; miſceantur, et fiat* PULVIS ſubtilis, diſſolvens, *et* attenuans, *in Partes ſeptem æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam horis quartis cum uno Cochleari Syrupi de Rubo Idæo miſtam, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Liquoris cujuſlibet.*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici ſcrupulum unum, Conſervæ Lujulæ ſeſcunciam, Syrupi de Rubo Idæo ſemunciam; miſceantur, et fiat* ELECTUARIUM *deaurandum; de quo capiat quantitatem Nucis Moſcatæ largæ horis quartis, temporibus intermediis.*

℞ *Julapii Purperei (in Pharmacopœia Batcanâ præſcripti) libras duas; cujus Julapii Hauſtum bibat ad libitum.*

℞ *Olei Sulphuris per Campanam drachmam unam; hujus guttæ viginti, et quatuor cum Aquæ Fontanæ libris duabus*

Saccharo

Saccharo albo edulcatis, miſceantur pro POTU *ordinario.*

℞ *Camphoræ drachmam unam, Salis Nitri drachmas tres, Pulpæ Uvarum Corinthiacarum uncias duas, Aceti quantitatem ſufficientem, et fiat ſecundum artem* CATAPLASMA *pro Carpis.*

§ 421. In the Uſe of theſe Remedies, with the divine Bleſſing, he happily recover'd from his Fever, in a very few Days.

CASE XXXV.

§ 422. *Monday, October* 28. 1728. being ſent for, I viſited a Son of Mr. H------'s of *Witham* in *Eſſex*, aged two Years: The Child had a Continual Fever attended with *Convulſions*; his Fleſh was very hot, and his Pulſe quick, and ſtrong. I order'd an *emollient Glyſter* to be given him, and preſcribed the following Remedies.

℞ *Camphoræ grana decem, Olei Amygdalarum amarum drachmas duas, Olei Macis per expreſſionem ſeſquidrachmam, Olei Aniſi chymici guttas decem, Olei ſuccini guttas quinque; miſceantur ſecundum artem, et fiat* LINIMENTUM; *quo Spina Dorſi, et Pedum Plantæ manu tepidâ inungantur.*

℞ *Pulveris*

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis ſcrupulum unum, Antimonii diaphoretici grana ſeptem, Cornu Cervi calcinata grana tria, Caſtorei Ruſſi granum unum, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ unciam unam, Succi Rutæ recentèr expreſſi, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum ſemunciam; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM attenuans; *de quo capiat unum Cochleare parvulum quartis horis, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

§ 423. *Tueſday, October* 29. I viſited the Child again: I found him better; the Convulſions had left him, and the Fever was not ſtronger. I order'd the Directions given Yeſterday to be ſtill obſerved.

§ 424. *Wedneſday, October* 30. I viſited him again; he had no Return of his Convulſions, and his Fever remitted. I preſcribed for him the following Remedies:

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis ſcrupulum unum, Antimonii diaphoretici grana ſeptem, Cornu Cervi calcinati grana quinque, Salis Abſinthii grana duo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ unciam unam, Aquæ Menthæ drachmas ſex, Syrupi Balſamici drachmas duas, et fiat* MISTURA; *cujus capiat unum Cochleare parvulum quartis horis, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Camphoræ grana decem, Thuris ſemi-drachmam, Olei Menthæ guttas tres miſceantur, dein cum Bombice et Panno linteo formetur, ut artis eſt* CULCITRA *ſcrobulo Cordis applicanda.*

§ 425. In the Uſe of theſe Medicines, the Child ſoon became free from his Fever; and

and *November* 4. I purged him with the following Apozeme, ordering a large Spoonful of it to be given in the Morning; and ſo a Spoonful once in three Hours, till it began to work.

℞ *Radicis Rhabarbari grana decem, Foliorum ſenæ, Seminum Carui, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Mannæ ſemunciam, coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ ſufficienti quantitate, ad uncias duas, dein coletur Liquor, et fiat* APOZEMA purgans.

CASE XXXVI.

§ 426. *Wedneſday, September* 1. 1731. in the Evening being ſent for, I viſited Mr. *B*----'s Child, then at *Totham*, about four Miles from *Witham* in *Eſſex*, aged between two and three Years. She had been taken ill about a Week before with an Intermitting Fever, and Cough; the Fever returning every Afternoon, and continuing moſt Part of the Night; and two Days ago, it became Continual, and increaſed much upon her: She was very hot, and thirſty; and this Afternoon, about One o'Clock, ſhe was taken with *Convulſions*, which continued off and on for ſome Hours; and her *Urine*,

Urine, and *Stool* came inſenſibly from her, while ſhe was under them.

§ 427. When I came to her, ſhe was free from her Convulſions, and lay quiet, with her Eyes ſometimes open, and ſometimes ſhut; but ſeem'd entirely ſenſeleſs; took Notice of nothing ſaid unto her, or done about her; and there was Reaſon to believe ſhe could not ſee; for while her Eyes were open, I moved my Hand againſt her, as if I intended to ſtrike her on her Eyes; but ſhe never wink'd. In like Manner I moved a Candle to and fro near her Eyes; but ſhe never wink'd, nor gave any Sign to induce one to think ſhe perceiv'd it. The Child was *plethoric*; I therefore order'd two Ounces of Blood to be immediately taken from her Arm, and preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis ſcrupulum unum, Antimonii diaphoretici, Muſci Corallini præparati, ſingulorum grana decem, Salis Abſinthii, Salis Prunellæ, ſingulorum grana duo, Aquæ Pulegii ſeſcunciam, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmas duas, Tincturæ Caſtorei cærminativæ guttas decem, et fiat* MISTURA attenuans; *cujus capiat Cochleare ſemis, ſecundis vel tertiis horis, cum aliquantillo Aquæ Fontanæ miſtum, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

Emplaſtra

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica *parvula Tibii internis applicentur.*

§ 428. *Thurſday, September* 2. in the Morning, a Meſſenger came to acquaint me, that ſhe became ſenſible about Eleven o'Clock the laſt Night, and remain'd ſo; and that ſhe had no Return of her Convulſions; but that her Fever contiued. I therefore preſcribed for her as follows:

Purgat in uſu Miſturæ heſterno die præſcriptæ.

℞ *Salis Abſinthii, Salis Prunellæ, ſingulorum grana triginta, Florum Sulphuris drachmam unam, Herbæ Rutæ drachmas duas, Pulpæ Uvarum Corinthiacarum ſemunciam, Aceti acerrimi quantitatem ſufficientem, contundantur in Mortario marmoreo, et fiat Maſſa* CATAPLASMATIS *Conſiſtentiæ; cujus drachmæ duæ ſuper Pannos linteos extenſæ Carpis tepidè applicentur, et horis ſextis renovetur eadem Applicatio.*

§ 429. *Friday, September* 3. in the Evening, a Meſſenger came to inform me, that the Child was better; that the Fever was not ſo ſtrong as it had been, but yet continued. I therefore preſcribed as follows:

Repetatur Cataplaſma *heſterno die præſcriptum, et utatur ut prius.*

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis ſcrupulum unum, Lapidis Contrayervæ grana octo, Antimonii diaphoretici, Muſci Corallini præparati, ſingulorum grana decem, Salis*

Abſinthii

Abſinthii grana quatuor, Coccinellæ grana duo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ ſeſcunciam, Syrupi Balſamici ſemunciam, Tincturæ Caſtorei carminativæ guttas decem, et fiat MISTURA ; *cujus capiat unum Cochleare parvulum tertiis horis, Phialâ prius agitatâ, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ cum Meliſſâ præparatæ.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Tincturæ Croci, ſingulorum drachmam unam, et fiat* MISTURA attenuans, *et* cardiāca ; *cujus capiat guttas ſex, vel octo in Hauſtu Cereviſiæ tenuis, vel Infuſi Meliſſæ.*

§ 430. *Saturday, September* 4. I viſited her, and found her Fever greatly abated, and the Child every Way better ; and that the Medicines were not all taken ; and therefore I only order'd, that ſhe ſhould go on with the Things ſhe had by her, as before directed.

§ 431. *Lord's-Day, September* 5. a Meſſenger came and inform'd me, that the Child continued mending, and was free from her Fever : I therefore preſcribed the following Mixture gently to cleanſe her.

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Aquæ Pulegii, Syrupi Violarum, Syrupi de Spinâ Cervinâ, ſingulorum ſemunciam, et fiat* MISTURA purgans *pro Doſibus duabus, quarum capiat unam alternis Auroris.*

§ 432. Thus ſhe recover'd from a Continual Fever, attended with very threatning Symptoms.

CASE XXXVII.

Case XXXVII.

§ 433. On *Saturday*, *May* 18. 1724. being ſent for about Eleven o'Clock before Noon, I viſited Maſter *W---- H----*, aged thirteen Years. He was taken ill on *Wedneſday* Morning the 15th of this Month, with a Continual Fever; for the removing of which, he had been *blooded* the *Thurſday*, and *vomited*, and *bliſtered*, and had taken *diaphoretic Medicines* to make him Sweat; but no Sweat had been obtain'd. He had a Stool on the *Friday* Morning, and no other after he was taken ſick. I was likewiſe inform'd, that he had been always *hot*, and *thirſty*, and frequently *delirious*, tho' ſenſible between Whiles.

§ 434. I found his Fleſh very hot; his Tongue, and the Palms of his Hands very dry; Pulſe quick, and ſtrong; Urine very thick, and of a whitiſh Colour, but dropt no Sediment. I directed his Diet according to the Rules laid down by me, and preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici grana quinque, Salis Abſinthii, Salis Prunellæ, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana duo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ ſemunciam, Aquæ Menthæ drachmas tres, Syrupi Balſamici drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas quinque; miſceantur, et fiat* HAUSTULUS attenuans, *quartis horis bibendus, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Spiritus Vitrioli drachmam unam, Spiritus Vini rectificati drachmas tres, et fiat* MISTURA attenuans; *cujus ſubindè capiat in Hauſtu Decocti hordei parum edulcati guttas numero ſufficientes ad Aciditatem moderatam, præcipuè urgente Siti.*

Emplaſtra Cephalica *Pedum plantis tepidè applicentur.*

§ 435. In the Evening I viſited him again: He had had no Stool; his Symptoms were much the ſame, as when I firſt ſaw him, except that he felt a little hotter; but the Palms of his Hands, and the Inſides of his Fingers were become a little moiſt, and his Pulſe ſomewhat ſtronger, and not quite ſo quick. I order'd an *emollient Glyſter* to be injected, and preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici grana quinque, Salis Prunellæ grana ſeptem, Coccinellæ grana tria, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ ſemunciam, Aquæ Menthæ drachmas tres, Syrupi Balſamici drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas quinque; miſceantur, et fiat* HAUSTULUS diſſolvens, *et* attenuans, *quartis, vel ſextis horis bibendus.*

℞ *Salis Nitri, Florum Sulphuris, ſingulorum drachmas duas, Pulpæ Uvarum Corinthiacarum ſeſcunciam, Aceti Vini albi*

albi quantitatem ſufficientem, contundantur in Mortario, et fiat Maſſa CATAPLASMATIS ; *cujus drachmæ quatuor ſuper Pannos linteos extendantur, et tepidè Carpis applicentur, et ſextis horis eadem Applicatio repetatur.*

§ 436. *Lord's-Day, May* 19. about Nine o'Clock in the Morning, I viſited him again, and was told, that a *Glyſter* had been given him as I directed, and came from him preſently, but produced a Stool. I was likewiſe inform'd, that almoſt all the Night he was very reſtleſs, and delirious, and the Fever very ſtrong; but that he ſlept between Whiles towards the Morning. I found his Fever ſtrong; his Fleſh hot; his Pulſe quick; his Tongue dry; his Reſpiration quick, and a ſet Colour in his Cheeks of a deep Red. His Urine was but little higher-colour'd than Canary, very clear, and remain'd ſo without dropping any Sediment, or ſeparating any Cloud. He had ſometimes a troubleſome *Cough*. I order'd the Drops and Cataplaſm to be ſtill uſed, and preſcribed as follows:

Repetatur Hauſtulus poſtremò præſcriptus, et quartis horis bibatur.

Mitte Hauſtulos duos.

℞ *Florum Sulphuris ſcrupulos quatuor, Cremoris Tartari ſcrupulos duos, Conſervæ Fructuum Cynosbati duas drachmas,*

mas, Syrupi Baccarum ſambuci duas uncias et ſemis, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium unciam unam; miſceantur, et fiat LINCTUS pectoralis, *de quo ſubindè capiat aliquantillum.*

§ 437. In the Evening I viſited him again, and found his Symptoms much the ſame as in the Morning, except that he was more *delirious*, and his Breathing worſe; the ſett Colour in his Checks was become of a dead Red, and more extended: His Pulſe was ſtill quick, but much weaker, and his Urine without Sediment, or Cloud. I preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Muſci Corallini præparati, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum grana quinque, Aquæ Pulegii drachmas quinque, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas ſeptem; miſceantur, et fiat* HAUSTULUS attenuans, *et* cardiacus, *omni triborio bibendus.*

℞ *Spiritus Vini Camphorati, Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, Aquæ Hungaricæ, Aceti Vini albi, ſingulorum drachmas duas; miſceantur pro* FOTU cephalico, *quo Nucha, Tempora, Nares, et Carpi ſubinde foveantur.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias et ſemis, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis unciam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas triginta, Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmas duas; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM cardiacum; *cujus capiat unum Cochleare in Languoribus.*

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica *Tibiis internis applicentur.*

§ 438.

§ 438. *Monday, May* 20. in the Morning I viſited him, and was inform'd, that this laſt Night he was better than the Night before. He took his Draught regularly, and lik'd it well; the Foment ſenſibly relieved, and refreſhed him; and he often deſired to be rub'd with it. I found his Heat abated; his Pulſe ſlower, and ſtronger; his Reſpiration eaſier; and he was free from his *Delirium.* I order'd him to go on taking the laſt preſcribed Draught, and to continue the Uſe of the *Drops*, and *Foment*; and perſuaded him to take of the *Linctus* ſometimes; which he diſlik'd, and neglected, altho' the Taſte was very agreeable; and becauſe he had no Stool ſince *Saturday* Night, and had been ſo diſorder'd in his Head, I preſcribed the following Mixture:

℞ *Salis vulgaris ſcrupulum unum; diſſolve in Aquæ Pulegii una uncia, dein adde Syrupi de Spinâ Cervinâ, Syrupi Roſarum ſolutivi, ſingulorum drachmas duas, Olei Olivarum unciam ſemis, Olei ſeminum Aniſi, Olei ſuccini, ſingulorum guttas quatuor, et fiat* CLYSTER *tepidè injiciendus ad Alvum ſolicitandam.*

§ 439. In the Evening I viſited him again, and found his Fever ſtill upon the

Decline. The Glyſter was given, but no Stool followed: He was not prevailed with to uſe the *Linctus*, tho' his Cough at Times was troubleſome. I preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Spermatis Ceti drachmam unam; diſſolve cum Vitelli Ovi recentis quantitate ſufficienti; dein adde Aquæ Pulegii, Aquæ Cinnamomi tenuis, ſingulorum ſemunciam, Syrupi Balſamici unciam unam, et fiat* MISTURA pectoralis, *cujus capiat Cochleare parvulum ſubinde Tuſſi urgente.*

℞ *Aluminis crudi pulverati ſemunciam, Mellis ad Spiſſitudinem debitam Cocti quantitatem ſufficientem, et fiat* SUPPOSITORIA *duo, quorum unum olco illitum craſtino Manè, ſi opus fuerit, indatur ad Alvum ſolicitandam.*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Muſci Corallini præparati, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum grana quinque, Aquæ Cinnamomi tenuis drachmas ſex, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas quinque; miſceantur, et fiat* HAUSTULUS attenuans, *octavis horis bibendus.*

§ 440. *Tueſday, May* 21. I viſited him, and found him much better; all the febrile Symptoms were greatly abated, and the ſet Colour of his Face was very much faded: His Urine dropt a ſmall, white, and good Sediment: His Cough remain'd; but now he willingly took of the *Linctus*, liking it better than the pectoral Mixture. I only order'd

order'd the laſt preſcribed Draught to be repeated; two of them to be ſent; one to be taken in the Evening, and the other the next Morning.

§ 441. *Wedneſday, May* 22. I found him perfectly free from his Fever; his Water with a good Sediment, *et omnia bene*; and to promote the Recovery of his Strength, and Health, and prevent any Relapſe, I preſcribed the following Drops.

℞ *Elixir Proprietatis ſemunciam, cujus capiat guttas viginti Veſperi et Mane in Fruſtulo ſacchari albi.*

§ 442. Thus this Youth, with the divine Bleſſing, became free from a Fever attended with ſome very threatning Symptoms.

CASE XXXVIII.

§ 443. *Saturday, May* 25. 1734. about Seven o'Clock in the Evening I was deſired to adviſe for Miſs *A*--- *P*----, aged Eight Years. Her Mother inform'd me, that about a Month before the Child was taken with, what ſhe called, a *Raſh-Fever*; that the *Eruption* continued about a Week, attended with a *ſore Throat*; and that the

Fever remain'd ſome Time after the Eruption diſappear'd; on which Occaſion four Ounces of Blood were taken from the Child.

§ 444. The Mother likewiſe ſaid, that ſhe had a Fit of the Fever every Night ſince; and that for ſeveral Weeks before, and ever ſince, ſhe had, at Times, complained of *griping Pains* in her *Belly*. She alſo related, that the Day before, *viz. May* 24. the Child appeared very briſk, and well, and play'd with other Children; but that between Four and Five o'Clock in the Morning of this Day, ſhe was taken very ill, ſick at Stomach, and vomited much; and that about One o'Clock this Afternoon ſhe made a deep *Coffee-colour'd Water*; which, after ſome Time, dropt a very *dark*, or *blackiſh-colour'd Sediment*. She was very thirſty; her Fleſh burning hot; her PULSE exceeding *quick*, and *pretty ſtrong*: Her RESPIRATION alſo was very *quick*: She had two Stools this Day. I directed her Diet, and Liquors, according to the Rules I recommend to others, and preſcrib'd as follows:

℞ *Muſci*

℞ *Muſci Corallini præparati, Antimonii diaphoretici, ſingulorum grana quinque, Salis Prunellæ, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum grana duo, Aquæ Menthæ drachmas ſex, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas quinque; miſceantur, et fiat* HAUSTULUS attenuans, *tertiis vel quartis horis bibendus, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

§ 445. *Lord's-Day, May* 26. at Noon I viſited her again, and was told, that ſhe had ſlept a great Deal in the Night; but awaked often, and in Frights. I found the Heat of her Body, her Pulſe, her Urine, and her Reſpiration, much in the ſame State as the Evening before; and that ſhe continued very thirſty. I order'd the Uſe of the Draught directed laſt Night to be continued, and preſcribed the following Bottle of Drops.

℞ *Spiritus Vitrioli drachmam unam, Spiritus Vini rectificati drachmas tres, et fiat* MISTURA, *cujus ſubindè capiat in Hauſtu Decocti Hordei, vel Malvæ guttas numero ſufficiente ad moderatam aciditatem.*

§ 446. *Lord's-Day* Evening, between Seven and Eight o'Clock, I viſited her again, and was inform'd, that ſhe had a Stool ſince Noon: I found the Heat of her Body much abated; her Breathing eaſier; her

her Pulſe not ſo quick as they were, but pretty ſtrong, and equal as to Time, and Force, and her Urine not altogether ſo black. I preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici grana quinque, Salis Prunellæ grana tria, Salis Abſinthii, Coccinillæ, ſingulorum grana duo, Aquæ Menthæ drachmas ſex, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas ſeptem; miſceantur, et fiat* HAUSTULUS, *tertiis vel quartis horis bibendus, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Florum Sulphuris ſcrupulos duos, Cremoris Tartari ſcrupulum unum, Conſervæ Fructuum Cynosbati drachmam unam, Syrupi Baccarum ſambuci drachmas decem, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium ſemunciam, et fiat* MISTURA pectoralis, *cujus ſubinde capiat drachmam unam.*

§ 447. *Monday, May* 27. I viſited her twice, and found her Fever ſtill declining, and her Water better colour'd; and therefore order'd the Draught preſcribed the Day before, to be repeated, and to be taken once in about five Hours, and the Uſe of the Drops, and pectoral Mixture, to be continued.

§ 448. *Tueſday, May* 28. in the Afternoon I viſited her again, and found her free from her Fever; but to prevent any Relapſe, order'd the Draught preſcribed

May

May 26. to be repeated, and taken as before directed.

§ 449. *Wedneſday, May* 29. I viſited her again, and found her ſtill free from her Fever, and recovering her Health, and her Water of a natural Colour. But as ſhe had been for ſeveral Weeks afflicted with febrile Symptoms, I thought it needful for her to continue, a little longer, the Uſe of a Medicine, which had proved ſo beneficial to her; and therefore directed the laſt preſcribed Draught to be repeated, and taken once in ſix, or eight Hours; and by theſe Means, with the Bleſſing of God, ſhe happily became free from her Fever, and that febrile Diſpoſition of her Blood, which was the Foundation of it, and has ever ſince enjoy'd great Health.

§ 450. The black Colour of her Urine, and dark-colour'd Sediment which it dropt, when her Fever was moſt violent, I imputed to the great Attrition of the Fluids, and Solids.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIX.

Containing Caſes of ſome general Inflammatory Fevers, *particularly of thoſe called* Rheumatic, *and likewiſe Caſes of the* Scarlet Fever.

CASE XXXIX.

§ 451. *Tueſday, June* 2. 1730. my Advice was deſired for Mrs. *S*---, of *Witham* in *Eſſex*, aged about ſixty-five Years. She was taken ill, the Day before, of a Continual Fever: She complain'd of *great Pains* every where; her Eyes look'd *inflamed*; ſhe was *delirious* between Whiles; fetch'd her Breath quick, and ſhort; was very thirſty, and had a troubleſome *Cough*; her Pulſe was quick, and pretty ſtrong, and her Fleſh hot. I order'd an *emollient Glyſter* to be given, and preſcribed the following Remedies for her.

℞ *Salis Nitri, Florum Sulphuris, Lapidis Contrayervæ, ſingulorum grana ſeptem, Salis ſuccini volatilis, Coccinellæ, Croci,*

Croci, Myrrhæ, ſingulorum grana duo, Syrupi Baccarum ſambuci quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat Bolus diſſolvens, *et* attenuans, *immediate ſumendus, et horis ſextis repetendus, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ cum Meliſſâ præparatæ.*

℞ *Salis Abſinthii ſcrupulos duos, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ ſex uncias, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis ſeſcunciam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas quadringinta, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmas duas; miſceantur, et fiat* Julapium attenuans; *de quo capiat Cochlearia tria horis tertiis.*

℞ *Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis, Tinctura Croci, ſingulorum drachmas duas, et fiat* Mistura; *cujus ſubindè capiat guttas viginti, vel triginta in Hauſtu Decocti Cornu Cervi Raſurarum, cum aliquantillo Vini albi.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias et ſemis, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ unciam unam, Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſitæ, Tincturæ Myrrhæ, ſingulorum guttas triginta, Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis guttas quindecim, Syrupi Diacodii ſemunciam; miſceantur, et fiat* Julapium, *de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum ſubindè in languoribus.*

Mitte Bolos tres.

§ 452. *Thurſday, June* 4. I viſited her, and found her Fever ſomewhat abated, and that her Pains were not ſo general; but ſhe complain'd much of a Pain in her *Back*. I preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici ſcrupulos duos, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Diaſcordii ſine Melle, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Salis Abſinthii ſcrupulos duos, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ ſeptem uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, Syrupi*

rupi de Althæâ, ſingulorum ſemunciam, Tincturæ Caſtorei Carminativæ guttas ſexaginta; miſceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM; *de quo tertiâ quâque horâ capiat Cochlearia duo larga, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis drachmas duas, cujus capiat guttas viginti in Hauſtu Decocti Cornu Cervi Raſurarum, ſubinde ſiti urgente.*

§ 453. *Friday, June* 5. a Meſſenger inform'd me, that ſhe was better as to her Fever; but that her Pain remain'd. I therefore order'd, that ſhe ſhould continue the Uſe of the *Julep*, and *Drops*, preſcribed the Day before; and then preſcribed the following Medicine.

℞ *Spermatis Ceti, Speciei Diatragacanthi frigidi, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Conſervæ Fructuum Cynosbati ſemunciam, Syrupi Baccarum ſambuci drachmas ſex, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium ſemunciam, et fiat ſecundum artem* MISTURA emolliens; *de quâ capiat drachmas duas, ſecundis horis, durante dolore.*

§ 454. *Saturday, June* 6. a Meſſenger inform'd me, that ſhe was free from her Fever, and that her Pains were abated, but not entirely gone; and therefore I preſcribed the following Medicine.

℞ *Olei Amygdalarum dulcium ſemunciam, Olei Juniperi chymici guttas quatuor, Olei Nucis Moſcatæ guttas tres, Syrupi de Althæâ, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum drachmas ſex,*

ſex, et fiat MISTURA ; *cujus ſextis vel octavis horis capiat ſemunciam, Phialâ prius bene agitatâ.*

℥

§ 455. *Lord's-Day, June* 7. a Meſſenger inform'd me, that ſhe remain'd free from her Fever, but that at Times her Pain return'd very ſharply upon her. I therefore preſcribed the following Mixture, which was effectual both to remove and prevent the Return of that Symptom.

℞ *Spermatis Ceti ſcrupulos duos, Salis Abſinthii ſcrupulum unum, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Syrupi de Althæâ, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum ſemunciam, Tincturæ Caſtorei Carminativæ guttas quadraginta, et fiat* MISTURA ; *de quâ capiat Cochlearia duo larga, horis ſecundis, urgente dolore, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

CASE XL.

§ 456. *Monday, December* 6. 1731. I was deſired to adviſe for the Wife of Mr. *M*---*D*----, at *Witham* in *Eſſex*, aged about thirty Years. She was above Half gone with Child, and was taken ill with a Continual Fever laſt *Saturday*, attended with very *acute Pains* about her *Heart*, and the Region of her *Kidnies*, and in other Places; and had a great *Difficulty of Breathing*, and

and often very ſick at Stomach. I order'd for her a Julep of *Pulv. è Chel. Cancror. ſimpl. Lapid. Contrayerv. Sal. Abſinth. Aq. Lactis alex. Aq. Menthæ, Sp. Nitri dulc.* Which freed her from her ſick Fits, and made her Stomach eaſy, and moderated her Fever.

§ 457. *Tueſday, December* 7. in the Evening I viſited her, and found that her Fever remitted, and that her Pains were not altogether ſo violent: Her Urine was colour'd like a deep Tincture of Saffron. I preſcribed for her as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Radicis Tormentillæ, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum drachmam ſemis, Salis Abſinthii ſcrupulos duos, Croci grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias, et ſemis, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis ſeſcunciam, Sacchari albiſſimi quantitatem ad ſaporem gratum ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM; *de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum omni triborio, Phialâ prius agitatâ, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ cum Meliſſâ præparatæ. Capiat etiam Florum Sulphuris ſemidrachmam omni Mane in Hauſtulo Lactis tepidi.*

§ 458. *December* 8. ſhe was ſomewhat better: I order'd that ſhe ſhould go on in the Uſe of the *Julep* preſcribed Yeſterday; which ſhe did: Her Fever came to an

an Intermiſſion of eight Hours, and then left her. She took in all three Bottles of the laſt preſcribed *Julep*; but before ſhe had finiſhed her Third, ſhe became free from her Fever, and the Symptoms which attended it. The Fever of this Patient, and of the Gentlewoman deſcribed, § 451, *ad* 455. I call *Rheumatic*, for Reaſons aſſign'd in § 228.

CASE XLI.

§ 459. *Lord's-Day, April* 6. 1729. being ſent for in the Evening, I viſited Mr. PLEDGER of *Little Baddow* in *Eſſex*, aged ſixty-one Years. He was taken very ill about Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon with *Shiverings*, and *Tremblings*, which continued till Half an Hour after Twelve, when he became very hot, and reſtleſs; and ſo remain'd, complaining of *violent Pains* in his *Back, Thighs, Knees*, and alſo at times all over him; he breathed with Difficulty, and had a *Cough*, and was very reſtleſs in Bed, and out of it. I preſcribed for him the following Remedies, *viz.*

℞ *Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ grana quinque, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Florum Sulphuris, ſingulorum grana decem, Caſtorei Ruſſiæ, Myrrhæ, Croci, ſingulorum grana duo, Camphoræ granum unum, Syrupi Violarum quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat* Bolus attenuans *inaurandus, et horis octavis ſumendus, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Liquoris cujuſlibet.*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici ſcrupulos duos, Coccinellæ grana triginta, Salis Abſinthii drachmam unam, Aquæ Lactis alexiteræ quatuor uncias, Aquæ Menthæ duas uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ ſeſcunciam, Succi Limonum recentèr expreſſi ſemunciam, et fiat* Mistura diſſolvens, *et* attenuans; *cujus capiat unciam unam tertiis horis, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis drachmas duas, cujus ſubinde capiat guttas quindecim, vel viginti in Hauſtu cujuſlibet Liquoris.*

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica *Brachiis applicentur.*

§ 460. *Monday, April* 7. in the Forenoon, a Meſſenger came to acquaint me, that he had been very reſtleſs all the laſt Night, and that his Fever and Pains were no better. I preſcribed the following Medicines:

Perſiſtat in uſu Boli heſternâ nocte præſcripti.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ unciam unam, Aquæ Menthæ, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, ſingulorum ſeſcunciam, et fiat* Mistura cardiaca, *cujus capiat unum Cochleare largum octavis horis temporibus intermediis, et pro re nata, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Spermatis*

℞ *Spermatis Ceti ſcrupulos duos, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium ſemunciam, Olei Juniperi guttas duodecim optimè miſceantur, dein adde Syrupi de Althæâ, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum drachmas ſex, et fiat* MISTURA emolliens, *et* anodyna, *cujus immediate capiat ſemunciam, et repetatur Doſis horis octavis, ſi opus fuerit, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

§ 461. In the Evening I viſited him, and found his Pains rather leſs than more; and his other Symptoms much as they were. I order'd that he ſhould go on as before directed, and take a Spoonful of the emollient Mixture about Two o'Clock in the Morning, if his Pains did not abate, or if he was reſtleſs, or could not ſleep.

§ 462. *Tueſday, April* 8. in the Morning a Meſſenger came to acquaint me, that he had not ſlept much in the Night; but that his Pains were abated; but that he was very weak, and faint at Times. I preſcribed for him as follows:

Purgat in Methodo antea præſcriptâ.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Coccinellæ grana decem, Croci grana quatuor, Aquæ Menthæ ſeſcunciam, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, ſingulorum unciam unam, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis ſemunciam, Tincturæ Caſtorei Carminativæ drachmam, et fiat* MISTURA cardiaca; *cujus ſubindè capiat unum Cochleare largum, ut opus fuerit.*

℞ *Cornu Cervi Raſurarum uncias duas domi cum Aquæ Fontanæ libris tribus ad duas libras coquendas, et Liquor colatus ſit pro uno genere Potûs.*

§ 463. In the Afternoon I viſited him, and found him ſomewhat better, except that he had been a little troubled with *Hiccups*. I order'd, that the Directions given the Day before ſhould be ſtill obſerved; and that he ſhould take a Spoonful of the cordial Mixture this Day preſcribed, if he ſhould have the *Hiccups*.

§ 464. *Wedneſday, April* 9. in the Morning, a Meſſenger brought me a Letter to acquaint me, that he was better; that he ſlept pretty much in the Night; that his Cough was abated, and that he breathed more eaſily, and had a better Colour in his Face; and that his Water was ſtill clear, without dropping any Sediment; and that he had taken his Medicines regularly. I order'd the *Bolus* to be repeated, and Half an Ounce of the *Spiritus Nitri dulcis* to be ſent from the Apothecary, and that he ſhould take his Medicines as before directed.

§ 465.

§ 465. *Thurſday, April* 10. a Meſſenger came to acquaint me, that his Fever continued, tho' not ſo ſtrong as it was; and that his Cough, at Times, was ſtill troubleſome; and that his Water was much the ſame as before. I therefore preſcribed for him the following Remedies.

℞ *Cenſervæ Fructuum Cynosbati ſemunciam, Florum Sulphuris ſcrupulos duos, Cremoris Tartari, Salis Prunellæ, ſingulorum grana decem, Syrupi Baccarum ſambuci unciam unam, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium ſemunciam, ſecundum artem miſceantur, et fiat* LINCTUS pectoralis; *de quo ſubinde capiat aliquantillum.*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici ſcrupulos duos, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Salis Abſinthii drachmam unam, Croci grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Aquæ Menthæ, ſingulorum tres uncias, et ſemis, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ unciam unam; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM; *de quo capiat Cochlearia tria omni trihorio, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Nucis Moſcatæ, Florum Sulphuris, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Salis Prunellæ, ſingulorum grana quinque, Caſtorei Ruſſiæ, Croci, Myrrhæ, ſingulorum grana duo, Camphoræ granum unum, Syrupi de quinque radicibus aperientibus quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat* BOLUS *Mane et Veſperi ſumendus, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Liquoris cujuſlibet.*

§ 466. *Friday, April* 11. I heard nothing from him.

§ 467. *Saturday, April* 12. in the Morning, a Meſſenger brought a Letter to acquaint me, that he had a pretty good Night, and had been in a moderate Sweat all the Night, and a great Part of the Day before, which had made him weaker; but that in all other Reſpects he was much better; and that his Water ſeparated and dropt a pretty large Sediment; and that he deſired to ſee me; accordingly I viſited him again, and found him free from his Fever, and Pains; but his Cough was not quite gone. I preſcribed the following Medicines for him, and took my Leave; and never heard that he had any Relapſe.

℞ *Balſami Capivi unciam unam, cujus capiat guttas viginti et quinque Veſperi et Mane, cum aliquantillo ſacchari albi Pulveris miſtas.*

℞ *Tincturæ ſacræ uncias quatuor, Tincturæ Caſtorei Carminativæ guttas triginta, Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti guttas quadraginta, Salis ſuccini volatilis grana quatuor, et fiat* MISTURA; *cujus capiat unciam unam horis duabus ante prandium, et cœnam.*

CASE XLII.

§ 468. *January* 1. 1729-30. my Advice was deſired for Mr. J----- W--------, a Shoemaker in the Pariſh of *Witham*, aged thirty

thirty Years. He had been afflicted with a Cough ever ſince the laſt *Michaelmas*, and with rheumatic Pains for the laſt four Weeks. His Pains, he ſaid, were chiefly in his *Shoulder* Bones, *Wriſts*, the *Joints* of his *Fingers*, and *Knees*, *Feet*, and *Toes*. At firſt they moved from one of thoſe Places to another; but now the *Pains* were in all of them: His left Hand and Fingers; his Feet, Legs, and Toes were ſwell'd: He could not move himſelf, nor tell how to bear the being moved. For ſeveral Days paſt he had been very thirſty; his Water pretty high-colour'd; his Cough very troubleſome, and he ſlept very little the two laſt Nights: He went to Stool pretty well; but had very little Appetite to any Sort of Aliment. I preſcribed for him as follows:

℞ *Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Seminum Aniſi, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, Salis Prunellæ, ſingulorum ſemidrachmam, Myrrhæ, Croci, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana octo, Camphoræ grana quatuor; miſceantur, et fiat* PULVIS tenuiſſimus, *in partes quatuor æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam Veſperi et Mane, cum aliquantillo Theriacæ vulgaris miſtam, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum ſeri Lactis, in quâ Folia Malvæ, et Flores Chamæmeli incocti fuerint.*

℞ *Conſervæ Fructuum Cynosbati, Florum Sulphuris, ſingulorum drachmas duas, Salis Prunellæ ſemidrachmam, Balſami Capivi guttas viginti, bene contundantur in Mortario; dein adde Syrupi Baccarum ſambuci duas uncias, et ſemis, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium unciam unam, et fiat* MISTURA pectoralis; *de quâ ſæpe capiat drachmam unam, præcipuè tuſſi urgente.*

§ 469. In the Uſe of theſe Medicines he recover'd from his Fever, and rheumatic Pains, in a few Days; and his Cough daily abated, and was in a ſhort time after removed.

CASE XLIII.

§ 470. *October* 20. 1711. I was deſired to adviſe for Miſs *S--- S----*, at *Yeovil* in *Somerſetſhire*, aged about Ten Years: She was very ill of a *Scarlet Fever*; her Skin look'd very red; her Pulſe quick, and ſtrong, and her Thirſt great. I directed her Drinks, and Diet, and preſcribed the following Medicines.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Prunellæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos, Salis Abſinthii, Salis ſuccini volatilis, Cochinellæ, ſingulorum grana ſeptem, Olei Menthæ chymici guttam unam; miſceantur, et fiat* PULVIS attenuans, *in partes quinque æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam quartâ quâque horâ cum uno Cochleare Syrupi de Rubo Idæo miſtam, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Liquoris cujuſlibet.*

℞ *Margaritæ*

℞ *Margaritæ præparatæ ſemidrachmam, Aquæ Fontanæ quatuor uncias, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis ſeſcunciam, Syrupi de Rubo Idæo ſemunciam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas quadraginta; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM cardiacum; *de quo capiat Cochlearia duo, ut opus fuerit.*

§ 471. In the Uſe of theſe Things ſhe ſoon became free from her Fever, and recover'd her Health.

CASE XLIV.

§ 472. *Friday, December* 28. 1733. in the Forenoon being ſent for, I viſited Mr. *R*------ *P*------, aged near twenty-five Years. He was taken the laſt *Tueſday* in the Morning with *Coldneſs*, and *Shiverings*, which were ſucceeded with a violent Continual Fever, attended with a *ſore Throat*, a Difficulty of Swallowing, a *Cough*, and an uneaſy Reſpiration. He had been blooded to the Quantity of eight Ounces, and alſo vomited; notwithſtanding which Evacuations, he daily grew worſe, and worſe. When I came to him, I found his Pulſe quick, and ſtrong, his Fleſh very hot. There was a red Colouring of the Skin on his Face, Neck, Body, Arms, Hands, Thighs, and Legs; and when I preſs'd any Part with my

my Finger, it turned white; but the Redneſs preſently return'd, upon taking my Finger away. This Colouring, I was told, began to appear ſoon after he was taken ſick.

§ 473. He was very hoarſe, and complain'd of the Soreneſs of his Throat; of the Uneaſineſs of his Breathing, and Difficulty of Swallowing; and that he was ſometimes very ſick at his Stomach. His Tongue was *foul, white,* and *dry.* His URINE high-colour'd, with a *ſmall, light,* and *browniſh-colour'd* Sediment. In the Morning he was ſomewhat in a Sweat, when the Attendants put him on a clean hot Shirt, and got him out of the Bed to new make it; but he fainted away, and they were obliged to get him into it again, as faſt as they could. He had five *looſe Stools* ſince Yeſterday. I preſcribed for him the following Remedies.

℞ *Boli Armeniæ, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana quinque, Salis Prunellæ grana ſeptem, Croci grana tria; miſceantur, et fiat* PULVIS *pro unâ Doſi, ſextis horis ſumendâ cum uno Cochleari Julapii ſequentis miſtâ, ſuperbibendo Cochlearia duo ejuſdem.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ quatuor uncias, Aquæ Menthæ tres uncias, et ſemis, Syrupi Baccarum ſambuci, Syrupi Balſamici,*

mici, ſingulorum drachmas duas, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti; miſceantur, et fiat JULAPIUM.

℞ *Spermatis Ceti ſeſquidrachmam, Lactis Sulphuris ſemidrachmam, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium drachmas ſex, Mellis uncias duas, Syrupi Balſamici unciam unam; miſceantur ſecundum artem, et fiat* LINCTUS pectoralis, *de quo frequentèr capiat aliquantillum.*

℞ *Spiritus Vitrioli, Spiritus Vini rectificati, ſingulorum drachmas duas, et fiat* MISTURA; *de quâ capiat in Hauſtu Aquæ Fontanæ, parum edulcatæ, tot guttas quot ſufficiant ad moderatam aciditatem, bis, ter, quaterve in die, præcipuè ſiti urgente.*

℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ ſeſcunciam, Coccinellæ grana decem, coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ ſufficienti quantitate ad uncias octo; dein Liquori colato adde Vini Rhenani ſelibram, Sacchari albiſſimi quantitatem ſufficientem ad gratum ſaporem, et fiat* APOZEMA cardiacum; *cujus tepidè bibat Cyathum ſubinde, ut opus fuerit.*

§ 474. *Saturday, December* 29. in the Forenoon, I viſited him again, and found his Fever much abated: His Pulſe was not ſo quick, nor ſo ſtrong as it was: His Heat, and Thirſt were leſs; the red Colouring of his Skin began to fade: His Tonge was moiſter, and cleaner; but he was more hoarſe: His Breathing was eaſier; his Urine was not ſo deeply colour'd, and the Sediment was ſomewhat whiter; he did not cough ſo often; but his drinking any Thing made

made him cough; and he ſtill complain'd that his Throat was very ſore: He had but two Stools ſince Yeſterday Four o'Clock in the Afternoon. I order'd him to continue taking the Linctus and Drops, and preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Lapidis Contrayervæ, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana quinque, Salis Prunellæ grana ſex, Boli Armeniæ, Croci, ſingulorum grana tria; miſceantur, et fiat* Pulvis, *pro unâ Doſi ſextis horis ſumenda, cum uno Cochleari Julapii heſterno die præſcripti, ſuperbibendo Cochlearia duo ejuſdem.*

℞ *Balſami Capivi guttas quindecim; diſſolvantur cum Vitelli recentis ovi drachmâ unâ; dein adde Syrupi Balſamici drachmas tres, Aquæ Pulegii ſemunciam; miſceantur, et fiat* Haustulus attenuans, *et* ſanans, *Veſperi, et Mane bibendus.*

§ 475. This Day the young Gentleman's Grandmother ſent for a Perſon (ſince dead) that was famous for curing ſore Throats by injecting with a Syringe a Liquor made for that Purpoſe.

§ 476. *Lord's-Day, December* 30. in the Morning I viſited him again. The Nurſe told me, that his Fever ſeem'd to be gone Yeſterday in the Afternoon; but came on about Seven in the Evening, and continued till Twelve o'Clock at Night, but then ſeemed

ſeemed to go off, and return'd about Three in the Morning, and continued pretty ſtrong till about Six, when it abated. I found his Tongue clean, his Breathing eaſier, his Pulſe better, and the Heat of his Fleſh more moderate, than when I laſt ſaw him. The red Colouring of his Skin was more faded: His Throat had been ſyringed ſeveral Times, and he ſpit up an Abundance of filthy Matter; ſome of it ſlimy, and viſcous; and ſome of it like what comes from Tumours ſuppurated; but he remain'd ſo exceeding hoarſe, that it was very difficult to underſtand what he endeavour'd to ſpeak. I preſcribed for him as follows:

℞ *Salis Prunellæ grana ſeptem, Coccinellæ grana quinque, Croci grana duo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ unciam unam, Aquæ Menthæ drachmas ſex, Syrupi Balſamici drachmas duas; miſceantur, et fiat* HAUSTULUS, *quartis, vel ſextis horis bibendus.*

℞ *Conſervæ Fructuum Cynosbati ſemunciam, Syrupi Baccarum ſambuci duas uncias, et ſemis, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium unciam unam; miſceantur, et fiat* LINCTUS pectoralis, *de quo ſubindè capiat aliquantillum.*

Repetatur Hauſtulus heſterno die præſcriptus, et Veſperi, et Mane bibatur.

§ 477. *Monday, December* 31. I viſited him again, and found him much better; free

free from his Fever, and that he had ſlept well the laſt Night; but he ſeem'd too much inclin'd to Sleep. His Throat was eaſier, but he remain'd very hoarſe: He had four Stools ſince Yeſterday Morning, but not ſo looſe as they had been: I therefore only preſcribed the following Things:

℞ *Balſami Capivi guttas viginti; diſſolvatur Balſamum cum Vitelli recentis ovi drachmâ unâ; dein adde Syrupi Balſamici tres drachmas, Aquæ Pulegii ſemunciam; miſceantur, et fiat* HAUSTULUS balſamicus *horis octavis bibendus.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Tincturæ Croci, ſingulorum drachmam unam, et fiat* MISTURA; *de quâ capiat guttas viginti, in Hauſtu Infuſi Theæ viridis cum Saccharo edulcati, bis in die.*

§ 478. *Tueſday, January* 1. I viſited him again, and found that he remain'd free from his Fever; but had very little Appetite to Food: His Cough was better; and the Quantity of Matter brought up by the Help of Syringing, was much abated; but he remain'd exceeding hoarſe: His Pulſe was ſlow, equal, and ſufficiently ſtrong: His Tongue clean, and moiſt. He had four ſmall Stools ſince Yeſterday Noon. His Spirits

rits were exceeding low, and faint. I preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Radicis Gentianæ grana decem, Florum Sulphuris, Salis Prunellæ, ſingulorum grana quinque, Camphoræ grana tria, Croci grana duo; miſceantur, et fiat* PULVIS, *ſextis horis ſumendus cum uno Cochleari Julapii ſequentis, ſuperbibendo Cochlearia duo vel tria ejuſdem.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ quatuor uncias, Aquæ Menthæ tres uncias et ſemis, Syrupi Balſamici ſemunciam; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM.

Repetatur Hauſtulus balſamicus *heſterno die præſcriptus, et Veſperi et Mane bibatur.*

§ 479. *Wedneſday, January* 2. I viſited him again. He remain'd free from his Fever; his Pulſe was ſtrong, equal, and ſlow: His Urine was of a citrine Colour, without any Sediment, or Cloud; his Cough was ſtill better, and he began to recover his Voice: He did eat a little Bread-Pudding Yeſterday in the Evening, but did not reliſh it. He had three Stools ſince Yeſterday Noon. I preſcribed for him as follows:

℞ *Radicis Gentianæ, Lapidis Contrayervæ, ſingulorum grana decem, Camphoræ grana tria, Croci grana duo, Syrupi Balſamici quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat* BOLUS *inaurandus, et ſextis horis ſumendus, ſuperbibendo Cochlearia tria Julapii heſterno die præſcripti.*

Repetatur

Repetatur Hauſtulus *die* Decembris *trigeſſimo primo præſcriptus, et Veſperi et Mane bibatur.*

§ 480. *Thurſday, January* 3. I viſited him agin, and found him better, and his Hoarſeneſs more abated; and preſcribed the following Medicines.

Repetatur Hauſtulus die Decembris *trigeſſimo primo præſcriptus, et Veſperi bibendus.*

℞ *Salis Prunellæ grana decem, Tincturæ ſacræ duas uncias, et fiat* MISTURA *lenitèr* purgans, *Craſtino Mane bibenda.*

§ 481. *Friday, January* 4. I viſited him again, and found him ſtill recovering his Voice, and his Health; but his Spirits were very low. I preſcribed for him as follows:

℞ *Balſami Capivi drachmas duas, cujus capiat guttas viginti bis in die, cum aliquantillo Sacchari albi Pulveris miſtas.*

℞ *Spiritus Corni Cervi per ſe, Tincturæ Croci, ſingulorum drachmam unam et fiat* MISTURA cardiaca; *cujus capiat guttas triginta, pro re natâ, in Hauſtu Aquæ Fontanæ cum Cochlearibus aliquot Vini Canarienſis.*

Repetatur

Repetatur Miſtura *purgans heſterno die præſcripta, et Craſtino Mane bibatur.*

§ 482. The Purging Mixture was once more repeated; his Appetite return'd, his Strength daily increaſed, and he recover'd his Health, without any Relapſe.

CHAP. XX.

Containing Caſes of ſome particular Inflammatory Fevers, *viz. of the* Anginoſe, *and* Pleuritic.

CASE XLV.

§ 483. *JUNE* 9. 1729. I was deſired to adviſe for *J*---- *J*----, at *White Notley* in *Eſſex*, aged three Years and near four *Months*: He was taken ill of a Continual Fever the ſeventh Day of this Month, and had ſuch an *Inflammation of his Throat*, that he could not ſwallow the thinneſt Liquors without very great Difficulty, and was coſtive.

§ 484. I directed *an emollient Glyſter*, and an emollient, refrigerating Diet in a liquid Form; and order'd ſmall *Bliſtering* Plaiſters to be applied to his Arms; and preſcribed the following Mixture: By the Uſe of which, his Fever, and the Inflammation were removed; and then I purged him with *Manna*.

℞ *Muſci Corallini præparati, Antimonii diaphoretici, Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, ſingulorum grana quindecim, Salis Abſinthii grana octo, Salis Prunellæ grana quatuor, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias, Aquæ Pulegii ſeſcunciam, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, Syrupi de Althæâ, ſingulorum drachmas duas, et fiat* MISTURA diſſolvens, *et* attenuans; *cujus horis ſextis capiat unum Cochleare largum, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

CASE XLVI.

§485. *December* 24. 1729. about Noon a Meſſenger came to me from Mrs. SUSANNAH C----, of *Totham* in *Eſſex*, aged about forty-eight Years; and related, that the Evening before ſhe was taken with a *Pain* in her *Throat*, and a Difficulty of *Swallowing*, which had increaſed ſo much, that at the Time he came away, ſhe was not able to take down a Tea Spoonful of any Liquid: He alſo inform'd me, that ſhe had been blooded under her Tongue, and in her Arm, and had taken a purging Draught about Two o'Clock in the Morning, and had Bliſtering Plaiſters applied behind each Ear, which extended down the Sides of her Neck. I preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Florum Sulphuris drachmas tres, Cremoris Tartari drachmam unam, Coccinellæ grana decem, Mellis ſeſcunciam,*

Syrupi Baccarum ſambuci, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, ſingulorum unciam unam; miſceantur, et fiat LINCTUS; *de quo capiat drachmam unam ſingulis ſemihoris.*

℞ *Aquæ Plantaginis, Aceti acerrimi, ſingulorum uncias tres, Syrupi Baccarum ſambuci duas uncias; miſceantur, et fiat* GARGARISMUS *frequentèr et tepide utendus.*

℞ *Camphoræ ſcrupulos duos, Spiritus Vini rectificati ſeſcunciam, Tincturæ Myrrhæ drachmas tres, Tincturæ Caſtorei drachmam unam; miſceantur pro* FOTU; *quo Gula et Fauces foveantur.*

§ 486. About Five o'Clock in the Evening I viſited her, and found her Caſe much as it had been deſcribed to me. Her Pulſe was not much quicker, nor much ſtronger than in Health; the Heat of her Fleſh was moderate; but ſhe was under great Uneaſineſs in her Throat, and ſaid ſhe could not take the *Linctus*. I order'd, therefore, that ſhe ſhould ſometimes hold a Tea Spoonful of it a While in her Mouth, and ſpit it out, if ſhe could not ſwallow it; and uſe the Gargle frequently; and ſend a Meſſenger to me, if ſhe grew worſe.

§ 487. About Twelve o'Clock in the Night, a Meſſenger came to tell me, that ſhe was worſe, and could get nothing down her Throat; on which Occaſion, I preſcribed as follows:

Sanguis

Sanguis è Venis ſublingualibus extrahatur ad uncias quinque, vel ſex.

℞ *Spermatis Ceti drachmas duas, Camphoræ, Abſinthii vulgaris ſiccati, Seminum Aniſi, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Albi Græci ſemunciam, Unguenti Florum ſambuci, Unguenti de Althæâ, ſingulorum ſeſcunciam, Olei Succini drachmam unam; ſecundum artem miſceantur pro* CATAPLASMATE; *cujus pars ſufficiens ſuper Pannum quatèr duplicatum extendatur, et Gulæ applicetur; et horis ſextis eadem applicatio repetatur.*

℞ *Radicis Althææ, Seminum Lini, ſingulorum ſeſcunciam; coquantur cum Aquæ puræ ſufficienti quantitate ad uncias viginti et ſeptem; dein Liquori colato adde Spiritus Vini rectificati ſeſcunciam, Tincturæ Myrrhæ ſemunciam, Mellis Roſati uncias tres, et fiat* LIQUOR *tepidè per ſyphonem in guttur injiciendus.*

§ 488. *December* 25. this Day about Noon, I viſited her, and found her Throat better; and that ſhe could ſwallow a little, tho' with great Difficulty: I order'd the laſt Directions to be ſtill obſerv'd; and that three Drops of the following Medicine ſhould be poured on a Piece of Loaf-Sugar, and taken into the Mouth; and that, as it diſſolved, ſhe ſhould ſwallow it; and that ſhe ſhould repeat the Doſe once every three Hours.

℞ *Olei ſuccini drachmam unam.*

§ 489. In the Evening her Throat was ſo much better, that ſhe took a Meſs of Mutton Broth for her Supper.

§ 490. *December* 26. about Nine o' Clock in the Morning her Husband came, and acquainted me, that ſhe had ſlept pretty well the laſt Night, (whereas ſhe had had no Sleep before from the Time ſhe was taken ill) and that her Throat continued mending. I preſcribed the following Things, which perfected her Recovery.

℞ *Olei Succini drachmam unam, cujus eodem modo capiat guttas tres vel quatuor ſextis horis.*

℞ *Florum Sulphuris, Conſervæ Fructuum Cynosbati, ſingulorum drachmas duas, Syrupi Baccarum ſambuci unciam unam, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium ſemunciam; miſceantur, et fiat* Linctus; *de quo frequentèr capiat aliquantillum.*

§ 491. As to this Caſe, I deſire it may be obſerved, 1. That the Matter conſtituting the Tumour, and Inflammation of the Parts affected, was diſſolved, attenuated, and diſcuſs'd, and never came to any Suppuration. 2. That I adviſed a Repetition of Phlebotomy, on Account of the Urgency of the Symptoms, and to make a Revulſion from the Veſſels obſtructed; and as a leſſer Evil to avoid a greater.

Case XLVII.

CASE XLVII.

§ 492. *Saturday, Auguſt* 8. 1730. in the Forenoon, being ſent for, I viſited Maſter J------ S------, in *Witham*, aged about five Years. He was ill of a Fever, attended with an *Inflammation of his Throat*, and could not ſwallow without Difficulty, and Pain; and was alſo troubled with *Worms*. I preſcribed for him as follows:

℞ *Spiritus Cochleariæ hortenſis, Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, ſingulorum drachmas duas, Spiritus Vini rectificati ſeſcunciam; miſceantur pro* FOTU; *quo Gula, et Fauces foveantur.*

℞ *Florum Sulphuris, Tartari albi, ſingulorum ſemidrachmam, Syrupi Baccarum ſambuci, Syrupi de Althæâ, ſingulorum ſemunciam, et fiat* MISTURA; *de quâ frequentèr capiat aliquantillum.*

℞ *Aceti optimi duas uncias, Spiritus Vini rectificati ſemunciam, Syrupi Baccarum ſambuci ſemunciam, miſceantur, et fiat* GARGARISMUS *frequenter utendus.*

§ 493. In the Evening I viſited him again, and found that his Throat was ſomewhat eaſier; and that he could ſwallow

better. I then preſcribed for him the following Remedies.

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, Muſci Corallini præparati, ſingulorum grana quindecim, Antimonii diaphoretici grana decem, Salis Abſinthii grana octo, Salis Prunellæ grana quatuor, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Succi Rutæ recentèr expreſſi drachmas duas, Syrupi de quinque radicibus aperientibus, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmas tres; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM diſſolvens, *et* attenuans; *de quo capiat ſemunciam ſecundis vel tertiis horis, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Florum Sulphuris ſeſquidrachmam, Salis Abſinthii grana decem, Caſtorei Ruſſiæ, Camphoræ, ſingulorum grana quinque, Pulpæ Paſſularum Solis, Conſervæ Rutæ, ſingulorum drachmas tres, Aquæ Pulegii quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur ſecundum artem, et fiat* CATAPLASMA, *cum Pannis linteis duplicatis Pedum plantis applicandum.*

§ 494. *Monday, Auguſt* 10. in the Evening, I viſited him again, and found, that by the Medicines I had preſcribed, thro' the divine Bleſſing, his Fever, and the Inflammation of his Throat were gone. I therefore preſcribed the following Medicines:

℞ *Foliorum ſenæ, Seminum Carui, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Mannæ Calabriæ drachmas tres; concoquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ quantitate ſufficienti ad uncias duas; dein coletur Liquor, et fiat* APOZEMA *lenitèr* purgans; *cujus craſtino Mane horâ ſeptima capiat Cochlearia duo;*

duo; et ſi in horis tribus Alvus non fuerit liquida, tum horâ decimâ ſumat Cochleare alterum.

℞ *Æthiopis Mineralis ſcrupulos duos, Seminum Santonicorum ſcrupulum unum; miſceantur, et fiat* PULVIS, *in partes quatuor æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam Mane et Veſperi, cum uno Cochleari Miſturæ ſequentis miſtam.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum unciam unam, et fiat* MISTURA *pro Pulveribus.*

§ 495. By theſe Medicines he ſoon recover'd his Health.

CASE XLVIII.

§ 496. On *Saturday* Evening about Nine o'Clock, *January* 22. 1731-32. I was ſent for to viſit Mr. RICHARD MILBANK, of *Hatfield Peverell* in *Eſſex*; when I was inform'd, that he was taken ill in the Morning with a *ſore Throat*, and *Difficulty of Swallowing*; and that his Tongue was very white; and that Blood had been taken from his Arm, which ſeem'd to relieve him ſomewhat for a little while; and that a Gargariſm made with *Aq. Plantaginis, Syr. Bac. ſambuc. acidulated with Spiritus Vitrioli*, had been uſed; but that notwithſtanding all the Remedies which had been tried, he grew

grew much worſe; that the Difficuly of his Swallowing, and Breathing, did greatly increaſe; ſo that his Friends fear'd that his Breathing would be ſtopt. He complain'd alſo of a *Pain in his Side.*

§ 497. It was near Eleven o'Clock at Night when I got to him. I immediately order'd his Throat to be fomented with a Mixture of *Aceti p.* iii. *Sp. Vini rect. p.* i. made warm; and that they ſhould give him ſome Tea made of Linſeed, as ſoon as they could get it ready for him; and that after fomenting his Throat, and his drinking ſome Linſeed Tea, he ſhould hold a Piece of Loaf-Sugar wetted *cum Sp. Vini rect.* in his Mouth; and, as it diſſolved, to ſwallow it; and that he ſhould often ſup up ſome Linſed Tea (with a little White-Wine in it, and ſweetned with Loaf-Sugar to his Palate) by little and little, as he could ſwallow; and repeat the Uſe of the wetted Loaf-Sugar, as Occaſion ſhould require.

§ 498. Having given theſe Directions, I preſcribed the following Things.

℞ *Florum*

℞ *Florum Surphuris drachmas duas, Spermatis Ceti, Piperis longi, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Camphoræ ſcrupulos duos, Conſervæ Abſinthii Romani uncias duas, Unguenti de Althæâ ſemunciam, Mellis deſpumati quantitatem ſufficientem, et fiat ſecundum artem* CATAPLASMA, *et ita Gulæ tepidè apponatur, ut utraſque aures pertingat.*

℞ *Aquæ Pulegii, Aquæ Hiſſopi, ſingulorum uncias ſex, Spiritus Vini rectificati duas uncias, Spiritus Cochleariæ hortenſis drachmas quatuor, Spiritus ſalis volatilis oleoſi drachmam unam, Mellis deſpumati ſeſcunciam; miſceantur pro* GARGARISMO *interdum frigidè utendo.*

℞ *Florum Sulphuris ſemunciam, Coccinellæ grana decem, Cremoris Tartari drachmas duas, Conſervæ Fructuum Cynosbati drachmas ſex, Syrupi de Althæâ ſemunciam, Syrupi Baccarum ſambuci, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium, ſingulorum unciam unam, Olei Fœniculi dulcis guttas ſeptem, et fiat* MISTURA emolliens *et* diſſolvens; *cujus frequentèr et paulatim capiat drachmas duas pro Doſi.*

§ 499. *Monday, January* 24. I viſited him again, and was inform'd, that his Throat was ſenſibly, and very ſoon relieved, by fomenting it, as I directed; and that he found very ſenſible, and great Advantage from the Linſeed Tea, and the Sugar wetted with the *Sp. Vini rectificati*; that at firſt he uſed three or four Pieces of Loaf-Sugar, as ſoon as one was diſſolved and ſwallowed, taking another.

§ 500.

§ 500. I was likewiſe inform'd, that about Five o'Clock in the Morning, (*Jan.* 23.) after I preſcribed, he began the Uſe of the Medicines ſent from the Apothecary, and followed the Directions punctually; and that his Throat ſenſibly grew better every Hour; and that (*Lord's-Day*) before Noon a SPITTING came on, and that he continued from that Time ſpitting abundantly, as if he had been put under a brisk Salivation; and that the Pain of his Side had left him.

§ 501. This *Monday* he did eat Toaſt and Butter for his Breakfaſt, and boil'd Mutton for his Dinner.

§ 502. *Tueſday, January* 25. his Throat being well, his Swallowing eaſy, and his Appetite returning, I only preſcribed the following Purge; after which, he went about his uſual Affairs.

℞ *Glycyrrhizæ, Foliorum Senæ, Seminum Carui, ſingulorum drachmas duas; coquantur cum Aquæ puræ ſufficienti quantitate ad uncias quatuor; dein in Liquoris colati tribus unciis diſſolve Salis Mirabilis Glauberi Mannæ, ſingulorum ſemunciam, et fiat* POTIO purgans *cum regimine ſumenda.*

CASE XLIX.

CASE XLIX.

§ 503. *September* 30. 1711. I was ſent for to CHARLES CLARK, a Servant of Mr. *Joſhua Coad*, near *Yeovil*, aged about twenty-two Years who was ſick of a *pleuritic Fever*. The *Pain of his Side* was very violent; and the *Difficulty of his Breathing* exceeding great. I directed his Diet, and order'd diluting, emollient, and pectoral Liquors for his Drink; and enjoin'd him to take as much of them as he could, and preſcribed the following Medicine.

℞ *Syrupi Nitroſi ſex uncias, Spiritus Aniſi volatilis ſemunciam, Laudani Liquidi Sydenhami guttas viginti, et fiat* MISTURA diſſolvens, *et* attenuans; *cujus capiat Cochlearia quatuor, ſecundâ, tertiâ, vel quartâ quâque horâ, ut febris et dolor lateris fuerint magis, vel minus vehementes.*

§ 504. *October* 2. I preſcribed the following Things.

℞ *Salis Nitri ſcrupulos duos, Florum Sulphuris grana decem, Coccinellæ, Croci, ſingulorum grana duo; miſceantur, et fiat* PULVIS *pro unâ Doſi omni quadrihorio ſumendâ, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Liquoris cujuſlibet.*

℞ *Syrupi Nitroſi ſex uncias, Spiritus Aniſi volatilis drachmas ſex, Laudani Liquidi Sydenhami guttas viginti quatuor,*

tuor, et fiat MISTURA; *de quâ capiat Cochlearia duo vel tria, urgeute dolore, vel Reſpirationis difficultate.*

§ 505. He continued the Uſe of theſe Medicines this Day, and the next.

§ 506. *October* 4. I order'd four Doſes of the Powder to be repeated, and taken as the former, and preſcribed the following Mixture.

℞ *Syrupi Nitroſi tres uncias, Spiritus Aniſi volatilis drachmas duas, Laudani Liquidi Sydenhami guttas decem, et fiat* MISTURA; *cujus capiat Cochlearia duo, difficultate Reſpirationis urgente.*

§ 507. *October* 5. his Fever, the Violence of the Pain in his Side, and Difficulty of Breathing, were very much abated; but his Side remain'd very uneaſy. I order'd the Uſe of the Powder to be continued, and that he ſhould take a Doſe of it only once in ſix, or eight Hours, mixed with a Spoonful of the Syrop of the Juice of Lemons; and preſcribed the following Medicines.

℞ *Syrupi Nitroſi ſex uncias, Spiritus Aniſi volatilis ſemunciam, Laudani Liquidi Sydenhami guttas decem, et fiat* MISTURA; *cujus capiat Cochlearia duo vel tria, dolore vel difficultate Reſpirationis urgente.*

℞ *Emplaſtri*

℞ *Emplaſtri è Cymino quantitatem ſufficientem ſuper alutam extendatur, et fiat* EMPLASTRUM *ſatis largum affecto Lateri applicandum.*

§ 501. *October* 7. his Fever, Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, and the Uneaſineſs of his Side were gone; but to confirm his Recovery, I preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum ſeſquidrachmam, Olei Menthæ guttas quatuor; miſceantur, et fiat* PULVIS, *in ſex partes æquales dividendus, quarum Veſperi et Mane capiat unam cum uno Cochleare, Syrupi de Rubo Sylveſtri miſtam, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Liquoris cujuſlibet.*

§ 509. In the Uſe of theſe Medicines, with the divine Bleſſing, he ſoon recover'd his Health, without *vomiting*, *bliſtering*, *purging*, or any other Remedy more than has been mentioned. In this Sickneſs he took twenty-one Ounces of the *Syrupus Nitroſus*, two Ounces of *Spiritus Aniſi volatilis*, and ſeventeen Doſes of the *Powder* preſcribed the 2d Day of *October*.

§ 510. I cannot be poſitive, whether he was *blooded* the firſt Time I viſited him, or not; but I find no Direction for it in my Papers; and if he was blooded, it was but once.

§ 511.

§ 511. In the Year 1709. I had a violent *Pleuriſy*; and in the firſt Days of it, I twice order'd the Apothecary to take Blood from me; and loſt in all eighteen Ounces; and I never have order'd Bleeding more than twice for any Perſon under this Diſtemper, nor took away more than twenty Ounces in all, from any one Perſon, tho' he was young.

Case L.

§ 512. *January* 4. 1731-32. I was ſent for to viſit Mr. *T----- G-----n* in *Witham*, aged about thirty Years, an unmarried Man, of a ſanguine, florid Complexion, rather lean than fat, and one that drank hard. He was taken ill the *Friday* Night before, being the 31ſt Day of *December*, immediately upon very hard Drinking, and going out of a little, cloſe, and hot Room, into the open Air, to return Home, the Weather being very cold. He was firſt taken with a great *Coldneſs*, and *Shiverings*, which were ſucceeded with a Continual Fever; attended with a violent *Pain* in his *Side*, and *Back*; with a *Cough*, and *Difficulty of Breathing*, and

and a Spitting of a *reddiſh* Sort of *Pus*. His Pulſe was quick, hard, but not exceeding ſtrong; his Urine was *high-colour'd, without any Sediment*. I order'd him to be blooded, and directed that ten Ounces ſhould be taken away; and preſcribed the following Medicines.

℞ *Bezoartici Mineralis grana decem, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana quinque, Myrrhæ grana tria, Camphoræ granum unum, Syrupi Baccarum ſambuci quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat* Bolus *immediate ſumendus, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ, cum Salviâ præparatæ, et ſextis vel octavis horis repetatur; et temporibus intermediis capiat unum Cochleare largum Julapii ſequentis.*

℞ *Salis Abſinthii ſcrupulum unum, Salis ſuccini volatilis grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias et ſemis, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ ſeſcunciam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas triginta, Sacchari albiſſimi quantitatem ſufficientem ad gratum ſaporem; miſceantur, et fiat* Julapium attenuans.

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica *Brachiis internis infra Cubitos applicentur.*

§ 513. *January* 5. I viſited him again, and found that he had been blooded, and ten Ounces of Blood were taken away. His Blood was very glutinous, and had a Coat of Size upon it above a Quarter of an Inch thick; and but very little *Serum*

was ſeparated. His Fever was rather abated than ſtronger; but his Pains and Difficulty of Breathing were much the ſame as the Day before. I order'd him to go on in the Uſe of what I had directed; and preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Spermatis Ceti ſcrupulos duos, Camphoræ grana quatuor, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium unciam unam, Olei Juniperi guttas quatuor, Syrupi de Althæâ, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum ſemunciam; ſecundum artem fiat* MISTURA emolliens; *cujus capiat ſemunciam tertiis horis durante dolore.*

℞ *Millepedarum præparatarum drachmam unam, Croci grana decem, Aquæ puræ bullientis tres uncias; miſceantur, et ſtent in digeſtione fervidâ et clausâ per horam unam; dein in Liquoris colati uncias duabus diſſolve Gummi Ammoniaci ſcrupulos duos, Salis ſuccini volatilis grana decem; tum adde Aquæ Pulegii, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, ſingulorum unciam unam, Sacchari albi quantitatem ad ſaporem gratum ſufficientem, et fiat* APOZEMA pectorale; *cujus capiat unum Cochlevre, vel duo ſubinde, difficultate Reſpirationis urgente,*

§ 514. *January* 6. his Fever, Cough, and Difficulty of Breathing, were very much abated. I order'd therefore that he ſhould continue taking the Medicines before adviſed.

§ 515. *January* 7. his Fever was in a Manner gone; and therefore I only order'd the *Julep* preſcribed *January* 4. to be repeated

peated, and one Spoonful of it to be taken once every two Hours; and preſcribed the following Purge to be taken afterwards.

℞ *Salis ſuccini volatilis grana quatuor, Tincturæ ſacræ ſeſcunciam, Syrupi de Spinâ Cervinâ ſemunciam; miſceantur, et fiat* POTIO purgans.

§ 516. Thus, with the Bleſſing of God, he recover'd from his Fever, which very much threatned Death. And let it be obſerved, that tho' he was a Man of a ſanguine Conſtitution; yet I order'd Bleeding but once. Indeed, when upon taking away Blood from a Patient, I find it very ſizy, it is to me an Argument, that I ought to be very cautious how I proceed in uſing this Way of Evacuation; eſpecially, if it appears that the red Globules do not bear a due Proportion to the ſerous Part of the Blood. And this I can ſay from long Experience, that there are Medicines that will effectually take away the *Sizineſs* of the animal Fluids without Bleeding, and in a ſhorter Time without it, if the Patients have no ſanguine *Plethora*.

CHAP. XXI.

Containing Caſes of FEVERS *reſulting from* diſſolvent Cauſes; *particularly of* Putrid Fevers, *that were without any colliquative Evacuation; and of ſome, that were attended with them.*

§ 517. I Shall in this Chapter firſt give ſome Inſtances of the *milder Sort* of PUTRID FEVERS, *viz.* Thoſe that were without any colliquative Evacuations; and then ſome Examples of the *malignant Kind,* that were attended with them. Here let me obſerve, that in COMPLEX FEVERS colliquative Evacuations often occur, (when in the Production of them the Proportion of the diſſolvent Cauſes does much exceed that of the inſpiſſating) as will be manifeſt from divers Caſes related in the Chapters of Fevers of that general Claſs.

CASE LI.

CASE LI.

§ 518. *December* 29. 1714. my Advice was deſired for Mrs. *Q*----, a Widow Gentlewoman, aged about fifty three Years, who lived near *Yeovil*. She was under a Continual Fever; her Pulſe was ſomewhat quick, but weak; the Heat of her Fleſh was moderate; her Urine rather paler than in Time of Health; her Thirſt was great; her Spirits were very low, and ruffled on every Occaſion; ſhe was very lean, ſubject to be coſtive, and her Blood naturally of an acrimonious Quality. I preſcribed the following Medicines for her.

℞ *Salis Prunellæ drachmam unam, Croci grana triginta, Antimonii diaphoretici ſcrupulum unum, Bezoar Orientalis grana quindecim, Coccinellæ grana ſeptem, Folia Auri numero duo; miſceantur, et fiat* PULVIS alterans, *in partes quatuor æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam omni quadrihorio cum uno Cochleari Syrupi Pæoniæ maris miſtam, ſuperbibendo Cochlearia ſeptem Apozematis ſequentis.*

℞ *Radicis Eryngii ſeſcunciam, Radicis Petaſitidis ſemunciam, Coccinellæ ſcrupulum unum; coquantur cum Aquæ hordei quantitate ſufficienti ad libras duas; dein Liquori colato adde Syrupi de Althæâ tres uncias, Olei Vitrioli tot guttas quot ſufficiant ad gratam aciditatem, et fiat* APOZEMA alterans.

℞ *Aquæ Rutæ ſex uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, Aquæ Pæoniæ compoſitæ, ſingulorum unciam unam, Spiritus Caſtorei, Spiritus Succini, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Tincturæ Croci drachmas duas, Syrupi Pæoniæ maris unciam unam; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM cardiacum; *de quo capiat Cochlearia duo in omni languore.*

§ 519. *December* 31. I made an Alteration in her Medicines, and preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Salis Nitri, Florum Sulphuris, ſingulorum ſcrupulos quatuor, Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Antimonii diaphoretici, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Bezoar Orientalis grana ſexdecim, Camphoræ grana quatuor; miſceantur, et fiat* PULVIS alterans, *in partes quatuor æquales dividendus; quarum horis quartis capiat unam cum uno Cochleari Syrupi Balſamici miſtam, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Apozematis die Decembris viginti nono præſcripti.*

℞ *Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ ſex uncias, Aquæ Theriacalis, Aquæ Epidemiæ, ſingulorum unciam unam, Aquæ Hungaricæ drachmas ſex, Spiritus Nitri dulcis ſcrupulum unum Sacchari albi quantitatem ad ſaporem gratum ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM cardiacum; *cujus ſubindè libat Cochleare unum, vel duo.*

§ 520. By the Uſe of theſe Medicines, with the divine Bleſſing, this Gentlewoman, in a few Days, became free from her Fever.

CASE LII.

§ 521. *March* 1. 1721. I was deſired to adviſe

adviſe for Mr. *W-- S---* of *Yeovil* in *Somerſetſhire*, a young Man aged about ſeventeen Years. He had a Continual Fever; his Pulſe was ſomewhat quicker, but not perceivably ſtronger than in Health. The Heat of his Fleſh was temperate, but his Thirſt great; his Tongue was dry; his Urine like that which is made in Health. He had a great Dejection of his Spirits, and Loſs of Strength. I preſcribed the following Medicines for him.

℞ *Salis Nitri ſcrupulos quatuor, Florum Sulphuris ſcrupulos duos, Croci, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana ſeptem, Camphoræ grana quatuordecim; miſceantur, et fiat* PULVIS alterans, *in partes quàtuor æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam omni trihorio, cum pulpa pomi aſſati miſtam, ſuperbibendo Hauſtum Liquoris cujuſlibet diluentis.*

℞ *Camphoræ ſcrupulum unum, Spiritus Vini rectificati, Tincturæ Myrrhæ, ſingulorum drachmas duas, optime miſceantur; dein adde Tincturæ Croci drachmam unam, Aquæ Theriacalis, Aquæ Mirabilis, ſingulorum ſemunciam, Aquæ Pulegii quatuor uncias, Aceti diſtillati quantitatem ad ſaporem acidum ſufficientem, et fiat* JULAPIUM alterans *et* cardiacum; *de quo capiat duo Cochlearia ſubinde, Spiritibus langueſcentibus.*

§ 522. *March* 2. his Symptoms were much as the Day before, only he complain'd that his Head was uneaſy. He was deſirous that he might have a Draught of Beer ſome times; which I granted. I or-

der'd the Powders preſcribed, to be repeated, and taken as the former; and preſcribed the following Things.

℞ *Maſſa Emplaſtris Nuchali (in Pharmacopœiâ Bateanâ præſcripti) quantitatem ſufficientem, ſuper alutam extendatur, et fiat* EMPLASTRUM *ſatis largum Nuchæ applicandum.*

℞ *Olei Sulphuris per Campanam drachmam unam, cujus in omni Hauſtu Cereviſiæ tenuis capiat tot guttas quot ſufficiant ad ſaporem acidulum.*

§ 523. The Powders were twice more repeated, and he recover'd from his Fever, without any other Medicines than theſe mentioned, § 521, 522.

CASE LIII.

§ 524. *Thurſday, Aug.* 12. 1731. I was ſent for to viſit HENRY VALE, aged about twenty Years, a Servant of Mrs. *Johnſon* of *Faulborn* in *Eſſex:* He was taken ill of a Continual Fever the *Thurſday* before: I found the Heat of his Fleſh very moderate; his Pulſe quick, and ſo exceeding weak, that ſome times I could hardly feel them; his Mouth was very foul; his Tongue black and exceeding dry; his Breathing difficult, and ſometimes

ſometimes convulſed; and he had ſlept very little after he fell ſick. I directed his Diet, and Liquors, according to the Rules I have recommended to others; and preſcribed the following Medicines.

℞ *Lapidis Contrayervæ, Antimonii diaphoretici, ſingulorum grana ſeptem, Florum Chamæmeli, Florum Sulphuris, ſingulorum grana quinque, Caſtorei Ruſſiæ, Croci, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana duo, Camphoræ granum unum, Syrupi Balſamici quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat* Bolus alterans, *omni quadrihorio ſumendus, ſuperbibendo hauſtum Infuſi Salviæ.*

℞ *Salis Abſinthii grana quindecim, Salis ſuccini volatilis grana quinque, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias et ſemis, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ unciam unam, Aquæ Hungaricæ, Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, ſingulorum drachmas duas, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti; miſceantur, et fiat* Julapium cardiacum; *de quo capiat unum Cochleare in omni languore.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Tincturæ Croci, ſingulorum drachmam unam et fiat* Mistura; *de quâ ſubinde capiat guttas triginta in hauſtu Pſeudo-Theæ cum herbâ Meliſſâ dicta præparatæ.*

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica *et Brachiis internis, et internis Tibiis applicantur.*

§ 525. By the Uſe of theſe Remedies, with the Bleſſing of God, without any other Preſcription, he ſoon found an happy Alteration of his Symptoms, became free from his Fever, and recover'd his Health.

Case LIV.

CASE LIV.

§ 526. *Saturday, September* 9. 1732. being ſent for, I viſited Mr. ROBERT PATISSON's Daughter *Martha* in *Witham*, aged about five Years. She was very ill of a Continual Fever, attended with many *purple Spots* in her Skin of a very deep Colour; but on Tryal with a Needle, I found them to be the Superficial, and not the *deep Petechiæ:* She alſo had an *Hæmorrhage* at her Noſe: Her Fleſh was not very hot; her Pulſe ſomewhat quicker than in Time of Health; but not obſervably ſtronger. Her Urine of a natural Colour, clear, and without dropping any Sediment, by ſtanding. She was very thirſty. I preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Muſci Corallini præparati ſcrupulum unum, Salis Prunellæ, Coccinellæ, Croci, ſingulorum grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum ſemunciam, Spiritus Vitrioli guttas octo; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM alterans; *de quo capiat unum Cochleare quartis, ſextis, vel octavis horis, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Spiritus Vitrioli drachmam unam, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis drachmas tres, et fiat* MISTURA alterans; *cujus capiat*

piat in ſingulis hauſtibus Cereviſiæ tenuis guttas numero ſufficientes ad moderatam aciditatem.

℞ *Spiritus Vini rectificati unciam unam, Spiritus Vitrioli guttas viginti, Tincturæ Myrrhæ guttas quadraginta; miſceantur pro* Fotu, *quo* Petechiæ *ſubindè foveantur.*

℞ *Vitrioli Romani, Boli Armeniæ, ſingulorum drachmas duas; miſceantur, et fiat* Pulvis *ſubtilis* reſtringens, *ita naribus admovendus, ut cruorem fluentem recipiat.*

Emplaſtra Epiſpatica *parvula Brachiis internis infra Cubitos applicentur.*

§ 527. In the Uſe of theſe Things the Hæmorrhage ſoon ſtopt; and, in a few Days, the *Spots* diſappear'd, and the Fever left her.

Case LV.

§ 428. *Lord's-Day, September* 1. 1728. I was ſent for to Mr. Ager, of *Fauborn* in *Eſſex*, a tall, luſty Man, and pretty fat; aged about forty-five Years. He was taken ill the *Monday* before with *Coldneſs*, and *Shiverings*; which were ſucceeded with other Symptoms of a Fever, which proved Continual. On *Friday* came on a *Purging*, and *Vomiting*; which became violent, and continued all that Day, and the *Saturday*, and this Day. His Pulſe was moderate

rate almoſt like one in Health; but his Thirſt was great; and his Urine but little in Quantity, and very high-colour'd. He complain'd this Day of Pains, and Gripings in his Stomach, and Bowels; and that he vomited every Thing he took. I preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Cornu Cervi calcinati, Corallii rubri præparati, ſingulorum grana tria, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Antimonii diaphoretici, ſingulorum grana decem, Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ grana quinque, Croci grana duo, Electuarii Diaſcordii ſine Melle ſcrupulum unum, Syrupi Balſamici quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat* Bolus alterans *inaurandus, et horis ſextis ſumendus, ſuperbibendo Cochlearia duo Julapii ſequentis. Mittè Bolos quatuor.*

℞ *Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Aquæ Menthæ, ſingulorum ſeſcunciam, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum ſemunciam; miſceantur, et fiat* Julapium.

℞ *Salis Abſinthii ſcrupulum unum, Succi Limonum recentèr expreſſi, Aquæ Menthæ, ſingulorum ſemunciam, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis unciam unam, et fiat* Mistura alterans; *cujus capiat unum Cochleare largum in omni ægritudine Ventriculi.*

§ 529. *September* 2. I viſited him again, and found that he had taken the Medicines regularly, as directed; and that they ſat well on his Stomach; that his Vomitings had left him, and that his Looſeneſs and Thirſt were greatly abated. I order'd the Medicines

Medicines to be repeated, and taken as the former, and he ſoon recover'd; and his Water came to its natural Quantity, and Colour.

CASE LVI.

§ 530. *Lord's-day, May* 16. 1731. in the Evening, being ſent for, I viſited JOHN DEADMAN, a Servant of Mr. *Lake* of *Revenhall* Pariſh in *Eſſex*, aged about ſix and twenty Years. He was taken the day before about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, with a *Coldneſs*, and *ſhaking*, which were followed with a Continual Fever, which was attended with *Pains* all over him, as he expreſſed it, and with continual profuſe, colliquative *Sweats*. He was very thirſty, and very reſtleſs; his Fleſh pretty hot; his Pulſe was quick, but not a great deal ſtronger than in Health; and his Water not very high-colour'd. I preſcribed as follows:

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica *Brachiis internis infra Cubitos, et etiam Tibiis internis applicentur.*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Prunellæ, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana triginta, Florum Sulphuris drachmam unam, Croci grana decem; miſceantur, et fiat* PULVIS alterans, *in partes ſex æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam*

quartâ

quartâ quâque horâ cum uno Cochleari Miſturæ ſequentis miſtam, ſuperbibendo hauſtum Decocti Cornu Cervi Raſurarum domi præparati.

℞ *Aquæ Pulegii, Aquæ Menthæ, ſingularum ſemunciam, Syrupi Balſamici unciam unam, et fiat* MISTURA *pro Pulveribus.*

℞ *Salis Abſinthii ſcrupulum unum, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum ſemunciam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM; *de quo horis quartis temporibus intermediis, capiat unciam unam.*

℞ *Cornu Cervi Raſurarum uncias duas pro Decocto domi conficiendo.*

§ 531. *Monday, May* 17. his Maſter acquainted me, that his Pains were ſomewhat abated; but that his Fever remain'd, and that he continued very thirſty. I therefore order'd the *Powders*, the *Mixture* for them, and the *Julep* preſcribed yeſterday, to be repeated, and taken as before directed; and a Phial of the *Spiritus Vitrioli* to be ſent him, and ſo many Drops of it to be taken in a Draught of any of his Liquors, as would make it agreeably acid, now and then, as his Thirſt required.

§ 532. In the Uſe of which Medicines, in a very few Days, he became free from his Fever, and recover'd his Health.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXII.

Containing Caſes of COMPLEX FEVERS; *particularly of* Complex Intermittents, *and of* Hectic Fevers, *the worſt Sort of them.*

CASE LVII.

§ 532. MRS. *L- P-* of *Witham*, aged 22 Years, had been afflicted with a Third Day's Ague for ſeven Months; yet had her *Menſes* regularly as to Time, tho' not as to Colour, and Quantity. On *Monday*, and *Tueſday*, *December* 20, 21. ſhe took the following Electuary.

℞ *Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum drachmas duas, Corticis Peruviani unciam unam, Syrupi Papaveris erratici quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat* ELECTUARIUM; *de quo capiat quantitatem nucis Caſtaneæ tertiis horis, abſente febre.*

§ 533. *Wedneſday*, *December* 22. was her Ague Day in Courſe, but ſhe miſſed it; one Symptom nevertheleſs continued to afflict her. For the laſt ſix Weeks, before ſhe took the Bark, and to *Lord's-day*, *December*

cember 26. that is, four Nights after ſhe had taken the Bark, every Night ſhe fell into moſt *profuſe Sweats*, which conſtantly wetted the Bed-Cloaths thro', and her Body reaked like the Steam of a boiling Pot; and a viſible Steam was all over the Bed: On which Occaſion, I preſcribed the following Draught.

℞ *Salis Martis grana tria, Salis Prunellæ grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ ſex drachmas, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis drachmas duas, Sacchari albi quantitatem ſufficientem ad gratum ſaporem; miſceantur, et fiat* HAUSTULUS, *horâ unâ ante decubitum ſumendus, ſuperbibendo hauſtum Aquæ Fontanæ cum pauxillo Spiritus Vini Gallici.*

§ 534. *December* 27. I was inform'd, that ſhe did not ſweat at all the laſt Night. I therefore order'd that Draught to be repeated, and taken as before, and the Uſe of it to be continued a few Nights. She followed the Direction, and had no Return of her Sweats, or Ague.

CASE LVIII.

§ 535. *Wedneſday, July* 10. 1728. I was deſired to adviſe for Mr. ALEXANDER WALFORD, of *Fauborn* Pariſh in *Eſſex*, aged fifty-one Years. He was very ill of an *intermitting*

termitting quotidian Fever, attended with a *Pain* in his *right Side*, and *Vomitings*; and between Whiles with *Faintings*. I preſcribed for him the following Julep; and by taking two Bottles of it, he became free from his Fever, and the Symptoms, which ſo greatly afflicted him.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos, Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, Lapidis Contrayervæ, ſingulorum grana triginta, Coccinellæ ſcrupulum unum, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Menthæ duas uncias, Aquæ Mirabilis ſeſcunciam, Succi Limonum recentèr expreſſi unciam unam, Syrupi Balſamici ſemunciam; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM alterans; *de quo capiat Cochlearia tria omni quadrihorio, præſente vel abſente febre, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

CASE LIX.

§ 536. *Lord's-day, December* 1. 1728. I was deſired to adviſe for Mrs. *S--- C----*, of *Witham*, aged about forty ſeven Years. She was very ill of an intermitting *quotidian Fever*, attended with a violent *Looſeneſs*: She had a Fever-Fit once in twenty-four Hours, and an Intermiſſion of about ſixteen Hours. I preſcribed the following Medicines for her; by which, with the Bleſſing of God, ſhe recover'd in a few Days.

℞ *Salis Abſinthii ſcrupulos quatuor, Coccinellæ ſcrupulos duos, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Spiritus Sulphuris ſcrupulos duos, Sacchari albi ſeſcunciam, et fiat* MISTURA; *cujus capiat unum Cochleare quartis horis cum unciis quatuor Juſculi avenacei, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Corticis Elentherii pulverati, Pulveris Cornu Cervi calcinati, ſingulorum unciam unam; coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ ſufficienti quantitate ad libras duas; dein Liquori colato adde Sacchari albiſſimi tres uncias, et fiat* APOZEMA, *cujus bibat tres uncias omni quadrihorio, abſente febre.*

CASE LX.

§ 537. *November* 22. 1729. being ſent for, I viſited the Son of the Rev. Mr. *A*---*B*----, a Clergyman. He was about ſix Years and three Quarters old. About four Months before I viſited him, he had been afflicted with a violent Fever, which became *intermitting*; for the Cure of which, by ſome Friends Advice, he was firſt purged, and then took the Bark: In the Uſe of the Bark his Body ſwell'd. After this he was purged five Times with *Mercurius dulcis*, and *Rhubarb*, and took *Elixir Proprietatis*, and other Remedies; but from the Time of thoſe Evacuations, he had daily *Pains* in his *Head*, *Stomach*, and *Belly*, and a *Looſeneſs* almoſt always upon him; attended

attended with a *Loſs of Appetite*, great *Thirſt*, and a Waſting of his Fleſh; and for ſome of the laſt Weeks complain'd of extreme *Pains* in his *Knees*, and *Legs*; which made him often ſcream out in ſo doleful a Manner, as greatly frightned his Mother. I preſcribed for him the following Mixture.

℞ *Pulveribus è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, Muſci Corallini præparati, Antimonii diaphoretici, Cornu Cervi calcinati, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Diaſcordii ſine Melle grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum ſemunciam, et fiat* MISTURA; *cujus capiat unum Cochleare largum ſextis horis, præſente vel abſente febre, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

§ 538. *November* 24. I received the following Letter from his Father, *viz.*

SIR,

" My Son is much better, only his " Looſeneſs continues upon him ſtill, which " makes him very weak. He complains " of the Pains in his Knees, and Legs; but " I find they are not ſo acute as before. " I leave him entirely to your Direction, " and am, *&c.*

§ 539. I order'd the Mixture to be repeated, and taken as before directed.

§ 540. *November* 25. I received the following Letter from his Father.

SIR,

" My Son has taken on moſt heavily of the " Pains in his Legs, and Knees, laſt Night. " I hope you will have Regard to that in " your Preſcriptions, and you will very " much oblige, *&c.*

I preſcribed for him as follows:

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, Radicis Enulæ Campanæ, Radicis Tormentillæ, Corticis Cinnamomi acuti, ſingulorum grana triginta, Coccinellæ grana ſex; miſceantur, et fiat* PULVIS *ſubtilis, in partes ſex æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam Veſperi et Mane cum aliquantillo Syrupi Balſamici miſtam, ſuperbibendo Cochlearia aliquot Liquoris cujuſlibet.*

Repetatur Julapium die Novembris vigeſſimo ſecundo præſcriptum, cum additione Spiritus Salis volatilis Oleoſi guttas ſexdecim; cujus Julapii capiat duo Cochlearia hora undecima Matutinâ, et hora quinta pomeridianâ, Phialâ prius agitatâ.

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica *Tibiis internis applicentur.*

§ 541. *November* 28. I received a Letter from his Father; in which he writes as follows:

SIR,

SIR,

" My Son is revived even to a Miracle; " his Looſeneſs is ſtopt, and he ſeldom " complains of the Pains in his Knees, and " Legs: So that you have been like the " good *Samaritan* to him; or rather like " a Father, in giving him a ſecond Life; " for which I can never ſufficiently requite " you-----

I preſcribed for him as follows:

Repetatur Julapium poſtremò præſcriptum, cujus capiat Cochlearia duo horâ unâ ante prandium quotidiè, Phiala prius agitatâ.

§ 542. This Fever I call *complex*, apprehending it to reſult partly from acrid diſſolvent Cauſes, which I infer from his continual Looſeneſs, and the Waſting of his Fleſh; and partly from inſpiſſating Cauſes, and a Viſcidity of the Blood, or Particles too bulky for an eaſy Circulation conſequent to them; which I conclude from the Pains of his Head, Stomach, Belly, Knees, and Legs, which afflicted him ſo many Days.

§ 543. *December* 10. being ſent for, I viſited him again, on the Account that he

had a Return of his Fever, tho' not with thoſe violent Symptoms which before attended it; but becauſe of the preceeding Acrimony, and Viſcidity of his Blood, which I now apprehended were not ſufficiently deſtroy'd, I preſcribed the following Mixture; which, I hoped, might anſwer both the Intentions I had in View.

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, Cornu Cervi calcinati, Antimonii diaphoretici, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum; Lapidis Contrayervæ, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana quinque, Salis Abſinthii grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias et ſemis, Tincturæ Caſtorei carminativæ guttas viginti, Syrupi Balſamici ſemunciam, et fiat* MISTURA alterans; *cujus capiat unum Cochleare largum horis tertiis abſente febre, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Camphoræ ſcrupulos duos, Florum Chamæmeli ſcrupulos quatuor, et fiat Pulvis, cui adde Olei Abſinthii chymici guttas tres, dein cum bombyce et panno linteo formetur, ut artis eſt,* CULCITRA *ſcrobulo cordis applicanda.*

§ 544. *December* 13. a Meſſenger came to inform me, that he was much better; and to deſire my further Advice: I therefore preſcribed as follows:

Repetatur Julapium die Decembris decimo præſcriptum, cujus capiat unum Cochleare largum quartis horis, poſt Phialæ agitationem.

℞ *Spiritus Salis volatilis oleoſi, Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, Tincturæ Caſtorei carminativæ, Tincturæ Myrrhæ, ſingulorum*

ſingulorum drachmam unam, et fiat MISTURA cardiaca; *cujus capiat guttas decem in hauſtu Aquæ puræ cum aliquantillo Vini albi miſtas, horâ una ante decubitum.*

§ 545. He ſoon became free from his Fever by the Uſe of theſe Things, with the Bleſſing of God, and recover'd a good Stomach, Health, Strength, and Chearfulneſs without any further Relapſe, or any more Preſcription.

CASE LXI.

§ 546. *Wedneſday, March* 15. 1731-32. my Advice was deſired for Mr. RICHARD BROOKS, of *Witham*, a Shoemaker, aged twenty-four Years. He was firſt taken ill on *Monday* the 21ſt of *February* laſt, with a violent *cholic Pain* in the Bottom of his Belly, on the right Side. His Pain continued all that Day, and the next Day till Night; when it almoſt went away; yet there remain'd in that Part, which was the Seat of the Pain, an Uneaſineſs from that Time; which was ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs; and about a Week before I ſaw him, he perceived a Hardneſs, and Swelling in that Place; and from that Time

an heavy Pain there; which Heavineſs increaſed, and was an Hindrance to him in the Motion of Walking.

§ 547. He had a *Looſeneſs* for the laſt ſeven or eight Days, and about ten Stools every twenty-four Hours, and his Stools pretty large, and thin; which Looſeneſs continued. He likewiſe had a *Cough*, yet did not cough often; but when he did, he brought up a great Deal of ſilthy Matter, *white* and *yellow*, and ſometimes a Spoonful at once. The laſt Week he had two or three Fits of a Fever; which began with ſo great a *Coldneſs*, *Shivering*, and *Shaking*, as made his Bones to ake, and from that Time had been always thirſty; and had his Fever every Day, tho' without thoſe Symptoms: He had no Appetite to Food.

§ 548. I found his Pulſe quick, and weak; his Tongue white, and foul, but moiſt; and his Body very feeble. I preſcribed for him the following Remedies.

℞ *Emplaſtri è Cicutâ cum Ammoniaco quantitatem ſufficientem, densè ſuper alutam extendatur, et fiat* EMPLASTRUM *ſatis largum parti affectæ applicandum.*

℞ *Foliorum Malvæ duas uncias, Florum Chamæmeli, Seminum Aniſi, Seminum Cymini, Saponis Venetiæ, ſingulorum*

lorum ſemunciam; coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ ſufficienti quantitate ad libram unam; dein Liquoris colati quatuordecim unciis adde ſucci Rutæ recentèr expreſſi duas uncias, Olei ſuccini guttas quadraginta, et fiat MISTURA detergens *et* emolliens; *cujus unciæ quatuor bis in die per ſyphonem in anum tepidè injiciantur.*

℞ *Balſami Capivi drachmam unam, Olei Juniperi chymici guttas duodecim; diſſolve cum Vitelli ovi recentis tribus drachmis; dein adde Syrupi Balſamici ſemunciam, Vini Canarienſis tres uncias, et fiat* MISTURA detergens, *et* ſanans; *cujus capiat unum Cochleare largum Veſperi, et Mane.*

℞ *Salis Abſinthii, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana triginta, Salis ſuccini volatilis, Croci, ſingulorum grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ unciam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti, Sacchari albi quantitatem ſufficientem ad gratum ſaporem, et fiat* MISTURA alterans *et* attenuans; *cujus capiat unum Cochleare largum tertiis horis, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

§ 549. *Friday, March* 17. I ſaw him again; when he told me, that he was a great deal better; that he had followed my Directions; that his Looſeneſs, and Thirſt were very much abated; that his Belly was eaſier, and the Swelling ſofter; and likewiſe that his Cough was better; and that he ſlept well, and had a pleaſant Night the laſt. I order'd him to go on in the ſame Method, and continue the Uſe of the ſame Medicines; which he did, and ſoon became free from

from his Complaints, and recover'd his Health without any other Remedies.

CASE LXII.

§ 550. *June* 14. 1725. my Advice was ask'd for Miſs *A---- V-----* of *Chelmsford*, aged about eight Years. She had been in an ill State of Health for a long Time, and grew worſe and worſe, with a violent *Cough*, and *Loſs of Appetite*. She had the febrile Symptoms of *Heat*, and *Thirſt* daily returning; and within the laſt three Weeks, greatly loſt her Fleſh. This Child lived about eight Miles from me; and not being deſired to viſit her, I did not ſee her; and only preſcribed the following Mixture; the Uſe of which was continued ſome few Weeks; and by which alone, with the divine Bleſſing, ſhe recover'd perfect Health; and, in a few Days, found a very great and happy Alteration in her Caſe.

℞ *Salis Prunellæ ſcrupulos duos, Tartari Vitriolati grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ, Syrupi Martis ſpirituoſi, ſingulorum uncias duas, Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus unciam unam, et fiat* MISTURA; *de quâ capiat unum Cochleare largum Veſperi et Mane.*

CASE LXIII.

§ 551. *Friday, November* 12. 1725. being deſired, I viſited Mrs. *S*-----, of *Malden* in *Eſſex*, aged about thirty-ſix Years. She labour'd under a hectic Fever, *Thirſt*, *Loſs of Appetite*, Suppreſſion of her *Menſes*, Vapours, *Cough*, and *Shortneſs* of *Breath*; and ſometimes ſhe hawk'd, and *ſpit up Blood* in pretty conſiderable Quantities. I preſcribed the following Medicines, which were repeated; and by which, with the Bleſſing of God, ſhe recover'd.

℞ *Balſami Capivi ſemunciam; cujus capiat guttas quindecim, Veſperi et Mane cum aliquantillo Sacchari albi Pulveris meſtas.*

℞ *Radicis Enulæ Campanæ, Ligni Quajaci, Ligni Saſſafras, ſingulorum ſemunciam; clausè concoquantur (in Ollâ figulina) cum Aquæ Benedictæ ſimplicis libris tribus ad libras duas, ſub finem Decoctionis addenda Salis Prunellæ, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum ſemidrachmam, Salis Martis Riverii grana decem; dein Liquori colato adde Syrupi Balſamici unciam unam, et fiat* APOZEMA; *cujus capiat Cochleare quinque bis, terve in die.*

CASE LXIV.

§ 552. *Saturday, April* 17. 1731. my Advice was deſired for Mr. JOHN WINDEN, aged thirty-

thirty-two Years. He was taken ill the laſt *Monday* was five Weeks, with a *Coldneſs*, and *Shivering* like an Ague; which was followed with a Continual Fever, and a *Pain in his Side*; which Pain continued two Days, and then left him. When that Pain ceaſed, he had a *Pain in his Stomach*, and croſs his *Heart*, as he expreſs'd it; which continued near a Fortnight. After the Pain was gone from his Side, it began to ſwell, and he had *Stitches* here and there in his Body; and remain'd very thirſty. He was blooded the ſecond and third Days of his Sickneſs. About the End of the firſt Week of his Sickneſs, he had a *Looſeneſs*, which was more or leſs upon him for a Fortnight. About three Weeks after he was taken ſick, he was ſeiz'd with a *Cough*, which continued from that Time, and was very violent, and he did ſpit abundantly; and what he brought up was ſometimes in Colour like a pale Yelk of an Egg; ſometimes it was a Sort of *Pus*, or purulent Matter, like what is diſcharged from external Ulcers, and ſometimes it was Blood; which different Sorts he threw up ſometimes, by vomiting, in great Quantities. From which

Symptoms

Symptoms it ſeems evident, that he had an *Ulcer*, or *Ulcers* in his Lungs.

§ 553. He was very reſtleſs Night and Day; and fetch'd his Breath very *ſhort*, and *quick*. He was very hot, and thirſty ſome Parts of every Day; ſometimes had a *Diarrhæa*, and ſome Days he was free from it. He had no Appetite, and could not endure to ſee ſo much as any Spoon Diet. I preſcribed for him as follows:

℞ *Balſami Capivi unciam unam, cujus capiat guttas viginti Veſperi et Manè, cum aliquantillo Sacchari albi Pulveris miſtas.*

℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ drachmas duas, Antimonii diaphoretici Coccinellæ, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Salis Abſinthii, Salis Prunellæ, ſingulorum ſemidrachmam, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ ſex uncias, Aquæ Pulegii ſeſcunciam, Syrupi Diacodii drachmas duas; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM; *de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum omni quadrihorio, præſente vel abſente febre, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Spiritus Vitrioli, Tincturæ Croci, ſingulorum ſemunciam, et fiat* MISTURA; *cujus capiat ſubindè in hauſtu Cereviſiæ tenuis, vel Infuſi Radicis Bardanæ majoris, vel Hederæ terreſtris, tot guttas quot ſufficiant ad ſaporem acidulum, præcipuè ſiti urgente.*

§ 554. *Friday, April* 23. his Wife came and told me, that he took of both Sorts of the Drops according to my Direction; and took a Doſe of the Julep every four Hours, Night

Night and Day, till it was done. She alſo ſaid, that as ſoon as he had taken twice of the Julep he found himſelf a great deal better; and that he had ſince ſlept well; that his Cough was exceedingly abated, and his Breathing become very eaſy; that he did ſpit a great deal leſs; and that the Matter he brought up, was become white; and that he had recover'd his Appetite: She likewiſe told me, that the Julep laſted till the *Wedneſday*; and that ſince he had no *Julep* to take, his Cough grew worſe again. I order'd the Julep to be repeated in double Quantity, and taken as the former; and that he ſhould go on in the Uſe of both the Sorts of Drops. He did ſo, and in a ſhort Time, conſidering his deplorable Circumſtances, became free from his Fever; and his Cough daily abated, and he recover'd his Health again. Here let it be obſerved, that, *if the Reſpiration grows eaſier, while the Cough, and Spitting abate, it is a ſure Token, that the Patient is recovering his Health; as I have conſtantly found it.*

CASE LXV.

Case LXV.

§ 555. *Monday, March* 20. 1731-32. my Advice was deſired for Mr. J---s H------, of *Hatfield Peverel* in *Eſſex*, aged twenty Years the 14th Day of the laſt *February*. He was taken ill the 2d Day of *February* twelve Months before, with the Fit of a Fever, which proved a *quotidian Intermittent*, attended with a *Pain in his Side*, (and at laſt with a *Cough*) which continued ſix Weeks, and then, in a great Meaſure, left him. In that Illneſs he had a *Looſeneſs*, and was blooded three Times, and bliſtered on the Part pained.

§ 556. Towards the latter End of thoſe ſix Weeks, § 555. he ſaid, ſomething broke within him, and that then the *Cough* came; and that then he gulp'd up a great deal of filthy Matter, which ran out of his Mouth: Which Matter, he ſays, was a white thick Corruption, and continued to come away in great Quantities for ſeveral Weeks; and from that time continued to come away, tho' not in ſo great Quantities as the firſt Week.

§ 557. Hence, § 556. it appeared to me, that

that there had been ſome Tubercles in his *Lungs*; which, having ſuppurated, broke at the Time that he firſt brought up *purulent Matter*; and that from that Time he had an *Ulcer* in his Lungs; which remained unhealed, as was evident from the continual Diſcharge of the ſame Sort of Matter.

§ 558. Altho' the Fever, in his Apprehenſion, had, in a Manner, left him, about the End of ſix Weeks; yet he remain'd very ailing all the Summer following. His Cough and Shortneſs of Breath continued; and he did not recover his Strength, or Appetite; but was unable to do the Buſineſs of his Employment, which was Husbandry.

§ 559. About the *Michaelmas* he grew better in his Stomach, and Strength, and apply'd himſelf to his uſual Buſineſs, and continued therein till the 13th Day of this Month, when he was taken very ill again: From which time, he had a *Pain in his left Breaſt*, and *Side*; and ſometimes in his Shoulder, and ſometimes in the Pit of his Stomach, and was very feveriſh, and thirſty in the Afternoons, and towards Night, and more troubled with his Pains: His *Cough*, and *Shortneſs of Breath* were greatly

greatly increaſed; he had loſt his Appetite to Food; his Countenance was become exceeding pale; and he waſted in his Fleſh: His Sleep was much broken by his Cough: His Pulſe was quick, and weak, but pretty equal. His Urine was hot, very high-colour'd, but preſently turn'd thick, and in ſome Meaſure ſettled to the Bottom of the Glaſs; but did not become clear towards the Surface of it. He went to Stool once a Day, and had no Night Sweats. I order'd him to take *Milk* for his Breakfaſts, and Suppers; and preſcribed the following Medicines.

℞ *Balſami Capivi ſemunciam; cujus Veſperi et Mane capiat guttas viginti, cum aliquantillo Sacchari albi Pulveris miſtas.*

℞ *Florum Sulphuris drachmas duas, Mellis uncias quatuor, Olei Olivarum unciam unam, et fiat* MISTURA pectoralis; *cujus capiat aliquantillum ſubinde Tuſſi urgente.*

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, Antimonii diaphoretici, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos, Millepedarum præparatarum, Croci, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Salis Abſinthii ſcrupulos duos et ſemis, Salis ſuccini volatilis grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ ſex uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum unciam unam; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM alterans *et* attenuans; *de quâ capiat unum Cochleare largum omni quadrihorio, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

Subinde bibat hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ, cum Radice Bardanæ majoris, et foliis Hederæ terreſtris præparatæ.

§ 560. *Friday, March* 24. he came to me for further Advice, and told me, that his Cough was more frequent; that he did ſpit a great deal more; that his Breathing was ſomewhat eaſier; that he had very little of his Fever the two laſt Afternoons, and that he ſlept better ſince he took the Medicines preſcribed for him; that his Thirſt was moderate, and that he went to Stool once a Day as before. I found his Pulſe ſomewhat ſtronger than they were, and not quite ſo quick; and preſcribed as follows:

Pergat in uſu Balſami Capivi, *et* Julapii *die Martis vigeſimo præſcriptorum.*

℞ *Radicis Zedoariæ, Florum Chamæmeli, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Caſtorei ſcrupulum unum, Balſami Tolutani ſcrupulos duos, Balſami Peruviani guttas viginti, Picis liquidæ quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiant* Pilulæ *mediocres cum pulvere è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis involvendæ; quarum capiat quatuor horâ unâ ante prandium.*

§ 561. *Tueſday, April* 4. he came to me again, and acquainted me, that he had ſpit more abundantly, near a Quart every twenty-four Hours, till two Days ago; which two

two laſt Days, he had not ſpit half ſo much. He alſo ſaid, that his Breathing was much eaſier, and that his Pains had left him, except when he cough'd very much, which did make his Side to ake a little; and that he did not perceive any Return of his Fever; that his Urine was come to its natural Colour; that he ſlept pretty well; that his Appetite was much mended, and that he ſenſibly grew ſtronger; and that he had almoſt finiſhed the third Bottle of the Julep. I preſcribed as follows:

Repetatur Julapium *die Martii vigeſſimo præſcriptum, cujus capiat Doſin horis ſextis.*

Pergat in uſu Balſami Capivi, *et* Pilularum *die Martis vigeſſimo quarto præſcriparum.*

§ 562. *Thurſday, April* 13. he came to me again, when I found that he continued mending very faſt. He inform'd me, that he had nothing of his Fever; that his Breathing was very eaſy; that he cough'd very ſeldom, did ſpit very little, had a great Appetite, ſlept very well, and that his Urine was of its natural Colour; alſo that he had taken almoſt four Bottles of the *Julep*, three Bottles of the *Balſam Capivi*, and two Boxes of the *Pills*. I therefore only preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Radicis Zedoariæ, Florum Chamæmeli, ſingulorum ſeſquidrachmam, Lactis Sulphuris, Coccinellæ, Croci, ſingulorum ſemidrachmam, Balſami Tolutani ſeſquidrachmam, Balſami Peruviani guttas quadraginta, Picis liquidæ quantitatem ſufficientem, ct fiant* PILULÆ *mediocres; quarum capiat quatuor bis in die, ſuperbibendo hauſtum Infuſi Radicis Bardanæ majoris.*

§ 563. *Thurſday, May* 4. 1732. he came to me again for Advice, and inform'd me, that he had taken cold, and that he had a Return of his Cough, which was very troubleſome. On this Occaſion I preſcribed for him the following Medicines, which ſoon relieved him; and by which he recover'd, without any other Medicine, except that he took of a Syrup made at home, of the Flowers of *Oxe Eye*.

℞ *Balſami Capivi drachmas duas; diſſolvantur cum Vitelli ovi recentis ſex drachmis; dein adde Syrupi Balſamici unciam unam, Vini albi montani ſex uncias, et fiat* MISTURA pectoralis; *cujus capiat unum Cochleare largum Veſperi, et Mane.*

℞ *Spermatis Ceti pulverati ſcrupulos quatuor, Florum Sulphuris drachmas duas, Salis Prunellæ grana triginta, Croci grana decem, Conſervæ Roſarum rubrarum ſemunciam, Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci duas uncias, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium unciam unam; miſceantur ſecundum artem, et fiat* LINCTUS pectoralis; *de quo capiat aliquantillum ſubinde urgente Tuſſi.*

CASE LXVI.

Case LIII.

§ 564. *Thurſday, June* 15. 1732. my Advice was deſired for Mr. Hugh Homan, a Shoemaker at *Witham* in *Eſſex*, aged near forty Years. He was taken ill the laſt *Michaelmas* was a Twelvemonth, with an *Intermitting Fever*, which afflicted him till the *Chriſtmas* following; when he was taken with a *Cough*, which continued from that Time. In the Spring following, an *itching Humour* did break out about his Body; on which Occaſion the Surgeon (under whoſe Care, and Direction he had been from the Beginning of his Illneſs) blooded him four Times; but to me that Eruption would have been an Argument againſt Bleeding ſo much as once.

§ 565. He acquainted me, that his *Cough* ſeldom troubled him in the Nights, but conſtantly in the Day Time, and eſpecially in the Mornings; when he did ſpit up a great deal of a *thick, yellowiſh Matter*; that he was very weak, and feeble; his Breathing very *ſhort* and *difficult*; his *Urine high-colour'd*; and that he was *feveriſh* in the

Afternoons; that he commonly ſlept pretty well, and ſometimes had *Sweats* in a Morning, and went to Stool two or three Times Times a Day; and that his Stools were looſe; he likewiſe inform'd me, that his Appetite was pretty good, but that he *loſt his Fleſh* very faſt. I preſcribed for him the following Remedies.

℞ *Balſami Capivi unciam unam; cujus capiat guttas viginti quinque Veſperi, et Mane, cum aliquantillo Pulveris Sacchari albi miſtas.*

℞ *Spiritus Vitrioli ſemunciam; cujus ter in die capiat in hauſtu Decocti Cornu Cervi Raſurarum, tot guttas quot ſufficiant ad moderatam aciditatem.*

§ 566. *Thurſday, June* 22. he came to me for further Advice, and told me, that he was better than he had been. I preſcribed for him as follows:

Pergat in uſu Balſami Capivi.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Florum Sulphuris, Florum Chamæmeli, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Croci ſemidrachmam, Myrrhæ ſemidrachmam, Picis liquidæ quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiant* PILULÆ *mediocres; quarum capiat quatuor bis in die, ſuperbibendo hauſtum Cereviſiæ in quâ herba Ruta fuerit infuſa.*

§ 567. *Friday, July* 14. he came to me again for Advice; his Countenance look'd much healthier; and he acquainted me, that his

his Cough was much better; that he did ſpit a great deal leſs, and that his Breathing was much eaſier. He alſo ſaid, that he did not now looſe Fleſh, but found himſelf to grow much ſtronger, and heartier. I preſcribed for him as follows:

Pergat in uſu Balſami Capivi.

℞ *Radicis Gentianæ drachmas duas, Florum Sulphuris, Florum Chamæmeli, ſingulorum ſeſquidrachmam, Croci ſemidrachmam, Coccinellæ drachmam unam, Salis Martis grana decem, Myrrhæ ſcrupulos quatuor, Conſervæ Abſinthii Romani unciam unam, Syrupi Baccarum ſambuci quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat* ELECTUARIUM attenuans, *et* corroborans; *de quo capiat quantitatem Nucis Moſcatæ largæ bis in die, ſuperbibendo hauſtum Cereviſiæ cum Rutâ medicatæ.*

§ 568. *Tueſday, Auguſt* 1. he came and acquainted me, that he continued to grow better and better every Day; and was ſo well, that be hoped there was no Occaſion for more Medicines. I thought it beſt that he ſhould continue the Uſe of Medicines a little longer, and preſcribed for him the following Remedies; which, through the divine Bleſſing, confirm'd his Recovery.

℞ *Balſami Capivi ſemunciam; diſſolvatur cum Vitello recentis ovi; dein adde Vini Canarienſis uncias ſex, et fiat* MISTURA pectoralis; *de quâ capiat unam unciam Veſperi, et Mane.*

℞ *Radicis Gentianæ, Florum Chamæmeli, Seminum Aniſi, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Croci ſemidrachmam, Salis Martis grana decem, Myrrhæ ſcrupulos quinque, Balſami Peruviani quantitatem ſufficientem, et fiant* PILULÆ *mediocres; quarum capiat quatuor bis in die, ſuperbibendo hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ cum radice Bardanæ majoris præparatæ.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIII.

Containing one Caſe of a complex remitting Fever; *and ſeveral Caſes of* complex continual Fevers.

CASE LXVII.

§ 569. *Friday, March* 26. 1731. being ſent for, I viſited Mr. RICHARD AUGER, near *Fauborn* in *Eſſex*, a young Man aged about twenty Years, naturally of a heavy, phlegmatic Conſtitution of Body, who was taken ill of a Fever on the *Monday* before, which proved *remitting*. He was very *thirſty*, had a *Cough*, but did ſpit little or nothing; the Heat of his Body not exceſſive; his Pulſe was pretty quick, but not very ſtrong. He complain'd of *Pains* in his Breaſts, and in his Bones, and eſpecially croſs his right Breaſt; he was always reſtleſs, and in *clammy Sweats*, and had a continual *Looſeneſs*. This Fever, as I apprehend, proceeded partly from *diſſolvent* Cauſes, and partly from *inſpiſſating*, from viſcid Humours, or Particles of Matter too bulky

bulky for an eaſy Circulation. I directed his Diet, and Liquors according to the Rules I have recommended to others; and preſcribed the following Remedies.

℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ drachmam unam, Boli Armeniæ, Florum Sulphuris, ſingulorum grana triginta, Salis ſuccini volatilis grana ſex, Conſervæ Fructuum Cynosbati drachmas tres, Syrupi de Althæâ quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat* ELECTUARIUM; *de quo capiat quantitatem Nucis Moſcatæ poſt ſingulas Alvi dejectiones.*

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, Lapidis Contrayervæ, ſingulorum grana trigintæ, Antimonii diaphoretici, Coccinellæ, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Croci grana decem, Aquæ Pulegii uncias ſeptem et ſemis, Syrupi Diacodii ſemunciam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas triginta; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM; *de quo capiat unciam unam omni trihorio, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis drachmas duas; cujus capiat guttas viginti in hauſtu Decocti Cornu Cervi Raſurarum ſubinde ſiti urgente.*

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica *Brachiis internis infra Cubitos applicentur.*

§ 570. *March* 27. being the next Day, a Meſſenger came from him to acquaint me, that he had taken three or four Times of the *Electuary*, and had taken of the *Julep* and *Drops* according to Direction, and that he had ſlept pretty well, eſpecially the former Part of the Night; and that his Looſe-

neſs

neſs and Thirſt were very much abated; and that his clammy Sweats, and the Pains of his Breaſt, and of his Bones, were gone. I order'd that he ſhould go on in the Uſe of the Medicines I had preſcribed the Day before; and he very ſoon became free from his Fever, and thoſe ill Symptoms which attended it.

CASE LXVIII.

§ 571. *June* 20. 1724. I was deſired to adviſe for *M---- P----*, at *Witham*, an Infant, aged nine Months. She had a continual Fever, attended with a *Looſeneſs*, and *Vomitings*; her Fleſh was hot, and Pulſe quick. I order'd the Child to be weaned, becauſe her Mother was above half gone with Child again; and preſcribed the following Mixture, which immediately relieved her, and by which, with the Bleſſing of God, ſhe ſoon became free from the Fever, and the Symptoms which attended it.

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, Oculorum Cancrorum præparatorum, Muſci Corallini præparati, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Antimonii diaphoretici, Cornu Cervi calcinati, ſingulorum grana ſeptem, Salis Prunellæ grana quinque, Aquæ Cinnamomi hordeatæ tres uncias, Syrupi de*

de Althæâ, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmas tres, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum drachmas duas, et fiat MISTURA; *de quâ capiat unum Cochleare quartis vel ſextis horis, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

CASE LXIX.

§ 572. *Friday, March* 18. 1731-32. my Advice was deſired for Mrs. *S--- C----*, who lived about a Mile from *Witham*, aged twenty Years. She had been deliver'd of a Child ſix Days before, and all Things well as to her Delivery, and Cleanſings, as I was aſſured; but now was very ill of a continual Fever, attended with a *Pain* in her Back, with *Sick Fits* at her Stomach, *Urgings to vomit*, and with a *Bleeding at her* Noſe. I preſcribed the following Medicines, which preſently ſtop'd the Hæmorrhage, and by which ſhe ſoon became free from her Fever.

℞ *Corallii rubri præparati, Coccinellæ, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum ſemidrachmam, Salis ſuccini volatilis grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, ſingularum ſemunciam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti, Sacchari albiſſimi quantitatem ſufficientem ad gratum ſaporem; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM; *de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum tertiis vel quartis horis, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Spiritus*

℞ *Spiritus Vini rectificati unciam unam, quo naſus et nares foveantur, et cujus aliquantillum naribus inſuffletur.*

§ 573. *Lord's-day, Ap.* 16. 1732. being ſent for on the Occaſion of a Return of her Fever, I viſited her; ſhe had not thoſe Sick Fits, and Urgings to vomit, which before afflicted her; but complain'd much of *Pain* in her left Hip, Thigh, and Groin; but ſhe made Water freely. I preſcribed for her the following Medicines.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, ſingulorum ſemidrachmam, Salis Abſinthii ſcrupulos duos, Croci grana decem, Aquæ Pulegii tres uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum ſemunciam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas triginta; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM; *de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum tertiis horis, ſuperbibendo hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ cum Meliſſâ, vel Hederâ terreſtri præparatæ.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis drachmas duas; cujus capiat guttas quindecim, vel viginti ſubindè in hauſtu Liquoris cujuſlibet.*

§ 574. *Wedneſday, April* 19. a Meſſenger came to acquaint me, that her Fever was not worſe, but that her Pains were almoſt as bad as ever. I order'd that ſhe ſhould drink ſometimes of a Water Gruel, in which Mallow Leaves had been boil'd, and ſometimes a Draught of Poſſet Drink, in which ſome Chamomile Flowers had been

been boil'd; and preſcribed the following Medicines; by which, with the Bleſſing of God, ſhe became free from her Fever, and Pains.

℞ *Salis Abſinthii ſcrupulos duos, Salis ſuccini volatilis, Croci, ſingulorum grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus, ſingulorum ſemunciam; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM; *de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum omni triborio, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Spermatis Ceti ſcrupulos duos, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium unciam unam, Olei Juniperi chymici guttas duodecim, Syrupi de Althæâ, Syrupi Diacodii, ſingulorum ſemunciam, et ſecundum artem fiat* MISTURA emolliens, *et* anodyna; *cujus capiat ſemunciam ſextis vel octavis horis durante dolore, Vaſe prius agitato.*

CASE LXX.

§ 575. *Thurſday, December* 16. 1731. I was deſired to adviſe for a Child of *M----R----*, of *Revenal* in *Eſſex*, aged five Years. She was taken ill the *Monday* before about Noon, with a great *Pain* in her *Head*, and a violent Fever, which her Mother ſaid had been ever ſince upon her; that ſhe was always hot, and thirſty; fetch'd her Breath very quick, had a Stoppage at her Stomach, and yet *looſe Stools* every Day;

Day; likewiſe that ſhe had a *Cough*, but could not tell how to bear Coughing by Reaſon of a great Soreneſs in her Stomach, and the Parts adjacent. I preſcribed for her the following Mixture.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, ſingulorum grana decem, Cretæ albæ ſcrupulos duos, Salis Abſinthii grana decem, Salis Prunellæ grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias et ſemis, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis ſemunciam, Sacchari albiſſimi quantitatem ſufficientem ad gratum ſaporem, et fiat* MISTURA; *cujus capiat Cochleare unum mediocre quartis horis, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

§ 576. *December* 18. a Meſſenger came and inform'd me, that the Child's Fever was greatly abated; that her Breathing was much better; the Stoppage of her Stomach much leſs; that ſhe had but little Thirſt, and did not go to Stool ſo frequently. I order'd the Mixture to be repeated, and taken as before directed, and ſhe ſoon recover'd her Health.

CASE LXXI.

§ 577. *Thurſday, July* 1. 1731. between Nine and Ten o'Clock in the Evening, being ſent for, I viſited Maſter *S*--- *S*---, of *Witham* in *Eſſex*, aged about ſeven Years. He

He was taken ill the Day before, firſt with a *Pain*, and *burning Heat* in his left *Eye*, and that Side of his Head, and then became very ſleepy, and lay ſleeping almoſt continually, except that he frequently awak'd for a few Minutes, and then fell aſleep again. He did commonly awake convulſed, and talked very deliriouſly, and had been very ſeldom ſenſible. His Pulſe was *quick*, and not much ſtronger than in Health; he was thirſty, but not to any great Degree: He had had no Stool after he fell ſick. I order'd an emollient Glyſter to be given, and preſcribed the following Remedies.

℞ *Aquæ Rutæ unciam unam, Aquæ Hungaricæ, Aceti optimi, ſingulorum ſemunciam; miſceantur pro* FOTU, *quo tempora, nucha, frons, et nares ſubindè foveantur.*

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, Muſci Corallini præparati, ſingulorum ſemidrachmam, Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, ſucci Rutæ recentèr expreſſi drachmas duas, Syrupi è ſucci Limonum drachmas ſex; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM; *de quo capiat unum Cochleart largum ſecundis vel tertiis horis, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Olei Macis per expreſſionem drachmam unam, Olei Amygdalarum amararum drachmas tres, Olei Abſinthii chymici guttas decem; miſceantur, et fiat* LINIMENTUM, *quo Regio Ventriculi, et Umbilici manu tepidâ inungatur.*

℞ *Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis drachmam unam, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis drachmas tres, et fiat* MISTURA alterans; *cujus*

jus ſubinde capiat in hauſtu Cereviſiæ tot gutas quot ſufficiant ad moderatum acorem.

§ 578. In the Uſe of theſe Things he became free from his Fever, and the Symptoms which attended it, by *Lord's-day, July* 4. when I preſcribed the following laxative Potion for him.

℞ *Foliorum Senæ ſemidrachmam, Seminum Carui drachmam unam, Mannæ Calabriæ ſemunciam; coquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ ſufficienti quantitate ad uncias duas; dein Liquori colato adde Salis ſuccini volatilis granum unum, Tincturæ Croci guttas viginti, et fiat* POTIO laxans *craſtino Mane bibenda.*

§ 579. *Monday, July* 5. I viſited, and found him well, and took my Leave of him.

CHAP. XXIV.

Containing Caſes of complex *Pleuriſies.*

CASE LXXII.

§ 580. *Tueſday, January* 20. 1730-31. in the Forenoon being ſent for, I viſited Mrs. *H---- S-----*, of *Little Braxſted* in *Eſſex*, aged about twenty-two Years: She was taken very ill the *Thurſday*, or *Friday* before with a Continual Fever, attended with a violent *Pain in her left Side*, a *Cough*, and the *ſpitting of a bloody, purulent Matter*. I found her Pulſe *quick, ſoft*, and *weak*; her Tongue exceeding dry, and of a brown Colour: Her Fleſh was not burning hot, but ſhe was very thirſty: Her Breathing was not exceeding ſhort, or uneaſy, except when her Pain was very acute; ſhe had not been blooded, nor taken any Thing, except ſome Tea, and Poſſets made by the Advice of her Neighbours. I preſcribed for her as follows:

℞ *Antimonii*

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Coccinellæ, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos, Salis ſuccini volatilis grana decem, Croci grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ ſex uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ ſeſcunciam, Syrupi Balſamici ſemunciam; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM; *de quo capiat Cochlearia duo larga ſecundis vel tertiis horis, poſt Phialæ agitationem, ſuperbibendo hauſtum Decocti Ficuum, vel Infuſi Salviæ.*

℞ *Spermatis Ceti ſcrupulos duos, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium unciam unam, Syrupi Balſamici, Syrupi de Althæâ, ſingulorum ſemunciam, Olei nucis Moſcatæ guttas quatuor, et fiat ſecundum artem* MISTURA pectoralis; *cujus capiat drachmam unam frequentèr, urgente tuſſi.*

℞ *Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis drachmam unam; cujus capiat guttas quindecim ſextis vel octavis horis in hauſtu ſeri Lactis, in quo Flores Chamæmeli incocti fuerint.*

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica *Brachiis internis infra cubitos applicentur.*

§ 581. *Wedneſday, January* 27. a Meſſenger came to inform me, that her Cough was not ſo violent, but that the Pain remain'd in her Side, and her Fever ſomewhat abated, and that ſhe had a looſe Stool or two. I order'd her to continue taking the Medicines I preſcribed the Day before, and likewiſe that a bliſtering Plaiſter ſhould be applied to that Part of her Side where the the Pain was, and that the white Decoction ſhould be made for her; of which ſhe ſhould

drink a Draught now and then, if her *Looſeneſs* ſhould increaſe.

§ 582. *Friday, January* 29. a Meſſenger came to acquaint me, that ſhe was free from her Fever, but had a *ſore Mouth*, and was very weak, and could ſleep but very little. I therefore preſcribed the following Medicines; in the Uſe of which ſhe ſoon recover'd her Health.

℞ *Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis drachmas tres, Tincturæ Caſtorei carminativæ drachmam unam, et fiat* MISTURA; *de quâ capiat guttas viginti ſextis vel octavis horis in hauſtu ſeri Lactis, in quâ Flores Chamæmeli incocti fuerint, vel in hauſtu Decocti Cornu Cervi Raſurarum.*

℞ *Lapidis Contrayervæ, Coccinellæ, Salis Prunellæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, ſingulorum unciam unam, Syrupi Diacodii duas uncias, et fiat* MISTURA *pro doſibus quatuor; quarum capiat unam ſingulis noctibus horâ ſeptimâ, et Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

℞ *Corticis Ulmi interioris uncias duas, Foliorum Malvæ manipulum unum, Gummi Maſtiches drachmas duas; concoquantur cum Aquæ Fontanæ libra unâ, Aquæ Benedictæ ſimplicis ſemilibrâ ad libram unam; dein Liquoris colati duodecim unciis adde Spiritus Vini rectificati duas uncias, Syrupi de Althæâ, Mellis Roſati, ſingulorum unciam unam, et fiat* GARGARISMUS *frequenter et tepidè utendus.*

§ 583. I would here obſerve, that Mr. *R----t S----n*, a young Man about twenty-five Years of Age, and Brother to this young Woman, had the ſame Sort of Fever, and died

died of it that Day, or the Day before ſhe fell ſick, and had been blooded; and that a few Days before their Mother died of the ſame Fever. Many Perſons had this Fever during this Month, and the *February* following; and I do not remember to have known, or heard of any Perſon, tho' young, who had this Fever, and was blooded, that recover'd. I never order'd Bleeding for any of them, and met with happy Succeſs in giving Medicines which alter'd the Quality of the Fluids, and ſtrengthened the Action of the Solids.

CASE LXXIII.

§ 584. *Thurſday, March* 11. 1730-31. in the Evening being ſent for, I viſited at *Little Braxſted* in *Eſſex*, Mrs. HALES's Son BENJAMIN, aged twelve Years: He was taken ill the *Saturday* before with a continual Fever, attended with *Pain in his Sides*, a *Cough*, and a *violent Looſeneſs*: He was very *thirſty*; his Fleſh not very hot; his Pulſe was *quick*, and *weak*; and his Urine was of a White-Wine Colour, and clear, without any Sediment. I preſcribed the following Remedies.

℞ *Corallii rubri præparati, Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos, Coccinellæ ſemidrachmam, Lapidis Contrayervæ ſcrupulum unum, Croci grana ſex, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias et ſemis, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis unciam unam, Syrupi Balſamici ſemunciam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti, et fiat* MISTURA alterans, *et* attenuans; *de quâ capiat unum Cochleare largum horis ſecundis vel tertiis, Phialâ prius agitatâ, et ſuperbibendo hauſtum Liquoris cujuſlibet.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Tincturæ Croci, ſingulorum drachmam unam, et fiat* MISTURA; *cujus ſubinde capiat guttas quindecim in hauſtu Dicocti Cornu Cervi Raſurarum.*

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica *Tibiis internis applicentur.*

§ 585. *Saturday, March* 13. in the Evening, a Meſſenger came to acquaint me, that his Cough was better; that his Pains were much leſs, and that his Fever was greatly abated; but that his *Looſeneſs* continued: I therefore preſcribed the the following Medicines; by which, with the Bleſſing of God, he ſoon recover'd from his Fever, Cough, and Looſeneſs.

℞ *Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, Cornu Cervi calcinati, Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos, Coccinellæ ſemidrachmam, Lapidis Contrayervæ ſcrupulum unum, Croci grana ſex, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias et ſemis, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis unciam unam, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmas duas, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti, et fiat* MISTURA alterans, *et* attenuans; *cujus capiat*

capiat unum Cochleare largum tertiis horis, Phialâ prius agitatâ.

℞ *Boli Armeniæ ſcrupulos duos, Diaſcodii ſine Melle ſcrupulum unum, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias et ſemis, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis unciam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti, Syrupi è ſucco Limonum, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum drachmas duas, et fiat* MISTURA abſorbens, *et* alterans; *cujus capiat unum Cochleare poſt ſingulas Alvi Dejectiones liquidas, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

CASE LXXIV.

§ 586. *Monday, Auguſt* 3. 1730. in the Evening being ſent for, I viſited Mr. *H*— in *Witham*, aged about forty Years: He was ill of a continual Fever, attended with *a Pain in his Side*, a great *Dejection* of his *Spirits*: His Pulſe was quick, and weak; he was very thirſty, and *reſtleſs*, but his Fleſh not burning hot: His Urine was nearly of a natural healthful Colour, clear, and without Sediment, or Cloud. I preſcribed for him the following Medicines.

℞ *Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ grana quinque, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Florum Sulphuris, Antimonii diaphoretici, ſingulorum grana decem, Salis ſuccini volatilis grana duo, Coccinellæ grana tria, Diaſcordii ſine Melle ſcrupulum unum, Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus ſufficientem quantitatem; miſceantur, et fiat* BOLUS, *ſextis vel octavis horis ſumendus, ſuperbibendo hauſtum ſeri Lactis cum Vino Canarienſi præparati.*

℞ *Salis Abſinthii ſcrupulum unum, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ ſex uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ ſeſcunciam, Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti, Tincturæ Croci, ſingulorum drachmam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas triginta, Syrupi Balſamici drachmas duas; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM cardiacum, *de quo capiat Cochlearia duo ſubinde.*

℞ *Spiritus Vini rectificati ſeſcunciam, Tincturæ ſuccini, Aquæ Hungaricæ, ſingulorum drachmas duas; miſceantur pro* FOTU, *quo Latus affectum ſubinde foveatur.*

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica *Brachiis internis infra Cubitos applicentur.*

§ 587. *Tueſday, Auguſt* 4. in the Evening, I viſited him again, and found his Spirits ſomewhat better, and his Side eaſier, and that his bliſtering Plaiſters had operated well; but his Fever remain'd. I preſcribed for him as follows:

℞ *Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana duodecim, Florum Sulphuris ſcrupulos duos, Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Prunellæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Caſtorei Ruſſiæ grana ſex; miſceantur, et fiat* PULVIS, *in partes quatuor æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam omni quadrihorio, cum uno Cochleari Miſturæ ſequentis miſtam, ſuperbibendo hauſtum Liquoris cujuſlibet.*

℞ *Aquæ Pulegii unciam unam, Syrupi de quinque Radicibus aperientibus, Syrupi Balſamici, ſingulorum ſemunciam, et fiat* MISTURA *pro Pulveribus.*

§ 588. *Wedneſday, Auguſt* 5. I viſited him again, and found his Fever very much abated

abated, and that the bliſtered Places diſcharged very much. I therefore order'd the *Powders*, and *Mixture* preſcribed yeſterday, to be repeated; and that he ſhould take a Doſe of them only once in ſix Hours.

§ 589. *Thurſday, Auguſt* 6. a Meſſenger came to acquaint me, that he was better as to his Fever, but that the Places where the Bliſtering Plaiſters had been applied, grew very uneaſy, and painful. I therefore order'd, that he ſhould go on according to my laſt Directions; and that the bliſtered Places ſhould, by a Feather, be anointed with the following Liniment.

℞ *Aquæ Calcis, Olei Olivarum, ſingulorum ſemunciam, optimè miſceantur, ut fiat Maſſa homogenea pro* LINIMENTO.

§ 590. *Friday, Auguſt* 7. in the Afternoon, I viſited him again, and found him free from his Fever; but he was very weak, and feeble, and his Spirits low; therefore I preſcribed for him the following Medicines; in the Uſe of which, he, in a little Time, recover'd his Spirits, and Strength.

℞ *Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Antimonii diaphoretici, Florum Sulphuris, ſingulorum ſemidrachmam,*

midrachmam, Myrrhæ ſcrupulos duos, Balſami Peruviani guttas viginti, Syrupi Balſamici quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiant PILULÆ *mediocres; quarum capiat quatuor Veſperi, et Mane.*

℞ *Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſiti drachmas duas, Spiritus Salis volatilis oleoſi, Tincturæ Croci, ſingulorum drachmam unam, et fiat* MISTURA cardiaca; *de quâ capiat guttas quadraginta bis terve in die cyatho Vini Canarienſis.*

§ 591. It muſt be remark'd, that in this Perſon's Fever, there did not occur that Cough, and Spitting, which uſually attend Fevers of this Tribe; the Reaſon of which I take to be this, *viz.* that the Inflammation in the Parts pained, was leſs than uſual, and therefore ſooner removed; and that his Fever reſulted more from the diſſolvent Cauſes, than from the inſpiſſating, either viſcid Humour, or too bulky Particles; but the Pain ſhew'd there was ſome Inflammation; and the Seat of it being in his Side, occaſion'd my placing it among the *complex Pleuriſies*.

CASE LXXV.

§ 592. *Monday, December* 27. 1731. I was ſent for to viſit RICHARD LONG, of *Witham*, a poor Man, aged about forty-five

five Years: He was taken ill the *Saturday* before with a great Coldneſs, and Shiverings, and other febrile Symptoms; and, when I came to him, I was inform'd that he had ſpit a pretty deal of Blood, and that his Noſe had bled that Day before I ſaw him. He complain'd of a *violent Pain in his left Side*, and between his *Shoulders*, and under his left Breaſt; and of a very troubleſome *Cough*. His Tongue was very *dry*, and *black*; his Fleſh was rather cold than hot; his Pulſe weak, and not a great deal quicker than in Health: His Urine was pale, and he was very thirſty, and ſcarce had ſlept at all after he fell ſick. I directed his Wife, among other Things, to make ſome emollient Mixtures, and Liquors, on the Account of his Pains, and Cough; becauſe they were not able to bear the Expence of many Medicines from an Apothecary; and then preſcribed as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Florum Sulphuris, ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos, Salis Prunellæ grana triginta, Radicis Serpentariæ Virginianæ, Myrrhæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum; miſceantur, et fiat* PULVIS alterans, *et* attenuans, *in partes quatuor æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam omni quadrihorio in hauſtu Pſeudo-Theæ cum Salviâ præparatæ, et cum Saccharo edulcatæ.*

Emplaſtra

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica *Brachiis internis infra Cubitos applicentur.*

§ 593. *Wedneſday, December* 29. being the fourth Day of his Sickneſs, I viſited him again; his Pains were abated, but his Fever appear'd as threatning as ever; and he diſcharged a bloody Sort of Matter by Spitting. I changed his Medicine, and inſtead of the Powders preſcribed the following *Bolus*.

℞ *Bezoar Mineralis grana decem, Coccinellæ grana ſeptem, Myrrhæ grana quinque, Croci grana duo, Camphoræ granum unum, Diaſcordii ſine Melle ſcrupulum unum, Syrupi de Althæâ quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat* Bolus alterans, *et* attenuans *ſextis vel octavis horis ſumendus, ſuperbibendo hauſtum Infuſi Meliſſæ, vel Salviæ.*

§ 594. *Saturday, Jan.* 1. being the 7th Day of his Sickneſs near ending, his Fever remain'd ſtrong; and therefore I order'd the Uſe of the *Bolus* to be continued, and preſcribed the following *Julep*.

℞ *Cornu Cervi calcinati, Corallii rubri præparati, Millepedarum præparatarum, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Croci grana ſex, Salis Abſinthii grana triginta, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias cum ſemiſſe, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis unciam unam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti, Syrupi Balſamici ſemunciam; miſceantur, et fiat* Julapium; *cujus capiat unciam unam omni triborio, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

§ 595.

§ 595. *Monday*, *January* 3. his Fever continued ſtrong, and he was *ſpeechleſs*, and *ſenſeleſs* for about twenty-four Hours. I order'd the *Bolus* to be repeated, and taken once in eight Hours, and a Doſe of the *Julep* at the Times before directed. He then went on with the Bolus and Julep according to Direction; and the next Day his Fever abated, and continued declining, and he became free from it by the *Friday* following:

§ 596. I was very much hurried at the Time this Man lay ſick, and could viſit him but ſeldom; and upon Examination found, that ſome Days he only took one Bolus, and ſome Days none. He took but ten Bolus's, and but three Bottles of the Julep in all in his Illneſs.

§ 597. This Fever was very manifeſtly of the complex Kind, and reſulted partly from acrid and diſſolvent Particles, as we may infer from the Hæmorrhage attending a cool Fleſh, and a weak Pulſe; and partly from inſpiſſating Cauſes, from viſcid Humours, or Particles too bulky for an eaſy Circulation; as we may conclude from his ſpitting a purulent Matter, and from his Pains, *&c.*

CASE LXXVI.

Case LXXVI.

§ 598. *Thurſday, March* 2. 1731-32. Mr. John C----, of *Witham* in *Eſſex*, aged twenty-one Years, came to me for Advice. In the Beginning of the Week he had made a Tryal of his Strength, by endeavouring to lift a Sack of Salt, which weighed above 200 Pounds; but thereby violently ſtrain'd himſelf, and immediately thereupon had a *Pain in his right Side*, which remain'd very troubleſome, with a Cough, and Loſs of Appetite. Eight Ounces of Blood had been taken from him; notwithſtanding which, he remain'd very ill, and grew rather worſe, and deſired I would direct ſome proper Medicine for him; and therefore I preſcribed the following Julep.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Millepedarum præparatarum, Coccinellæ, Salis Abſinthii, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Croci grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis, ſingulorum ſemunciam, Sacchari albi quantitatem ſufficientem ad gratum ſaporem, et fiat* Julapium attenuans; *de quo capiat unciam unam ſextâ quâque horâ, Phialâ prius agitatâ.*

§ 599. *Saturday, March* 4. in the Evening, being ſent for, I viſited him, and was inform'd,

inform'd, that, the Day before, a Fever came on him with great Violence: His Breathing was uneaſy, and difficult; his Pulſe was quick, and pretty ſtrong, but a little empty: He was always very thirſty, and complain'd much of a Pain in his *Back*, and in his *left Side*; but his right Side was eaſy, where he firſt had Pain. He was often *ſick* at his *Stomach*, and ſometimes *fainting*. He made a *Flame-colour'd* Urine, which remain'd clear without ſeparating any Sediment, or Cloud. He had no Stool from *Wedneſday* laſt till this Day, when, after a Glyſter given him, he had two. I preſcribed for him the following Remedies.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Lapidis Contrayervæ, Florum Chamæmeli, ſingulorum grana ſeptem, Coccinellæ granæ quatuor, Myrrhæ grana tria, Croci grana duo, Camphoræ granum unum, Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat* Bolus *ſextâ quâque horâ ſumendus, ſuperbibendo hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ cum Salviæ nobili preparatæ.*

℞ *Salis Abſinthii ſcrupulum unum, Salis Succini volatilis grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ duas uncias et ſemis, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ unciam unam, Aquæ Cinnamomi fortis ſemunciam, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas viginti, Sacchari albiſſimi quantitatem ad ſaporem gratum ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat* Julapium cardiacum; *de*

de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum in languoribus, et Ventriculi ægritudinibus,

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica *Brachiis internis infra Cubitos applicentur.*

§ 600. *Lord's-day, March* 5. in the Evening, I viſited him again. He had been *reſtleſs* in the Night: I found his Urine, Pulſe, Breathing, and other Symptoms, much the ſame as they were the Day before, except that his Pains were gone. One of the Bliſtering Plaiſters applied the laſt Night wrought very much, and the other very little; and both the bliſter'd Places were almoſt dry. I preſcribed for him the following Remedies.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Salis Prunellæ, Florum Sulphuris, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum ſemidrachmam, Croci grana decem; miſceantur, et fiat* PULVIS alterans, *et* attenuans, *in partes ſex æquales dividendus; quarum capiat unam cum uno Cochleare Miſturæ ſequentis miſtam omni quadrihorio, ſuperbibendo hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ cum Salviâ nobili præparatæ, vel hauſtum Decocti Cornu Cervi Raſurarum.*

℞ *Aquæ Pulegii, Aquæ Menthæ, ſingulorum ſemunciam, Syrupi Balſamici unciam unam, et fiat* MISTURA *pro Pulveribus.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Tincturæ Croci, ſingulorum drachmam unam, et fiat* MISTURA; *de quâ frequentèr capiat guttas triginta in hauſtu Decocti Cornu Cervi Raſurarum, præcipuè urgente ſiti.*

Emplaſtra

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica *Tibiis internis applicentur.*

§ 601. *Monday, March* 6. in the Afternoon, I viſited him again, and found him better, and his Fever abated; his Urine better colour'd, and dropt a ſmall Sediment exceeding white, and very light. I only preſcribed for him the following Julep.

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulos duos, Lapidis Contrayervæ ſcrupulum unum, Salis Abſinthii drachmam unam, Croci grana decem, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ unciam unam, Sacchari albiſſimi quantitatem ſufficientem ad gratum ſaporem; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM; *de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum omni trihorio, ſuperbibendo hauſtum Liquoris cujuſlibet, Phialâ prius agitata.*

§ 602. *Tueſday, March* 7. in the Evening, I viſited him again, and found his Fever, and all its Symptoms, very much abated. I order'd him to continue the Uſe of the Julep preſcribed the Day before.

§ 603. *Wedneſday, March* 8 in the Afternoon, I viſited him again, and found him free from his Fever, and took my Leave of him.

§ 604. What was ſaid of the Fever in the laſt Caſe, § 591. may be applied to the Fever of this young Man.

CASE LXXVII.

§ 605. *Friday, June* 30. 1732. in the Forenoon, being ſent for, I viſited Mr. JEREMIAH HART, at *Boreham* in *Eſſex*, a Youth aged near ſeventeen Years. He was taken ill the *Lord's-day* before in the Evening with a *Chilline ſs*, and *Coldneſs*; which were followed by a continual Fever, which was ſoon attended with a *Pain in his Side*, which was ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs violent. *Monday* in the Evening about ſix Ounces of Blood were taken from him; but nevertheleſs his Pain continued, and yeſterday Morning came on a *Cough*; when I examined him, he complain'd much of his Cough, and of the *Pain in his Side*, and of *Pains all over* him, and of being very thirſty: The Fleſh of his Arms was cool, but the Fleſh of his Neck was ſomewhat hot: His Pulſe was very low, or weak, and not much quicker than natural: He had a great *Depreſſion of his Spirits*; he was *reſtleſs*, and groaned much: He did ſpit but little: His Urine was ſomewhat higher-colour'd than in Health, but not much:

He

He had two, or three looſe Stools the Day before I ſaw him. I preſcribed for him as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Florum Chamæmeli, Coccinellæ, ſingulorum grana quinque, Myrrhæ grana tria, Croci grana duo, Conſervæ Roſarum rubrarum ſcrupulum unum, Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci quantitatem ſufficientem; miſceantur, et fiat* Bolus *horis ſextis ſumendus, ſuperbibendo hauſtum ſeri Lactis cum Vino albo præparati, et ſextis horis, temporibus intermediis, bibat unciam unam Julapii ſequentis.*

℞ *Salis Alſinthii ſcrupulum unum, Salis Succini volatilis grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ drachmas ſex, Syrupi Balſamici drachmas duas, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas triginta; miſceantur, et fiat* Julapium.

Mitte Bolos quatuor.

℞ *Conſervæ Roſarum rubrarum ſemunciam, Syrupi Baccarum Sambuci unciam unam, Olei Amygdalarum dulcium ſemunciam, Olei Sulphuris per Campanam tot guttas quot ſufficiant ad moderatam aciditatem; miſceantur, et fiat* Linctus pectoralis; *de quo capiat aliquantillum ſubinde Tuſſi urgente.*

Emplaſtra Epiſpaſtica *Brachiis internis infra Cubitos applicentur.*

§ 606. *Saturday, July* 1. I viſited him again, and found him better: His Pains were abated; his Cough was eaſier; his Pulſe was ſtronger; his Spirits were not ſo depreſs'd; and he ſlept better the laſt Night

than he had done in ſeveral Nights before. I preſcribed for him as follows:

℞ *Antimonii diaphoretici, Pulveris è Chelis Cancrorum ſimplicis, Coccinellæ, Salis Prunellæ, ſingulorum ſcrupulum unum, Salis Abſinthii ſcrupulos duos, Croci grana octo, Aquæ Lactis alexiteriæ tres uncias, Spiritus Nitri dulcis guttas triginta, Sacchari albi quantitatem ſufficientem ad gratum ſaporem; miſceantur, et fiat* JULAPIUM alterans; *de quo capiat unum Cochleare largum omni trihorio, Phialâ prius agitatâ, ſuperbibendo hauſtum Pſeudo-Theæ cum Meliſſâ præparatæ.*

§ 607. *Monday, July* 3. in the Morning, a Meſſenger came to acquaint me, that he continued mending, but that his Fever was not quite gone; I therefore preſcribed as follows:

Repetatur Julapium *die Julii primo præſcriptum, et ſumatur ut prius.*

℞ *Spiritus Nitri dulcis, Tincturæ Croci, ſingulorum drachmam unam, et fiat* MISTURA cardiaca, *et* attenuans; *cujus ſubindè capiat guttas viginti in hauſtu Pſeudo-Theæ cum Meliſſâ præparatæ, et parum edulcatæ.*

§ 608. By the Uſe of theſe Things, with the Bleſſing of God, without any other Remedies, he became free from his Fever, and recover'd his Health.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXV.

Containing a Summary *of what has been deliver'd concerning* FEVERS; *and* Remarks *on ſome* ſimple Medicines, *and the* Qualities *which reſult from different Manners of compounding them*; *and likewiſe ſome* Aphoriſms *deduced from the Facts related in the Hiſtories.*

§ 609. IN this concluding Chapter, I ſhall do three Things, *viz.*

I. Give a SUMMARY of what has been deliver'd concerning Fevers.

II. Lay down a few general Obſervations concerning the Nature of ſome *ſimple* MEDICINES, and the *Qualities* reſulting from the different Manners of compounding them; which may be of Service to thoſe, who are ſtudying how to preſcribe proper Remedies for Patients under Fevers.

III. Add ſome APHORISMS, which are

proved, and ſupported by the Facts related in the hiſtorical Part of theſe Papers.

§ 610. I. I ſhall give a brief SUMMARY of what has been deliver'd concerning Fevers; and from what has been ſaid in my former Book on theſe acute Diſtempers, *viz. Rational Methods of curing Fevers, &c.* And in the former Part of this Book, I think I may ſay, that the following Particulars appear pretty evident, *viz.*

1. That FEVERS, and their *Symptoms*, reſult either from *inſpiſſating*, or from *diſſolvent* Cauſes, or partly from the one, and partly from the other.

2. That in Fevers the ANIMAL FLUIDS are either, 1. *Too thick*; ſo they are in Fevers produced by inſpiſſating Cauſes: Or, 2. *Too thin*; ſo they are in thoſe Fevers, which are the Effects of diſſolvent Cauſes: Or, 3. That they are partly too thick, and partly too thin; ſo they are in Fevers produced, partly by inſpiſſating, and partly by diſſolvent Cauſes: That the animal Fluids may be partly too thick, and partly too thin at the ſame Time, will appear from what has been ſaid in *Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, § 350, 351.

3. That

3. That the animal *Solids*, or VESSELS under Fevers, are either, 1. *Too rigid*; ſo they commonly are in Fevers reſulting from inſpiſſating Cauſes: Or, 2. *Too lax*; ſo they are in Fevers produced by diſſolvent Cauſes: Or, 3. Partly too rigid, and partly too lax; ſo they often are in Fevers, which reſult partly from inſpiſſating, and partly from diſſolvent Cauſes; that is, in *complex* Fevers.

§ 611. From § 610. it is very manifeſt, that for curing Fevers, ſome Quality in the Fluids, and Solids muſt be altered. A principal Buſineſs, therefore, of thoſe, who deſign to be Adviſers for febrile Patients, is to learn what are the *morbid Qualities* of the Fluids, and Solids under this, or that *Species* of Fevers; and what are the proper Medicines to alter, or remove them.

§ 612. Indeed in ſome Fevers, beſides the morbid Quality of the animal Fluids, and Solids, there is to be conſidered, that the animal EXCRETIONS are *too little*, as in Fevers from inſpiſſating Cauſes; and therefore, that beſides altering ſome Qualities, there is need of Evacuation; but then the rational Way of obtaining the wanted Evacuation,

cuation, is to preſcribe thoſe *Alteratives*, which may remove that too great Thickneſs of the animal Fluids, and Rigidity of the Veſſels, which rendred the Excretions leſs than they ought to be.

§ 613. In ſome other Fevers, beſides the morbid Qualities, it muſt be remembred, that the *animal* EXCRETIONS are *too large*, as in Fevers from diſſolvent Cauſes; and more eſpecially when they are attended with colliquative Evacuations; and that therefore beſides altering the morbid Qualities, we muſt intend to reſtrain the exceeding Excretions; but then the rational Methods for accompliſhing this, is by ſuitable Medicines to alter the diſſolvent Quality in the Fluids, and remove that Laxity of the Veſſels, which made the Evacuations to be *colliquative*, or too copious.

§ 614. From what has been obſerved, § 610, *ad* § 613. we may infer, that in order to the preſcribing proper Remedies for Perſons under Fevers, we muſt know the following Particulars, *viz.*

1. When the ANIMAL FLUIDS are *too thick*. This may be known by the Symptoms mention'd in Table A. which ſhew, that

that the Fevers attended by them, reſult from inſpiſſating Cauſes. *Vid.* alſo *Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, § 571, 572, 573.

2. When the ANIMAL FLUIDS are *too thin:* Which may be concluded from the Symptoms mentioned in Table B. which diſcover to us, that ſuch Fevers were produced by diſſolvent Cauſes. *Vid.* alſo *Rational Methods of curing Fevers*, § 576, 577.

3. When the FLUIDS are partly *too thick*, and *partly too thin:* Which may be known by the Symptoms of *complex Fevers*, ſpecified in Table C. and by finding in a Patient ſome of the Symptoms mentioned in Table A. conjunct with ſome of thoſe mentioned in Table B.

4. When the *animal* VESSELS are *too rigid:* Which may be known by exceſſive Heat of the Body, great Drineſs of the Fleſh; Quickneſs, and Strength of the Pulſe.

5. When the *animal* VESSELS are *too lax:* Which may be concluded to be the Caſe, when in Fevers the Pulſe is quick, and weak; the Heat of the Body temperate, and

and the Fleſh feels not dry; and eſpecially if cold clammy Sweats, or any colliquative Evacuations happen to the Patient.

§ 615. It is likewiſe of great Importance to obſerve the Degree of Force in the febrific Cauſes, that we may be better able to accommodate our Remedies to the Caſe of the Patient: Becauſe it would be a great Imprudence to preſcribe the moſt forcible Medicines, when the febrific Cauſes are very weak; or to order the mildeſt, when they are moſt violent. It is no leſs a Matter of Moment to ſearch out critically all the Symptoms attending the Diſeaſe, and to adapt the Remedies to the ſeveral Occaſions of preſcribing them: And to this Purpoſe, there is neceſſary a competent Knowledge of the *Materia Medica.* I proceed therefore to the next Thing propoſed, *viz.*

§ 616. II. To lay down a few general Obſervations concerning the Nature of ſome *ſimple Medicines*, and the Qualities reſulting from the different Ways of compounding them: But let me firſt take Notice of a few Things, *viz.*

1. That for curing FEVERS produced by *inſpiſſating* Cauſes, the following Claſſes of Medicines

Medicines afford us the proper and needful Remedies, *viz.* 1. MEDICINES *diſſolvent*, which may attenuate, and reduce the animal Fluids to their natural Thinneſs. 2. MEDICINES *refrigerant*, which may abate the febrile Heat, and ſo prevent that Inſpiſſation of the Blood, which would naturally follow the Increaſe of it. 3. MEDICINES *relaxant*; which may reduce the muſcular Fibres, and animal Veſſels to their natural eaſy Diſtractibility.

2. That for curing FEVERS reſulting from *diſſolvent* Cauſes, the following Claſſes of Medicines yield us a ſufficient Variety of ſuitable Remedies, *viz.* 1. MEDICINES *alterative*; which change the Figure of the acrid, diſſolvent Particles. 2. MEDICINES *incraſſating*, which may contribute to recover the animal Fluids to their natural Conſiſtence, and Denſity. 3. MEDICINES *corroborant*, which may bring the Action of the Heart and Arteries to a juſt Degree of Force, and the animal Veſſels to their natural Tenſeneſs; and ſo remove their Laxity.

3. That COMPLEX FEVERS require Medicines compounded of Ingredients taken out

out of the Claſſes proper for Fevers of the two foregoing general Kinds. I proceed now to my Obſervations.

§ 617. *Obſerv.* 1. The Mixture of *refrigerating* and *heating* DISSOLVENTS in a certain Degree, or Proportion of one to the other, makes the Quality of the Medicine compounded to be *temperate*; that is, neither cooling, nor heating; and conſequently the moſt proper in ſome Fevers, and at ſome Times in Fevers, which before or after, require either heating, or refrigerating Remedies. Medicines compounded in ſuch Proportions are moſt ſuitable, when the Pulſe muſt neither be raiſed, nor depreſſed.

Obſerv. 2. If there is more of the *refrigerating* Diſſolvents in the Compoſition than is neceſſary to produce the temperate Quality, the Medicine compounded will be more or leſs refrigerating, as the exceeding Proportion of refrigerating Diſſolvents is more or leſs. Medicines therefore of this Sort are proper in *ardent* and *inflammatory* Fevers; and whenever the Pulſe is both too ſtrong, and too quick, and the vital Heat too great; and the more intenſe the febrile Heat is, the more refrigerating ſhould the Medicines

Medicines be made, and the more largely ſhould they be given.

Obſerv. 3. If there is more of the *heating* Ingredients in the Compoſition than is neceſſary to make the temperate Quality, the Medicine compounded becomes heating; and is more or leſs ſo, as the exceeding Proportion of heating Ingredients is more or leſs. Medicines of this Kind are needful, when the vital Heat is leſs than it ought to be, and when the Pulſe is too weak, and languid.

Obſerv. 4. REFRIGERATING MEDICINES given to a Patient, the leſs they are diluted with aqueous Drinks, the leſs they refrigerate: Becauſe diluting with ſuitable Liquors contributes to the Refrigeration of the animal Fluids, tho' no refrigerating Medicine be given. Therefore refrigerating Medicines the more they are diluted, the more they refrigerate.

Obſerv. 5. HEATING MEDICINES given to a Patient, the leſs they are diluted with aqueous Liquors *e. g.* Barley, Ptiſans, *&c.* the more they increaſe the vital Heat: Becauſe they do more ſtimulate the Solids, quicken and ſtrengthen the Pulſe, and augment the

Attrition

Attrition both of the Fluids, and Solids; *et ſic vice versâ.*

Obſerv. 6. ACID and NITROUS Medicines, tho' they have a refrigerating, and diſſolvent Quality, (and on this Account are in a ſpecial Manner proper, and needful in all Fevers, where the animal Fluids are too thick, and the vital Heat too great) yet may profitably be given in Fevers, where the Fluids are too thin, and the vital Heat is rather too little; provided they are mixed with corrobating and incraſſating Ingredients in ſuch a Proportion, that the Medicine compounded ſhall ſtrengthen the Action of the Heart, and Arteries; and conduce to recover the Veſſels to their natural Tenſeneſs. The Truth of this Obſervation may eaſily be apprehended, if it be conſider'd, that acid and nitrous Medicines contribute much to alter the Figure of the alcaline, acrid, and diſſolvent Particles, which produce and maintain ſuch Fevers; and thus they directly promote the Recovering the Blood to its natural Conſiſtence, and Denſity. So that altho' the giving acid and nitrous Medicines alone, could not obtain all that is wanted for the Cure of *putrid*

trid Fevers; yet mixed with other ſuitable Ingredients, no Medicines are more effectual.

§ 618. In Fevers, and in all other Diſeaſes, where there is an *Acrimony* in the animal Fluids, the Nature of that Acrimony muſt be found out as much as poſſible; and ſuch Medicines preſcribed, as are adapted to deſtroy it.

§ 619. Any ACRIMONY may be deſtroy'd by a contrary Acrimony.

§ 620. ACIDS, *e. g. Vinegar, Sorrel, Apples, Summer Fruits, Spirit of Vitriol, Spirit of Sulphur, Tartar vitriolated, Cream of Tartar, &c.* may deſtroy an *alcaline Acrimony* in the Contents of the Stomach, and Inteſtines, and in the animal Fluids, which is commonly more, or leſs the Sort of Acrimony, that is found in adult Perſons, and eſpecially in old Bodies, and in Bodies under Fevers from diſſolvent Cauſes: But it is probable, that ſometimes there are Sorts of Acrimony in the animal Fluids, which, properly ſpeaking, are neither acid, nor alcaline.

§ 621. ALCALIES, *e. g. Sal Kali, Sal Abſinthii, Sal Cornu Cervi volatilis, Spiritus Cornu Cervi, &c.* may deſtroy an *acid*

acid Acrimony in the Contents of the Stomach, and Inteſtines, and in the animal Fluids: But this Sort of Acrimony is ſeldom met with, except in young Bodies that live on *aceſcent* Food.

§ 622. I ſhall now lay down ſome Obſervations concerning the different Mixtures of *Acids*, and *Alcalies*, *viz.*

Obſerv. 1. The mixing of *acid*, and *alcaline* Ingredients in a certain Degree, or Proportion of one to the other, makes the Quality of the Medicines ſo compounded to be *neutral*; that is, neither acid, nor alcaline; but which Medicines by long Experience have been found effectual to alter, and deſtroy thoſe *Acrimonies*, which frequently happen in the Stomachs of Perſons under Fevers, and occaſion *Vomitings*, or *ſick Fits*: And as there is Reaſon to think, that in Fevers attended with theſe Symptoms, the ſame acrimonious Quality exiſts in the Blood, and is the Source of them; ſo there is Reaſon to hope, that Medicines of the *neutral Kind*, which deſtroy that Quality in the Contents of the Stomach, may likewiſe deſtroy it in the Blood, if given in ſufficient Quantity; and that thereby

by they may contribute very much to the Cure of ſuch Fevers.

Obſerv. 2. If there is more of the *acid* Ingredients mixed with the alcaline, than is neceſſary to make the Quality of the *Compoſition* neutral, or a *Medium* between acid, and alcaline, then the Quality of the Medicine ſo compounded will be *ſub acid*, more or leſs, as the exceeding Proportion of the acid Ingredients is more, or leſs. Medicines of this Sort are proper in many *complex Fevers*, where the Phyſician muſt not only endeavour to alter the Figure of acrid Particles, but likewiſe to attenuate viſcid Humours; and the more ſuch Humours abound, the more of the acid may fitly be put into the Compoſitions.

Obſerv. 3. If there is more of the *alcaline* Ingredients mixed with the acid than is neceſſary to produce the Mean, or neutral Quality, then the Quality of the *Compoſition* will be *ſub-alcaline*, more or leſs, as the exceeding Proportion of the alcaline Ingredients is more or leſs. Medicines of this Kind may be proper in Fevers, and other Diſtempers brought on by the exceſſive

Uſe of Summer-Fruits, or of acid Liquors.

§ 623. Let me add, that as there is a great Variety of Caſes, ſome requiring only *neutral* Medicines, others *acid*, and others *ſub-acid*; and again, ſome wanting *alcaline* Remedies, and others *ſub-alcaline*; ſo it is a Point of great Moment, and requires much Skill and Conſideration to find out, which of theſe are the moſt proper, and ſuitable Remedies.

§ 624. III. I ſhall in the next Place lay down ſome APHORISMS relating to the Cure of Fevers; which are proved, and ſupported by Facts related in the *hiſtorical* Part of the foregoing Papers, *viz.*

Aphor. 1. COLDS, CATARRHS, and COUGHS, may be happily cured without *Bleeding*, *Vomiting*, or *Purging*. *Vid.* Caſes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. *Vid.* alſo the Article of *Cough* in the Sections mentioned in the Index.

Aphor. 2. INTERMITTING FEVERS of all Sorts, produced by inſpiſſating Cauſes, may very happily be cured without *Bleeding*, *Vo-*

Vomiting, or *Purging*. *Vid.* the Caſes of ſuch Fevers.

Aphor. 3. REMITTING FEVERS may be happily cured without *Bleeding*, *Vomiting*, or *Purging*. *Vid.* the Caſes of Fevers of this Sort.

Aphor. 4. ARDENT FEVERS may be happily cured without *Bleeding*, *Vomiting*, or *Purging*. *Vid.* the Caſes of Fevers of this Denomination.

Aphor. 5. GENERAL INFLAMMATORY FEVERS, both the *Rheumatic*, and the *Scarlet*, may be happily cured without *Bleeding*, *Vomiting*, or *Purging*. *Vid.* the Caſes of ſuch Fevers. That the SMALL-POX, and other puſtulary Fevers, may be happily cured without the mentioned Evacuations, may juſtly be concluded from the Facts related in the ſecond Part of my *Treatiſe of the Small-Pox*.

Aphor. 6. PARTICULAR INFLAMMATORY FEVERS, *e. g.* the *angenoſe*, and *pleuritic* may be happily cured without *Vomiting*, and *Purging*, and with *very little Bleeding*. *Vid.* the Caſes of Fevers of this Kind.

Theſe foregoing *Aphoriſms* relate to Fevers produced by inſpiſſating Cauſes.

Aphor. 7. PUTRID FEVERS, both the *milder*, and the *malignant* Sorts, may be happily cured without *Bleeding*, *Vomiting*, or *Purging*. *Vid.* the Caſes of ſuch Fevers.

Aphor. 8. COMPLEX INTERMITTENTS, and even HECKTICS the worſt Sort of them, may be happily cured without *Bleeding*, *Vomiting*, or *Purging*. *Vid.* the Caſes of ſuch Fevers.

Aphor. 9. ULCERS in the *Lungs*, and the *Phthiſis* concomitant, are curable with the Bleſſing of God; and may be well cured without *Bleeding*, *Vomiting*, or *Purging*. *Vid.* Caſes 64, 65. There is Reaſon to think the ſame of Ulcers in the Liver, Spleen, Pancreas, Miſentery, Kidnies, Womb, and Bladder, with a concomitant Phthiſis.

Aphor. 10. COMPLEX CONTINUAL FEVERS, of no particular Denomination, may be happily cured without *Bleeding*, *Vomiting*, or *Purging*. *Vid.* the Caſes of ſuch Fevers.

Aphor. 11. COMPLEX PLEURISIES may be

be happily cured without *Bleeding*, *Vomiting*, or *Purging*. *Vid.* the Caſes of ſuch Fevers.

Aphor. 12. Therefore BLEEDING, VOMITING, and PURGING are not neceſſary for the Cure of Fevers. Some few particular Caſes I will allow there poſſibly may be as Exceptions from this general Propoſition. Now ſince it is very evident by manifold Reaſons, which have been mentioned, that in moſt acute Diſtempers, where there is no ſanguine, nor lymphatic *Plethora*, theſe Evacuations are contrary to the true *curative Indications*: and ſince it is manifeſt from the Caſes related in the afore-going Sections, that there are *Medicines*, and *Methods* of Management without them, happily effectual for the Cure of Fevers, ſurely unprejudiced Perſons may be convinced, that they ought rarely to be uſed in theſe Diſeaſes; and ſhould not be adviſed, when the *curative Indications* do not require, but forbid them.

§ 625. It is incumbent on me now to cloſe this Work, and I ſhall do it with

the following Words of an excellent Writer.

Εἴη τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ θεοῦ εὐλογημένον ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰῶνος, καὶ ἕως τοῦ αἰῶνος, ὅτι, ἡ σοφία καὶ ἡ σύνεσις αὐτοῦ ἐστι.

Σοὶ ὁ θεὸς τῶν πατέρων μου ἐξομολογοῦμαι, καὶ αἰνῶ, ὅτι --- ἐγνώρισάς μοι ἃ ἠξιώσαμέν σου παρὰ σοῦ. Dan. ii. 20, 23.

The

The FORMS of ſome *Medicines* mentioned in the *Hiſtories*.

SPIRITUS ANISI *volatilis*.

℞ *Olei Aniſi chymici unciam unam, Salis Tartari pulverati quatuor uncias, optimè miſceantur; dein adde Spiritus Aniſi libram unam, et benè Vas agitetur; tum adde Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis uncias octo; digerantur per dies aliquot, et elutrietur* SPIRITUS ANISI volatilis *defæcatus.*

SPIRITUS ANISI.

℞ *Seminum Aniſi contuſorum uncias octo, Spiritus Vini rectificati libras duas; frigidè digerantur per dies ſeptem, Vaſe ſubindè agitato; dein in Balneo Mariæ diſtilletur Spiritus ad ſeminum ſiccitatem.*

SYRUPUS MARTIS *ſpirituoſus*.

℞ *Salis Martis vulgaris ſubtiliſſimè pulverati drachmas duas; diſſolvantur in Aquæ Bryoniæ compoſitæ unciis octo; dein adde Sacchari cryſtallini uncias duodecim, et ſine coctione fiat* SYRUPUS MARTIS ſpirituoſus.

SYRUPUS TORMENTILLAE.

℞ *Radicis Tormentillæ inciſæ, et contuſæ, quatuor uncias, Corticis Granatorum ſemunciam, Caryophyllorum aromaticorum drachmas duas; coquantur cum ſufficienti quantitate Aquæ puræ ad libram unam; dein Liquori colato adde Sacchari cryſtallini libras duas, et ſecundum artem fiat* SYRUPUS *ad Bolos vel Electuaria cum Cortice Peruviano Cortice Elentherii, &c. conficienda idoneus, et jucundus.*

TINCTURA cordialis.

℞ *Tincturæ Antimonii ſelibram, Croci, Coccinellæ pulveratæ, ſingulorum drachmas tres; digerantur frigidè per*

Menſem; dein filtretur TINCTURA cardiaca; *cujus doſis ſit guttæ viginti vel triginta in cyatho Vini, vel per ſe, vel cum Aquâ miſti, bis, ter, quaterve in die, ſi opus fuerit.*

POTESTATES SUCCINI *volatilis.*

℞ *Salis Tartari pulverati unciam unam, cui guttatim affunde Olei Succini drachmam unam, optimè miſceantur; dein adde Spiritus Vini rectificati quatuor uncias; tum benè Vas agitetur, et poſt agitationem Vaſis uncia una Spiritus Salis Armoniaci volatilis addatur; frigidè digerantur per tres, quatuorve dies, et dein elutrietur* Liquor clarus, *et defæcatus*

SYRUPUS NITROSUS. *Vid.* my *Treatiſe of the Small-Pox*, p. 191.

TINCTURA CASTOREI CARMINATIVA. *Vid.* the Way of making it, in my *Treatiſe of the Small-Pox*, p. 192.

CATALOGUS

CATALOGUS *Partium Materiæ Medicæ, et Remediorum officinalium, tum ſimplicium, tum compoſitorum in hoc Opere memoratorum* alphabeticus.

A

ABſinthium vulgare, § 294, 487.
Acetum, § 354, 371, 407, 411, 420, 435, 437, 485, 492, 577.
Acetum diſtillatum, § 421.
Æthiops Mineral, § 494.
Album Græcum. *Vid.* Canis Stercus album, § 587.
Althææ Radix, § 487.
Alumen, § 371, 439.
Ammoniaci Gummi, § 294,, 297, 363, 384,
Antimonium crudum, § 294.
Antimonium diaphoreticum, § 295, 296, 300, 313. 317, 321, 328, 332, 333, 335, 347.
Aquæ Angelicæ tenuis, § 415.
Aqua Aniſi fortis, § 384.
Aqua Benedicta ſimplex, § 295, 551, 582.
Aqua Bryoniæ compoſita, § 307, 321, 325, 331, 333, 335, 338, 572, *&c.*
Aqua Ceraſorum nigrorum, § 411, 413.
Aqua Cinnamomi fortis, § 306, 332, 375, 451, 457.
Aqua Cinnamomi hordeata, § 317, 349, 395.
Aqua Cinnamomi tenuis, § 375, 439.
Aqua Epidemia, § 411, 413, 519.
Aqua Fontana, vel pura, § 354, 415, 420, 470.
Aqua Hungarica, § 310, 371, 519, 577, 586.
Aqua Hyſſopi, § 498.
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